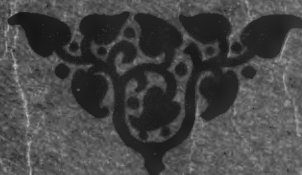


VOL. XXIV. No. 6

PRICE, 20 CENTS

THE INLAND PRINTER

MARCH 1900



THE LEADING
TRADE
JOURNAL IN
THE WORLD
IN THE
PRINTING
AND ALLIED
INDUSTRIES

CHICAGO
NEW YORK

THE INLAND PRINTER
COMPANY PUBLISHERS

Use

Weston's Ledger Paper



MILLS AT
DALTON, MASS.

Our Selling Agents in Chicago are
BRADNER SMITH & CO.

BYRON WESTON CO., Dalton, Mass.

THE IMPRINT
BENEDICT, ENG. CHL
ATTESTS
EXCELLENCE.

Geo. H. Benedict & Co.
Engravers & Electrotypers

HALF-TONE,
ZINC-ETCHING,
MAP, WOOD and
METAL ENGRAVING.
DESIGNING
ETC.

175-177 So. CLARK ST.
CHICAGO.



*"It's an ill wind that
bloweth no man good."*

March, 1900

Our Immense Stock of new, fresh Paper is going like the wind, because it is offered at the same price, or less than you pay for the uncertain kind. Our recent loss is your gain—if you avail yourself. Be timely wise.

IN BOSTON—

BOSTON, Mass., January 31, 1900.

THE CAMPBELL COMPANY, NEW YORK,

Gentlemen:

In response to your request for information as to our "Century" presses, would say that they are giving us entire satisfaction, fully sustaining the claims you made for them.

The No. 00 45 x 62 machine has had a severe test on large forms at high rates of speed, and after some two years of service is standing up to its work as well as when first put in.

The smaller machine has not been so severely tested, but has responded satisfactorily to every call made upon it.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE H. ELLIS.

—THE "CENTURY."

THE CAMPBELL COMPANY,

334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

46 Gresham Street, E. C., LONDON.

5 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK.

704 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

The Problem of Vibration.

Speaking of large presses and high speeds—I recently had the pleasure of visiting the office of the CAMERON-AMBERG COMPANY, Chicago, where a “CENTURY” (their third) of the largest size has but just been installed. It was running at over 1,600 impressions per hour, with a full form, on a high-up floor that any other pressbuilder would have complained of—and yet it ran like a sewing machine.

Stillness at speed is the objective point toward which all builders are striving, and the perfect balance of so large a press so high above earth and moving swiftly struck me as being no little thing to tell about.

THE MANAGER.

THE CAMPBELL COMPANY,

334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

46 Gresham Street, E. C., LONDON.

5 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK.

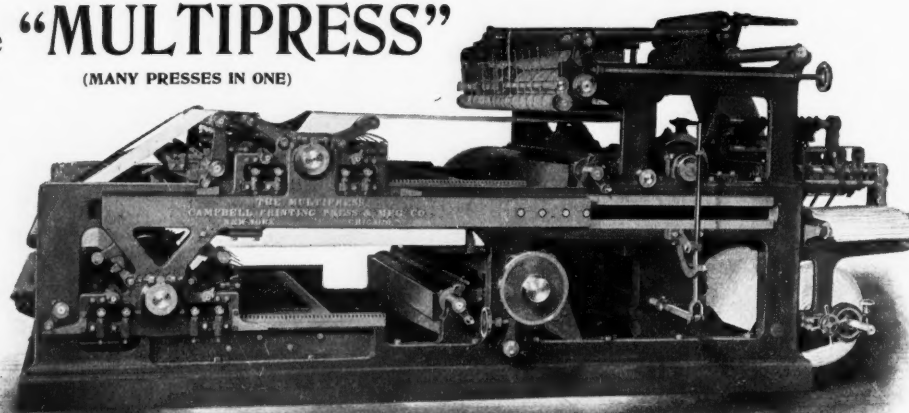
704 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

The Typographical Appearance

of a newspaper lends a standing and character to its advertising and news columns. It is not wise, therefore, to overlook the question of impression and distribution when considering the necessity of increased product.

The "MULTIPRESS"

(MANY PRESSES IN ONE)



has a wider range of distribution, a stronger and more even impression than any other flat-bed web on the market.

There being no tapes in its folder, half-tones can be printed on it without danger of smut or offset.

It is strong, simple, durable, and prints a four, six or eight page paper on a web from flat forms of type.

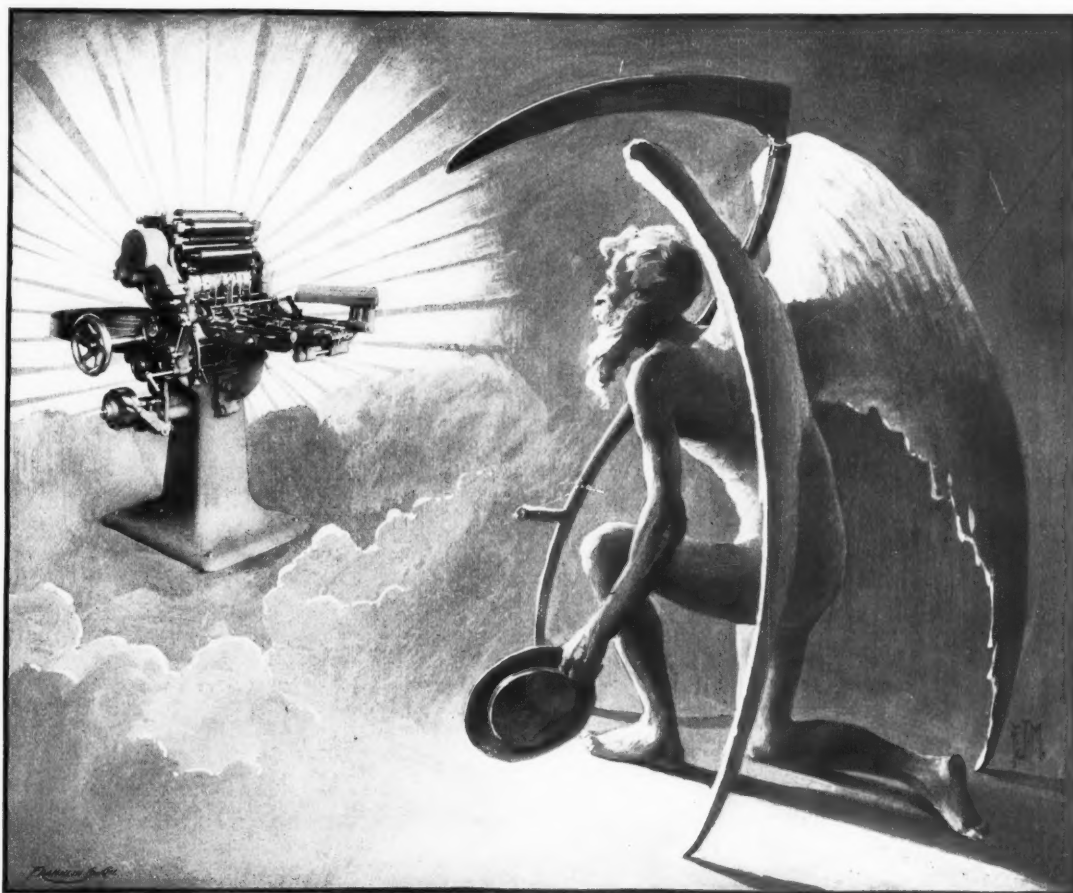
THE CAMPBELL COMPANY,

334 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

46 Gresham Street, E. C., London.

5 Madison Avenue, New York.

704 Craig Street, Montreal.



THE HARRIS PRESS

IS the conqueror of Time. No longer the ruling factor in the printing business, Time takes off his hat to his successor, and yields place to the Harris.

Where does time come in when you can print from five thousand to fifteen thousand good impressions per hour?

Automatic on all envelopes with flaps, all card stock not less than nine-thousandths of an inch in thickness, on tags, box blanks, blotters, candy bags, etc.

Up to size, a hand-fed press on all paper stock, with a speed on this work of from two thousand eight hundred to four thousand per hour.

Two Sizes: { "LITTLE WONDER," Form 11½ x 11½
"BIG BROTHER," " 14 x 17

For full particulars,
address

THE HARRIS AUTOMATIC PRESS CO.

NILES, OHIO

NEW YORK OFFICE: 36 CORTLANDT ST.

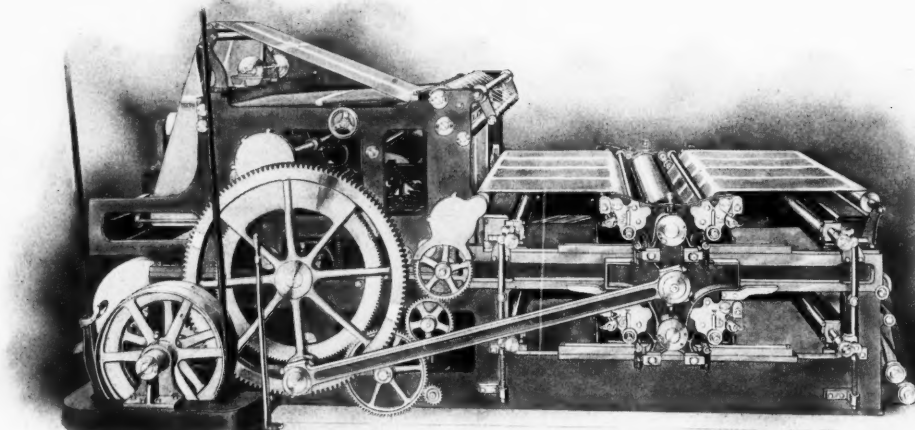
CHICAGO OFFICE:
35 COMMERCE BUILDING, 14 PACIFIC AVE.

For machines in countries other than United States and Canada, address

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN INVENTIONS SYNDICATE, LTD.

8 BROAD COURT CHAMBERS, BOW STREET, W.C., LONDON, ENG.

THE DUPLEX



6166 - SANS
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.


WE TAKE PLEASURE IN REFERRING PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS TO **SALES** MADE AND **RESULTS** ACCOMPLISHED ON **PRESSES** IN THE FIELD

Some Recent Sales are mentioned below:

Altoona, Pa., "Mirror."	St. John, N. B., "Telegraph."
Richmond, Va., "News."	Reading, Pa., "Telegram."
Danville, Ill., "Democrat."	Sterling, Ill., "Standard."
New Castle, Pa., "News."	Joplin, Mo., "Herald."
Asbury Park, N. J., "Press."	San Antonio, Tex., "Light."
Salem, Ore., "Statesman."	Jackson, Mich., "Patriot."
Portsmouth, Va., "Star."	Bradford, Pa., "Record."
Johnstown, Pa., "Tribune."	

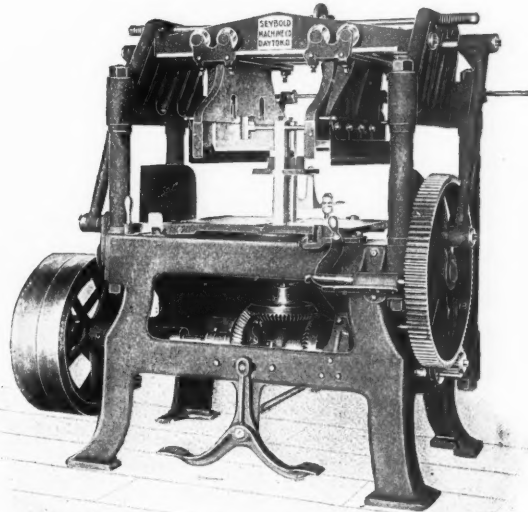
For RESULTS we refer to the many Complimentary Letters received from USERS of the DUPLEX.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

 A two-page half-tone cut of the DUPLEX appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER for January.

SEYBOLD DUPLEX TRIMMER

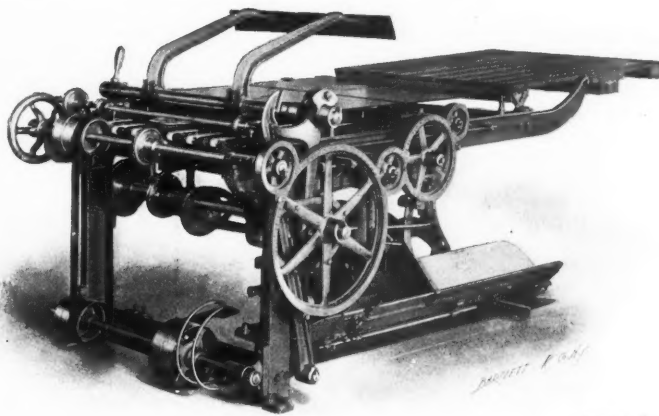
Why not
Let
Your
Operator
Double
His
Output in
Trimming?



Do you
Realize
What
Trimming
Two
Edges at
Once
Means?

Patented
Nov. 30, 1897.
June 27, 1899.

It means *Two Cuts* to trim *Four Sides* with only one turn of the table.



Patented.

One Seybold Job Folder enables you to handle the work that it requires two of any other make to cover. It is so simple that *the girl who feeds it* can, unaided, make every change and adjustment.

THE SEYBOLD MACHINE COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY

DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

8 and 10 Reade Street, NEW YORK

347-349 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

Tympalyn

We refer you to pages 493 - 508 of Harper's Magazine cut overlay. We refer by permission to Messrs. Berwick & Smith, Mathews - Northrup Co., Buffalo, and Blumenberg Press, New York, all

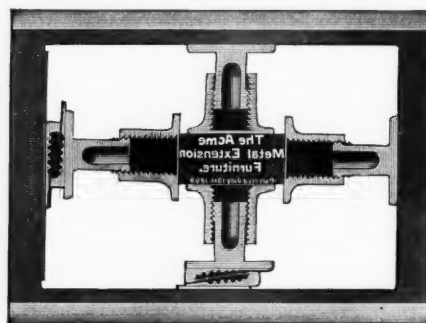


A RECENT LETTER FROM J. J. LITTLE & CO.,
NEW YORK, IN DECEMBER, NINETY-NINE.

"We have been using TYMPALYN upon one press for a number of months and find the results eminently satisfactory. Our experience has been that there is considerable saving of time in the make-ready and at the same time producing a better grade of work."

If you are about to place an order
to your advantage to start it

Keep a Waste Account



Patented July 18, 1899.

and enter all the delays and time spent in working with out-of-date furniture. Value your time at twenty cents an hour, and see how much you lose each month. The first month will persuade you to order

Acme Metal Extension Furniture.

ACME STAPLE CO., Ltd.

500 North 12th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

Price, \$4.00 per Dozen.

saves make ready

for March showing results with Tympalyn without the use of the ordinary Norwood, Mass., Rockwell & Churchill, Boston, J. J. Little & Co., New York, of whom are using Tympalyn.

FROM ROCKWELL & CHURCHILL, BOSTON, IN
DECEMBER, NINETY-NINE.

"Our use of TYMPALYN has covered a sufficient period of time to enable us to certify the merit claimed for it. We have no doubt of its permanent value."

for a new Cylinder Press it will be with Tympalyn. We'll explain.

**The Tympalyn Co.,
Limited.**

**28 High Street,
Boston, Mass.**

ARTHUR S. ALLEN, - PRESIDENT
FORREST E. LOVEJOY, - BUSINESS MANR.

THE LIGHTNING JOBBER

The Best Low-Priced Job Press in the World.

It is Simple, Strong, Durable, Fast.

A TESTIMONIAL: Printing a 4-column paper on a 10 x 15.

* * * * * Prints a full form of solid brevier as well as a single line. Nothing could induce me to exchange it for another machine.—C. O. GRIMM, Grover Hill, Ohio.

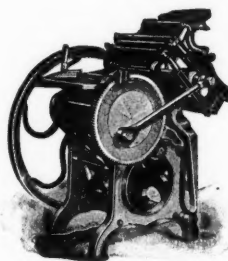
HUNDREDS OF OTHERS.

SIZES AND PRICES.

7 x 10 inside of chase, two rollers	\$ 85.00
8 x 12 " " " three	95.00
9 x 13 " " " "	105.00
10 x 15 " " " "	130.00

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Write for Circulars and Descriptive Matter.



JONES GORDON.

**THE PRINCE
—OF—
GORDONS.**

Impression Throw-off.
Roller Throw-off.
Duplex Fountain.

**THE BEST GORDON
On the Market.**

**FOR
SALE
BY
ALL
DEALERS**

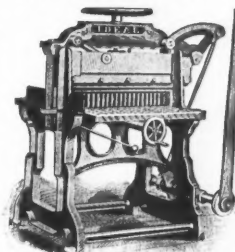
MANUFACTURED BY

**The IDEAL
IN REALITY AS WELL
AS NAME.**

Heavy Brace under Cutting Surface.

Quick-moving Back Gauge.

Stick has Sixteen Cutting Surfaces.



IDEAL CUTTER.


THE JOHN M. JONES CO., Palmyra, N. Y.

NEW YORK—78 Warren Street.

BOSTON—24-26 Hawley Street.

WE HAVE THIS SPACE FOR A YEAR

TRADE-MARK



This Trade-Mark is upon every bundle of our **Cover Paper** **LOOK** for it. It means Excellence, Practicability and Art.

Yes, it means all this, and **MORE**

NIAGARA PAPER MILLS

WHICH ARE AT
LOCKPORT, N. Y.

MAKERS OF THE
HIGHEST GRADE COVER PAPERS
IN THE WORLD

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAFFETA QUEEN ROYAL MELTON
DEFENDER VICTORIEUX SULTAN

Which may be procured through the following

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS

Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons, New York City.
Bradner Smith & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Garrett-Buchanan Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown & Clark Paper Co., St. Louis, Mo.
A. Storrs & Bement Co., Boston, Mass.
The Chatfield & Woods Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. Zellerbach & Sons, San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal.
Dobler & Mudge, Baltimore, Md.
Standard Paper Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Kingsley Paper Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Beecher, Peck & Lewis, Detroit, Mich.
W. W. McBride & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
E. C. Palmer & Co., New Orleans, La.
Kansas City Paper House, Kansas City, Mo.
Carpenter Paper Co., Omaha, Neb.
Alling & Cory, Rochester, N. Y.

The Courier Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
J. & F. B. Garrett, Syracuse, N. Y.
Hudson Valley Paper Co., Albany, N. Y.
Troy Paper Co., Troy, N. Y.
McClellan Paper Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Central Ohio Paper Co., Columbus, Ohio.
C. M. Rice Paper Co., Portland, Me.
E. Morrison Paper Co., Washington, D. C.
Plymouth Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Peters Paper Co., Denver, Colo.
The S. P. Richards Co., Atlanta, Ga.
H. N. Richmond Paper Co., Seattle and Tacoma.
Pacific Paper Co., Portland, Ore.
Richmond Paper Mfg. Co., Richmond, Va.
Johnston & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
W. A. Stowe, Grand Rapids, Mich.
W. V. Dawson, exclusive Agent for the Dominion of Canada.

**Our Saranine
Royal Melton
covers this issue**

WATCH WHAT WE DO WITH IT

JAMES WHITE & CO.

PAPER DEALERS

210 MONROE STREET
CHICAGO

Cover and Book Papers

NOTICE
OUR NEW
ADDRESS

PIONEER OF

Gauge Pins

TO THE WORLD!

All the Best.
First and Latest.

ATTACHMENTS
for the Job Press.

Ask your dealer for them
or send to

EDWARD L. MEGILL, Inventor, Patentee, Manufacturer,
No. 60 Duane St., NEW YORK



HARRY FRANKS

— 82 Pitt Street —
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

I HAVE decided to start largely in the trade of supplying the newspaper proprietors, printers, bookbinders, lithographers, and those masters in Allied Trades in Australasia and New Zealand.

I introduced the American Linotype machines, and am now selling the English Linotype machines in Australasia. I wish to draw the attention of the manufacturing firms of America to this. I am in position to sell in each Colony, as I have sub-agents in each of the Colonies, who help me in disposing of my goods.

I also would ask manufacturers of any improved labor-saving machinery in the above trade, or any outside these businesses, to write me. I will be glad to hear from them.

Please communicate with me direct here.

THE NEW OPTIMUS

Seventeen New Optimus Presses
sold from February 1 to February
14, the day this advertisement
was sent to "The Inland Printer."

Has only perfect delivery ever put
on a press.

Distribution most complete.

Form and distributing rollers all one
size and interchangeable.

Register absolute and perfect.

Impression very rigid.

Fastest two-revolution press on the
market.

We court investigation.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.,
NEW LONDON, CONN.

*Builders of the Optimus Two-Revolution, Dispatch Single-Revolution, Standard, Regular and Reliance
Drum Cylinder Presses.*

C. A. COLLORD, Manager New York Office, 38 Park Row.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Agents for Great Britain, Bouverie House, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E. C., London, England.

FOR SALE BY

MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Kansas City, Mo.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo.
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Omaha, Neb.



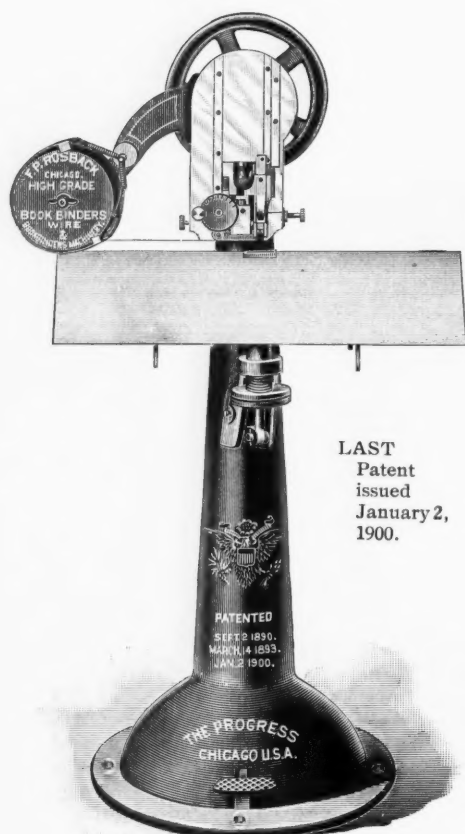
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
183 to 187 Monroe Street,

General Western Agents.

... CHICAGO, ILL.

Descriptive catalogue, with prices and other information, furnished upon application.

THE "PROGRESS" WIRE STITCHER

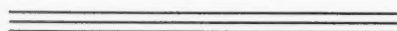


LAST
Patent
issued
January 2,
1900.

"PROGRESS" No. 2

Capacity, one sheet to half-inch, flat or saddle.

(Our No. 1 machine stitches from one sheet to three-fourths inch.)



For sale by Type Founders
and Printers' Supply Houses,
or by the manufacturer.....

F. P. ROSBACK

54 to 60 South Canal Street, CHICAGO

*The Latest
The Most Perfect
Unquestionably the Best*

THE "PROGRESS" STITCHER has been put on the market only after the most thorough and careful tests. We believe we have a machine that will fill all needs, and one that overcomes all objections to machines now in use. Its principal points of merit are:

*Roller Feed,
Will positively not kink the wire,
No parts to change,
Simple adjustment,
Thoroughly built,
Wire cutters can be changed in one minute.*

It will be found correct in principle and satisfactory in operation under all conditions. Built in all sizes. A guarantee goes with every machine. Prices are right.

Send for circular and full particulars.

**Do not buy a
Stitcher until
you investigate
the "Progress"**

WE MANUFACTURE

Improved Perforators

Foot, Hand and Steam Power

Multiplex Punching Machines

Foot and Steam Power

Index Cutters

Corner Cutters

and a full line of

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY

SPECIAL MACHINES BUILT
TO ORDER

Ⓟinner Engraving Company **Plates**

are
*"Proofs that Prove"
Superiority*



Ⓟinner Ⓟuilding 21-25 Plymouth Court. Chicago
Distinctive, Effective Designs for all Purposes.

ADVANCE

LEADS THEM ALL—STRONG HEAVY, DURABLE

Lever

EASY—BALANCED

Paper

ALWAYS CUT TRUE

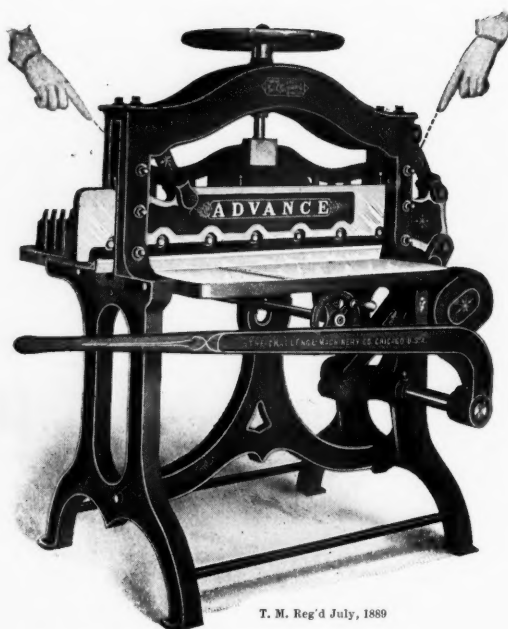
Cutters

PRICES RIGHT

We also
manufacture
the
renowned
ADVANCE
POWER
CUTTER



Sizes:
30-inch
33-inch



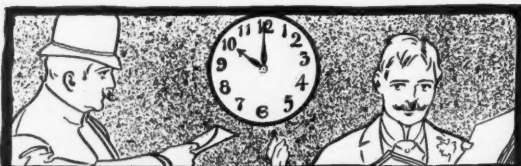
T. M. Reg'd July, 1889

SIX SIZES: 16, 19, 22½, 25, 30 and 33-inch.

Send for Descriptive Circulars.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

Manufactured by **THE CHALLENGE—**
MACHINERY CO. 2553 Leo Street, CHICAGO.



THE SAME DAY.

IF you get a rush order in our hands before 10 o'clock in the morning you can have it by six o'clock in the evening, no matter whether it is half-tone or line engraving.

Our forces work day and night.

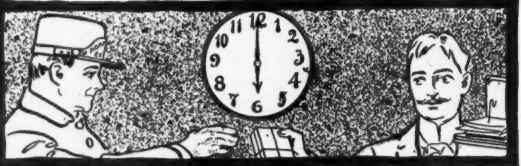
Fifteen to twenty artists, thirty-five expert workmen, and one of the finest equipments in the East argue how well we do the work.

The supply men say we use more zinc and copper than any other firm in Phila.

We make special terms to printers.

THE STANDARD ENGRAVING CO.

F. H. CLARKE, General Manager,
630-632 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Remember it's

Buffalo Ink,

*Which means, in short,
All that's good in Inks,
And made in Buffalo.*



**50/100-
SAVED**

IN ORDER TO INTRODUCE
OUR FINE GRADE OF
DEEP ETCHED

**Half-Tone
Plates**

TO THE PRINTING TRADE
WE WILL MAKE ONE
HALF-TONE ANY SIZE FOR
50/100 LESS THAN OUR
REGULAR RATES.

WRITE FOR
PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES

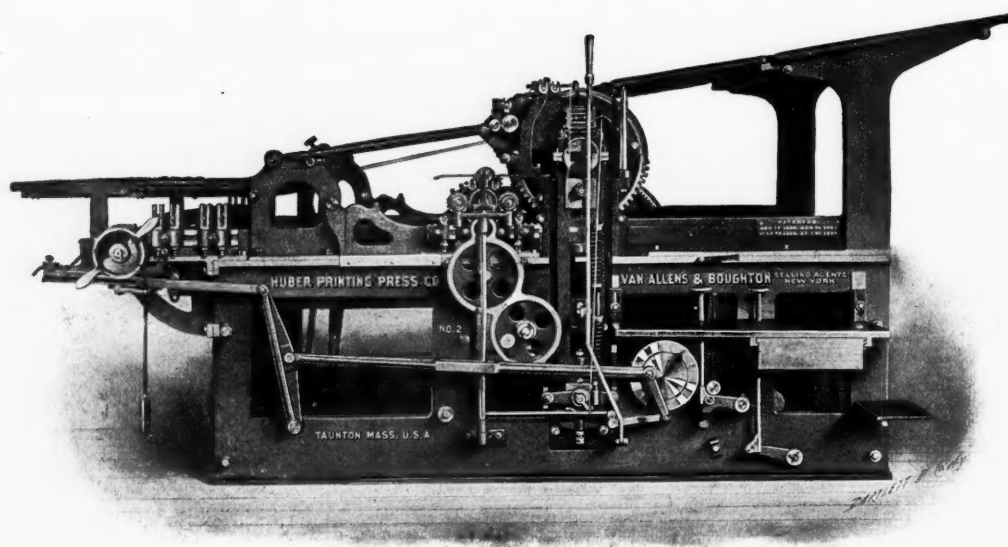
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

ELECTRIC CITY ENGRAVING CO.,
507-515 Washington St. BUFFALO, N.Y.

An esteemed competitor, quoting from
the wise Lincoln, says:

"You can fool some people all the time."

"'Tis true—and pity 'tis, 'tis true."



Buy the **HUBER PRESS**
and never be fooled.

It gives THE GREATEST PRODUCT
THE LONGEST LIFE
THE SIMPLEST CONSTRUCTION
THE FINEST IMPRESSION
THE BEST DISTRIBUTION *of any printing press built.*

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON,

19 to 23 Rose St., 59 Ann St., New York.

Western Office, 277 Dearborn St., Chicago—Tel., 801 Harrison—H. W. THORNTON, Manager.

Agents Pacific Coast—HADWEN SWAIN MFG. CO., 215 Spear Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Agents, Toronto, Ontario—MILLER & RICHARD.

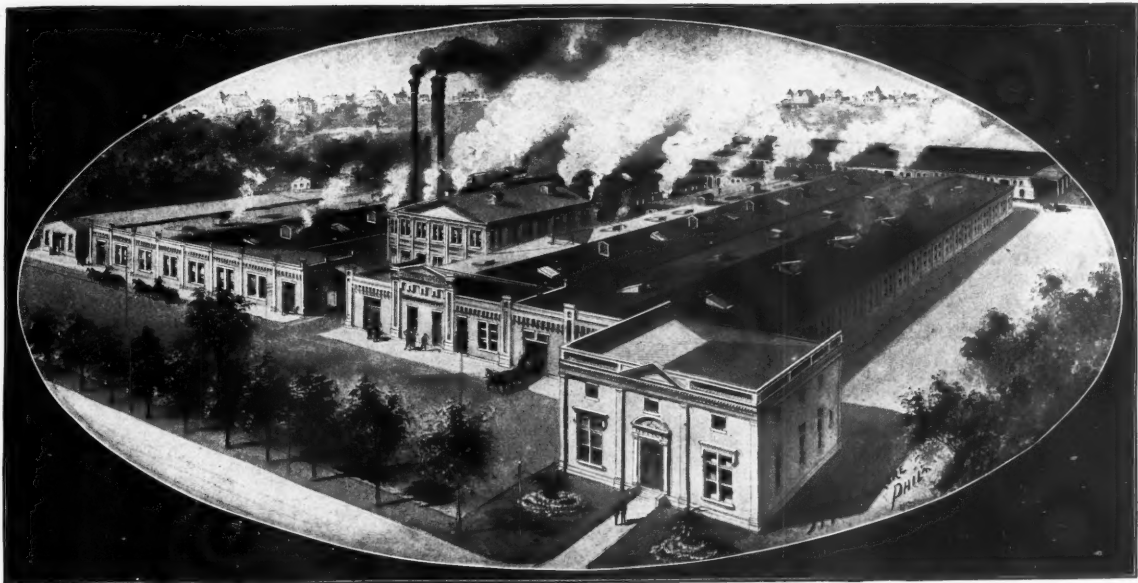
Agent in England—P. LAWRENCE, 57 Shoe Lane, London, E. C.

THE INLAND PRINTER.

"Satin Proof"

This is the Paper for which the
Government Printing Office
has just made Contract for

1,000,000 Pounds



The Largest Plant in the World for Coating Paper.

The Champion Coated Paper Company,
HAMILTON, OHIO,

Manufacture a complete line of Coated Papers, etc.

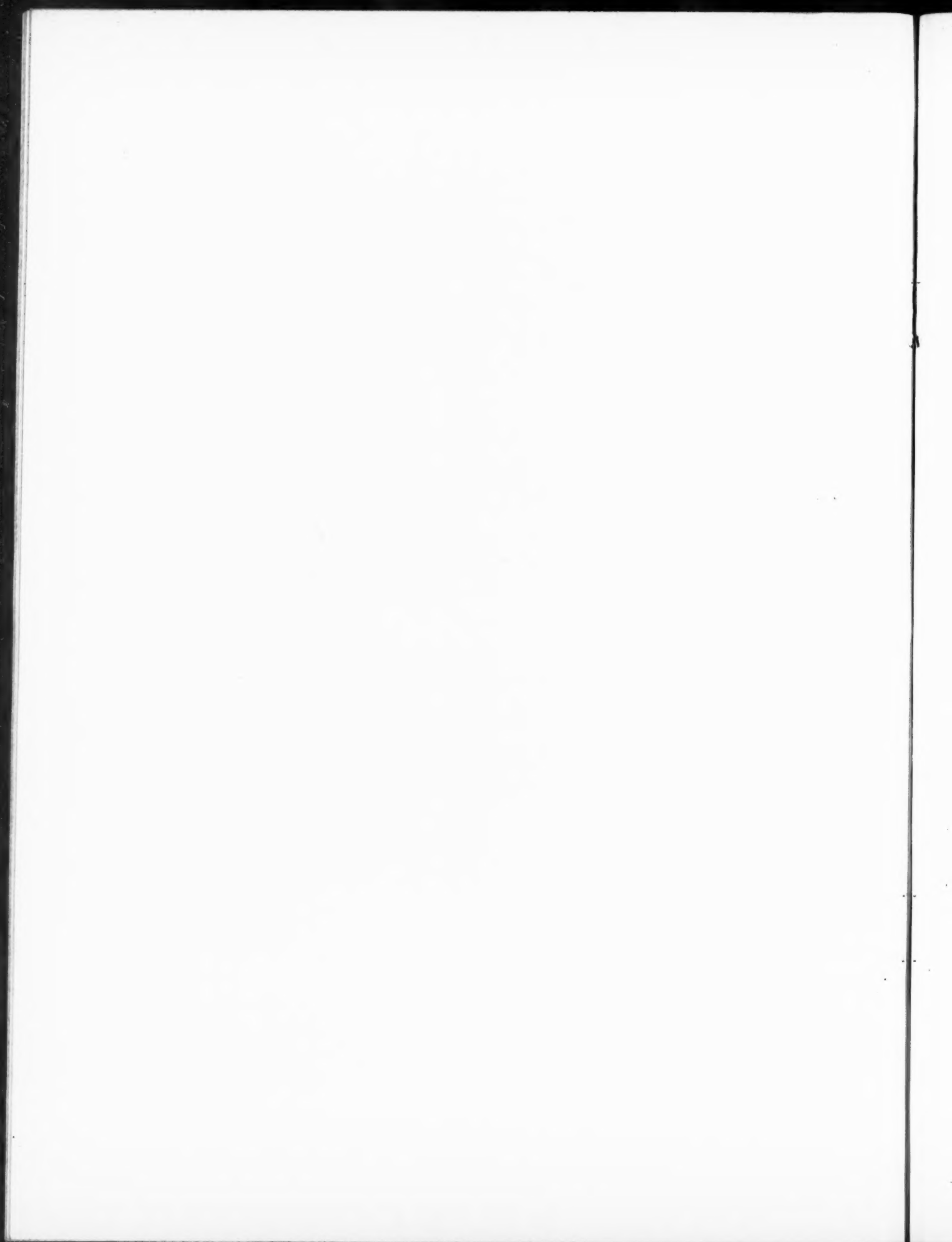
....INCLUDING....

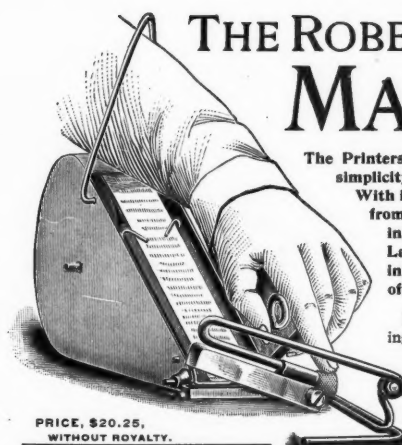
ENAMELED BOOK,
COATED MANILA,
CARDBOARD,

LITHOGRAPH PAPER,
LABEL PAPER,
SOAP WRAPPERS, Etc.

Stock carried by Paper Dealers throughout the United States. ❁ ❁

===== WE FILL ORDERS ONLY THROUGH JOBBERS. =====





THE ROBERT DICK MAILER

The Printers' friend. Unrivalled for simplicity, durability and speed. With it experts have addressed from 6,000 to 8,886 papers in less than an hour. Latest record, 200 papers in less than a minute. No office complete without it.

For information concerning mailer, address

Rev. Robert Dick Estate
139 W. TUPPER ST.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

PRICE, \$20.25,
WITHOUT ROYALTY.



ARABOL MFG. CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Prepared Gums, Glues, Sizes and Finishes,
Pastes, Cements, Mucilages,

15 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

MACHINE GUM—For use on folding and mailing machines. Ready for use. Guaranteed to keep for three months. Cold water will reduce it. Does not harden in the keg.

FLEXIBLE GLUE—For heaviest bookbinding. Much more elastic than ordinary glue.

SPHINX LIQUID GLUE NO. 2—Replacing animal glue for light binding. Can be used cold, saving the gas and trouble of dissolving. No smell.

EMBOSSING LIQUID—For leather, cloth and silk.

ARABOL MUCILAGE, XX—The cleanest mucilage, transparent, easy flowing, not crusting at the mouth of the bottle.

MATRIX PASTE—Ready mixed. Needs only reducing by cold water.

PERFECT PRINTERS' ROLLERS

are the kind you need
WE MAKE THEM

Printers' Rollers

and Tablet Composition.

CHICAGO ROLLER COMPANY,

86 and 88 Market Street,
CHICAGO.... Long-Distance Telephone,
Main 2926.

We make a specialty of Out-of-Chicago Orders and can fill these promptly and satisfactorily.
Write us; we desire to get acquainted with you.

6-2



As a Side Line

Allow us to interest you in taking orders for

Engraved Wedding Invitations, Cards and Commencement Invitations. Embossed Stationery.



OUR LEADER:

We furnish the trade a five-quire box of Monogrammed paper of the latest size, finest quality, with envelopes to match, at \$1.75 complete, prepaid to any city in the United States. Also put up in two-quire boxes at 75 cents.

It must be seen to be appreciated. Circular and samples for the asking, or sample outfit for soliciting orders free with trial order.

Headquarters for { Engraved Invitations } At prices consistent with
{ Embossed Stationery } superior workmanship.

WM. FREUND & SONS,

174-176 State Street,

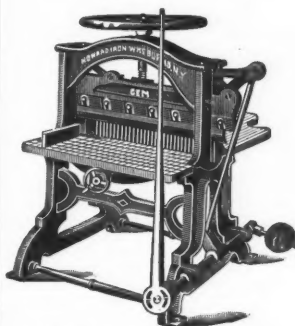
... CHICAGO.

"GEM" PAPER CUTTER

MANUFACTURED BY

HOWARD
IRON WORKS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1847.



The "Gem" has all improvements and is well known to the trade. Twenty-five years on the market.

Also Victor and Diamond Hand and Power Cutters.

Send for Catalogue. Mention Inland Printer.

The "Better Wetter"

No Plunger.

No "No."

No Friskets.

No Attachments.

No Cutting of Ink
Rollers.

Prints only the
Figures.

Entirely automatic from 1 up to 99,999.

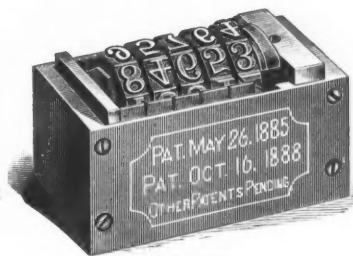
Can be taken out of the locked form for the purpose of cleansing without removing a screw.

Built of steel throughout.

Printing and numbering at one impression.

Made in four sizes of figures. Each machine fully guaranteed. Just the thing for particular printers.

All typefoundries and printing material dealers sell them. Write for circulars and prices.



ACTUAL SIZE.

JOSEPH WETTER & CO.

515 to 521 Kent Ave.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

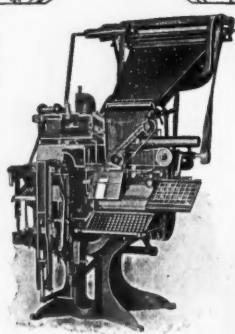
**ELECTRO-LIGHT
ENGRAVING CO.**

Designers,
Engravers,
Illustrators.

Halstone & x x
Cine Engravings
for all Artistic &
Mercantile x x
Purposes. x

Chas. A. Brech,
Benj. W. Wilson Jr.
Proprietors.

COR. OF
PEARL & NEW CHAMBERS STS.
NEW YORK



Phone
1576
CENTRAL.

**JUERGENS
BROS.
CO.**

**ELECTROTYPERS
STEREOTYPERS**

HALF-TONE
ZINC & WOOD ENGRAVERS

148-154 MONROE ST. Chicago.



The "ACME" Self-Clamping Cutter of Today

HAS MANY IMPROVEMENTS,

Including a perfect-acting

**FRICITION CLUTCH,
NEW STOP-MOTION,
AND
AUTOMATIC BRAKE.**

Our new machines can be run much faster, without noise or jar. The knife rises quick and is held by Automatic Brake, which prevents any running down of knife.

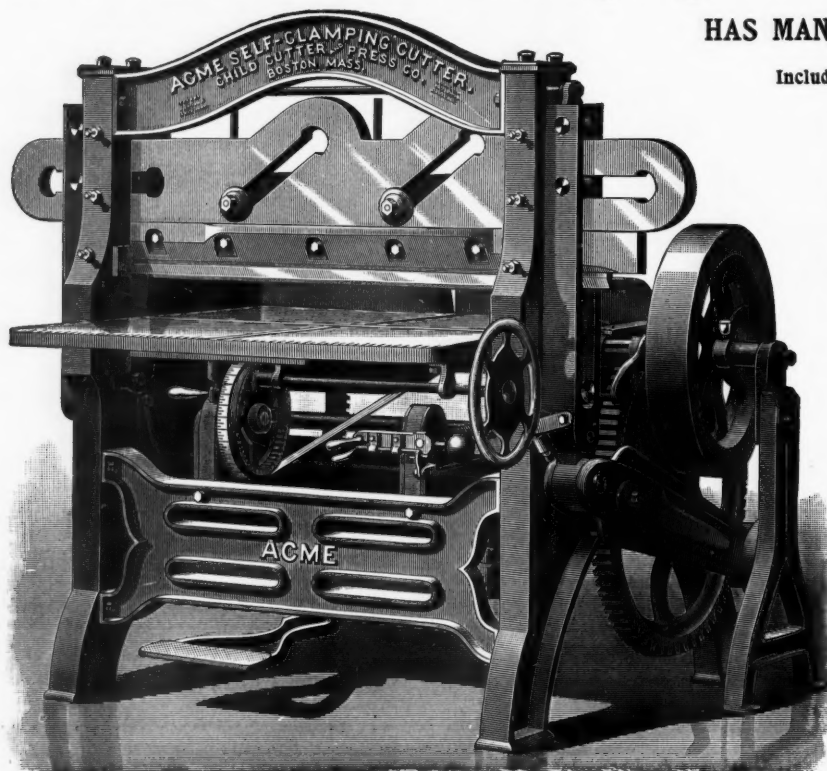
We guarantee accurate and safe cutting and great durability.



**The Child Acme Cutter
and Press Co.**

33-35-37 Kemble St., Roxbury,
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

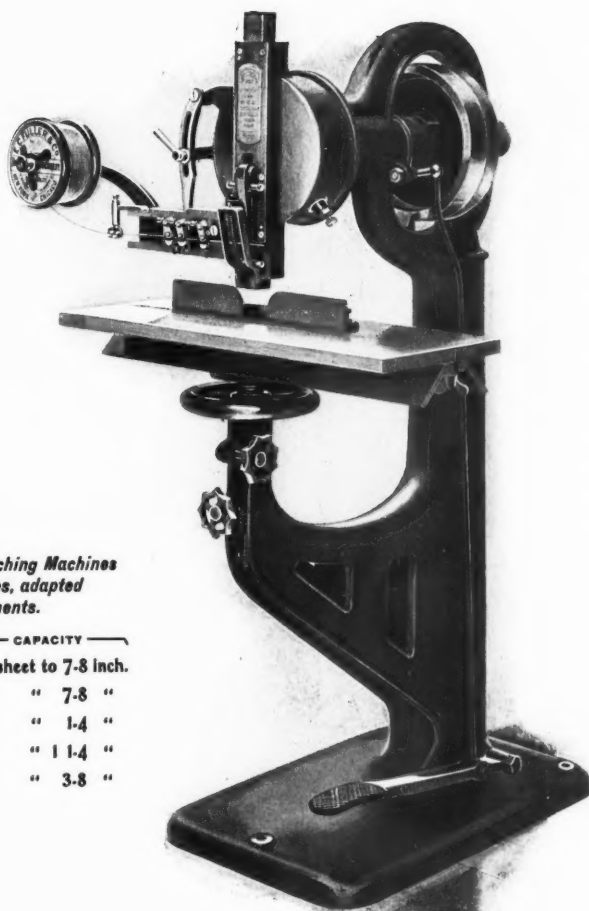
New York Office, - 12 Reade Street,
O. C. A. CHILD, Manager.



THE AUTOMATIC SELF-CLAMP, ALSO COMBINED SELF AND FOOT CLAMPING "ACME" CUTTER.



Universal Wire Stitching Machines.



THE SIMPLEST
AND
MOST PERFECT
MADE.

All working parts are
made of best quality steel,
hardened and carefully
tempered.

Workmanship and ma-
terial guaranteed.

THOUSANDS
IN USE
BY BEST HOUSES
IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

*The Universal Wire Stitching Machines
are built in five sizes, adapted
to all requirements.*

	CAPACITY		
No. 1 (Double Head)	one sheet to	7-8	inch.
2	" "	7-8	"
3	" "	1-4	"
4	" "	1-4	"
5	" "	3-8	"

No. 4 UNIVERSAL uses Flat and Round Wire, has Flat and Saddle Tables. Capacity, 1 sheet to 1¼ inches.

E. C. FULLER & CO.

28 Reade Street,

Chicago Office,
279 Dearborn Street.

NEW YORK.

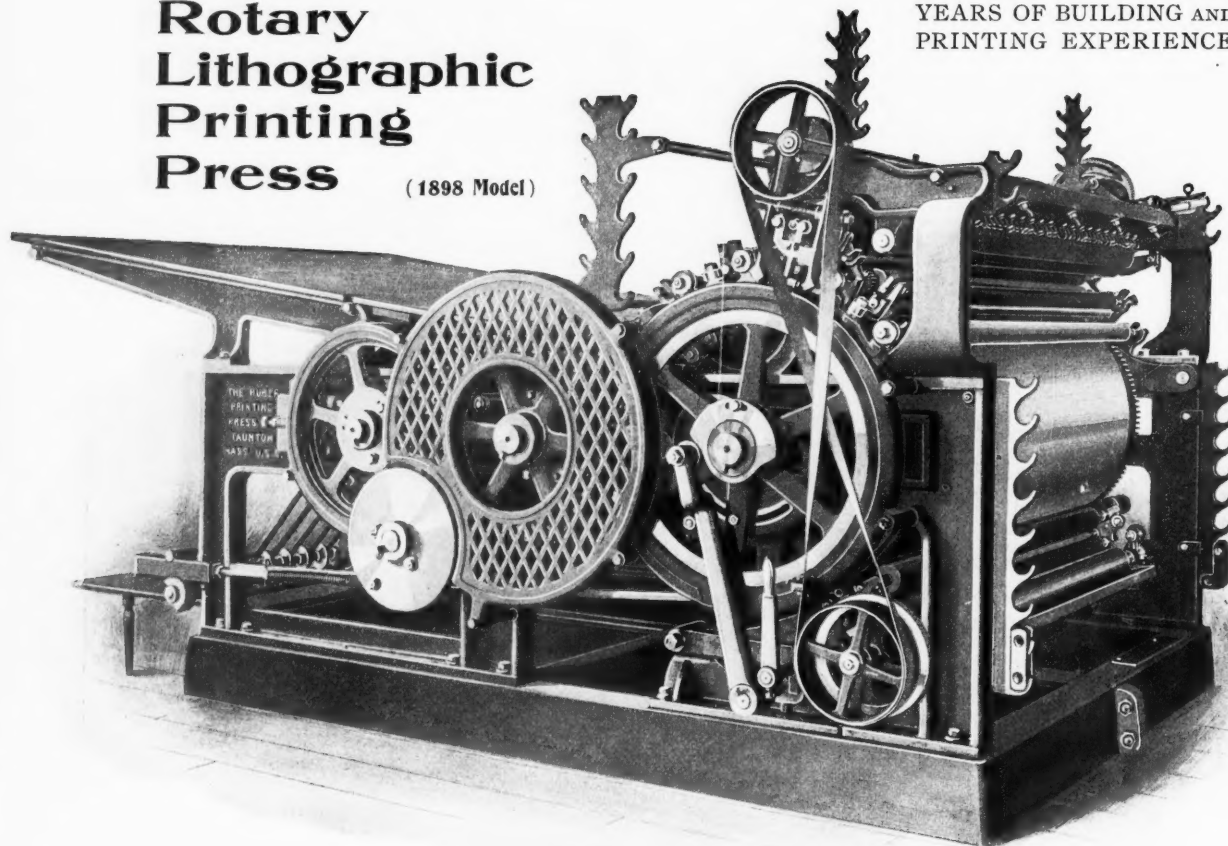
THE HUBER

FOR PRINTING FROM
ALUMINUM *~*~*

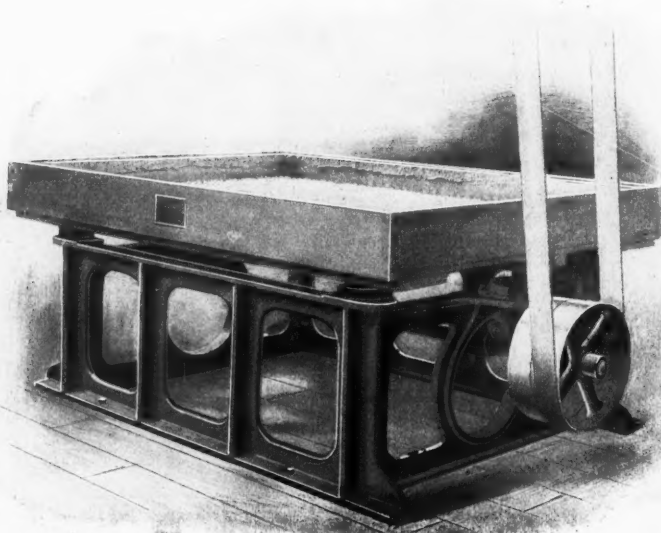
**Rotary
Lithographic
Press**

(1898 Model)

THE RESULT OF ELEVEN
YEARS OF BUILDING AND
PRINTING EXPERIENCE



THE SMITH GRAINING AND POLISHING MACHINE.



We manufacture this machine under the following U. S. Patents :

No. 392,556—Method of Graining Plates for Surface Printing.

No. 406,398—Apparatus for Graining Printing Plates.

No. 662,554—Use of Elastic Material and Rotary or Gyration Motion in Graining Plates for Surface Printing.

These patents cover the whole field of mechanical graining for surface printing, and are basic patents. Infringements will be prosecuted.

HARRIS & JONES

AGENTS : : : PROVIDENCE, R. I.
50 Times Bldg., NEW YORK CITY

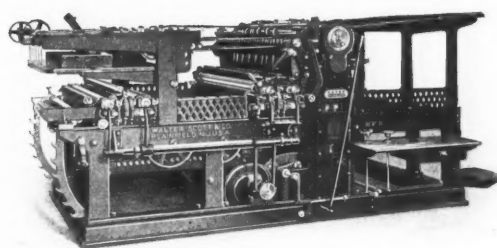


READ THE
REPORT OF THE
JUDGES OF
PRINTING
MACHINERY
AT THE
NATIONAL
EXPORT
EXPOSITION
IN
PHILADELPHIA
ON THE

SCOTT PRESS



NO MACHINE EQUALS IT.



CLASS HF—Two-Revolution Press.

Judges' Report on Scott Presses

"THE press is a fine example of ingenuity, and bears evidence of the most careful attention to the details of construction which go to make an easy-running, rapid-working press of the highest type. It has many points of merit, original and valuable. Special mention may be made of the new bed motion; the sheet delivery, delivering the sheets printed-side up without the use of a fly; interchangeable form and distributing rollers; improved ink-distributing system; ample air-cushioning cylinders, easily and uniformly adjustable while press is running, and other excellent features of value to the user and reflecting great credit upon the manufacturer.

"The Silver Medal and Diploma are recommended."

JOHN R. McFETRIDGE
STEPHEN GREENE
GEORGE B. EDWARDS
HENRY R. HEYL
WM. FIELDING WILCOX

Judges

The Silver Medal and Diploma were the highest awards made.



WALTER SCOTT & CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Times Building
CHICAGO OFFICE, Monadnock Block
ST. LOUIS OFFICE, Security Building
BOSTON OFFICE, Winthrop Building
CINCINNATI OFFICE, Neave Building



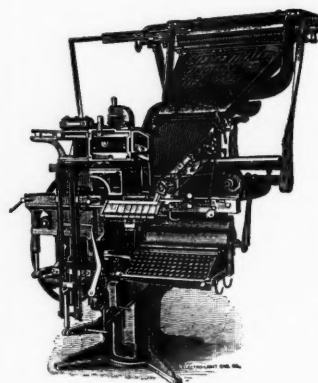
PLAINFIELD,
N. J., U. S. A.

CABLE ADDRESS
WALTSCOTT, NEW YORK

SEND TO OUR NEAREST OFFICE FOR A CATALOGUE

"Sit not, like a figure on our silver coin,
looking ever backward."

Why?



THE LINOTYPE.
OVER 7,000 IN DAILY USE.

WHY pay 30 to 50 cents per pound for type?
Linotype metal costs 7 cents.

WHY pay \$100 to \$1,000 for a font of type?
Linotype matrices cost \$35 to \$60.

WHY pay for type which looks worn after use?
Linotype print is always fresh.

WHY pay 30 to 45 cents per 1,000 ems for hand composition?
Linotype scale of prices is 7 to 15 cents.

WHY pay compositors \$20 weekly to set 30,000 or 40,000 ems?
Linotype operator at \$20 will set 200,000.

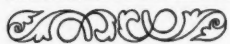
WHY pay 25 per cent of time for type distribution?
Linotype eliminates distribution.

WHY pay rent on 2,000 square feet of floor space?
Linotype would reduce it to 500.

WHY pay for composing-room to keep press-room busy?
Linotype composition is more profitable than presswork.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS THE

MERGENTHALER



LINOTYPE CO.

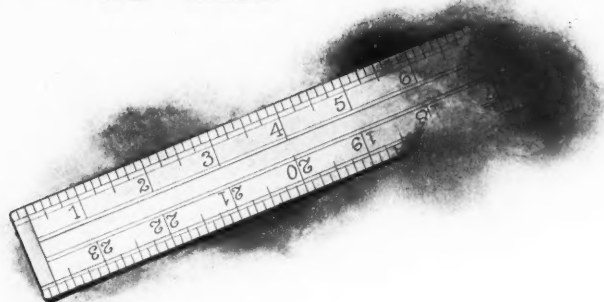
TRIBUNE BUILDING : : : : NEW YORK CITY



NIVES made by
antiquated systems
or this

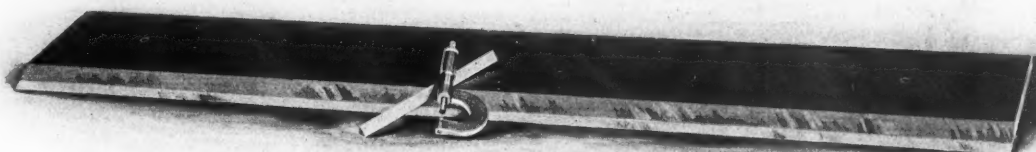


LORING COES



can not
be accurate.

Ours



"MICRO-GROUND."

Are Accurate as well as Perfect-Cutting Tools.

Hear Our Reasons?

LORING COES & CO. Inc.

Mention this
and see what you get.

WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

**Stamping, Embossing and
Case-making**

FOR THE TRADE ONLY

We can deliver book-covers of any style, cloth or leather, stamped
in gold or ink, ready for casing, in handsome and effective designs.

EMBOSSSED CATALOGUE COVERS

WALCUTT BROTHERS. 139-143 CENTRE ST., NEW YORK CITY.



**Don't Ruin your
Printing Press**

with embossing. We
have presses built for
the work.

**Book Edge Gilding
Book Edge Marbling
Leaf Stamping**

American Writing Paper Co.



COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS

AGAWAM PAPER CO.,	- - - -	Mittineague, Mass.
ALBION PAPER CO.,	- - - -	Holyoke, Mass.
BEEBE & HOLBROOK CO.,	- - - -	Holyoke, Mass.
CHESTER PAPER CO.,	- - - -	Huntington, Mass.
CROCKER MANUFACTURING CO.,	- - - -	Holyoke, Mass.
ESLEECK PAPER CO.,	- - - -	Holyoke, Mass.
G. K. BAIRD PAPER CO.,	- - - -	Lee, Mass.
GEORGE C. GILL PAPER CO.,	- - - -	Holyoke, Mass.
GEORGE R. DICKINSON PAPER CO.,	- - - -	Holyoke, Mass.
HARDING PAPER CO.,	- - - -	Franklin, Ohio.
HOLYOKE PAPER CO.,	- - - -	Holyoke, Mass.
HURLBUT PAPER MANUFACTURING CO.,	- - - -	South Lee, Mass.
LINDEN PAPER CO.,	- - - -	Holyoke, Mass.
NONOTUCK PAPER CO.,	- - - -	Holyoke, Mass.
NORMAN PAPER CO.,	- - - -	Holyoke, Mass.
OAKLAND PAPER CO.,	- - - -	Manchester, Conn.
PARSONS PAPER CO., No. 1,	- - - -	Holyoke, Mass.
PLATNER & PORTER PAPER MFG. CO.,	- - - -	Unionville, Conn.
RIVERSIDE PAPER CO.,	- - - -	Holyoke, Mass.
SHATTUCK & BABCOCK CO.,	- - - -	De Pere, Wis.
SYMS & DUDLEY PAPER CO.,	- - - -	Watervliet, Mich.
WAUREGAN PAPER CO.,	- - - -	Holyoke, Mass.
WINDSOR PAPER CO.,	- - - -	Windsor Locks, Conn.

Manufacturers of

LOFT-DRIED,
MACHINE-DRIED
AND ENGINE-SIZED

Writing Papers

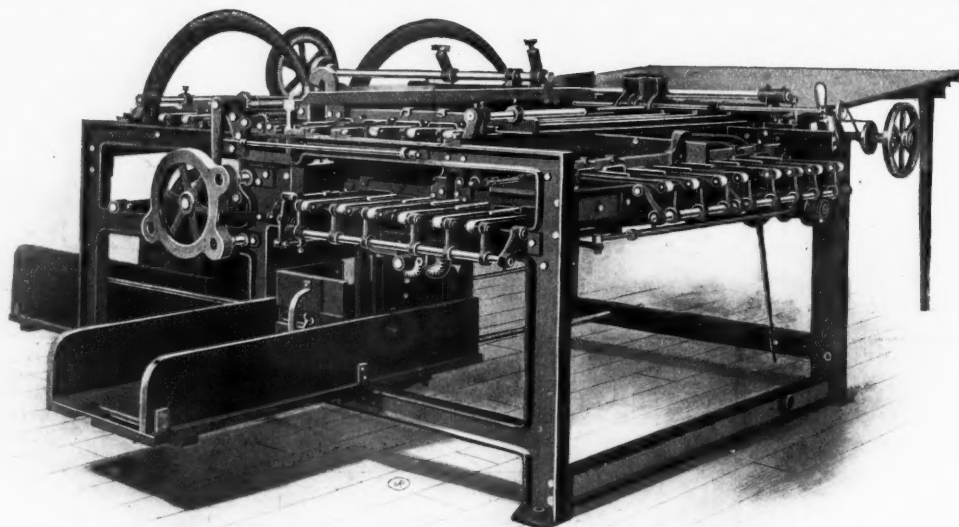


For regular lines correspond direct with the different Divisions.

For contracts, special lines and new business, correspond with the General Manager.

The Executive Offices are located at Springfield, Mass., in the Germona Building.

NEW MODEL JOBBING FOLDER



AGENTS:

NEW YORK—Weld & Sturtevant, 12 Reade Street.
LONDON—M. P. McCoy, Phoenix Works,
Phoenix Place, Mt. Pleasant, W. C.

MADE BY

BROWN FOLDING MACHINE CO.
ERIE, PA.



Gold Star Line

The most popular envelope on the market. Why? The best value for the money. Put up in Light Blue Boxes, as represented by cut. Furnished in White Wove, "A," "AA" and "AAA;" Cream Wove, "BB" and "BBB." Sizes $6\frac{1}{4}$ and $6\frac{3}{4}$ in $\frac{1}{2}$ M boxes; 5 Commercial, 4 and 5 Baronial in $\frac{1}{4}$ M boxes only. All High Cut. Write for Prices and Samples.

United States Envelope Company,
HOLYOKE, MASS.

COLUMBIAN MERCHANDISE ENVELOPE.

PURE JUTE MANILA.—XXXX WEIGHT.

IN WHICH THERE IS NOT A PARTICLE OF WOOD PULP.

SIZES AND PRICES.		
NO.	SIZE.	LIST.
0	2½ X 4¼	\$4 75
5	3½ X 5½	5 00
10	3¾ X 6	5 25
15	4 X 6¾	5 50
20	3¾ X 7½	5 75
25	4¾ X 6¾	6 15
30	4¾ X 7¼	6 15
35	5 X 7½	6 25
40	5¾ X 7½	6 50
45	5¼ X 8	6 75
50	5½ X 8¼	7 25
55	6 X 9	7 50
60	6¼ X 9½	8 00
65	6½ X 10	8 75
70	7 X 10½	9 25
9	4 X 9	6 75
9½	4¾ X 9½	7 00
11	4½ X 10¾	7 50
12	4¾ X 10¾	8 00
14	5 X 11½	8 50

IN QUARTER THOUSAND BOXES.

The sizes here specified are the regular sizes carried in stock at the several Divisions.

We keep in stock only one weight and quality of paper, and that the best grade.

Quotations will be made on Special Sizes and on other Grades of Stock where the quantities will warrant.

Prices for printing are the same as our regular list for printing the different quantities.

The best and most satisfactory mailing envelope on the market.

SAMPLES REPRESENTING THE WEIGHTS AND QUALITIES, WITH TRADE DISCOUNT SHEET, WILL BE SENT TO THE TRADE UPON APPLICATION.

MANUFACTURED BY
UNITED STATES ENVELOPE COMPANY,

WORCESTER, MASS.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

HOLYOKE, MASS.
HARTFORD, CT.

ROCKVILLE, CT.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

J. M. Huber**Not in Any Trust****Fine**

**Dry Colors
Varnishes
Lithographic
and
Letterpress
Printing**

Inks

Main Office
275 Water St., New York
Factory, Brooklyn
Philadelphia • 424 Sansom St.
Chicago • 337-339 Dearborn St.

Huber's Inks are the best because they are made from Dry Colors, Varnishes, Dryers, etc., all made by himself. He makes the best Colors in the market, and he can shape at the very start the qualities of his Colors, Varnishes, Dryers, etc., to suit the Ink, the paper, and your work.

Huber's Inks are the cheapest because he makes the Dry Colors, Varnishes, etc., used in his Inks. He saves the cost of selling, packing and shipping the Colors and Varnishes from the Color and Varnish makers' factories to the Ink factory. He saves the Color maker's profit and the Varnish maker's rake-off. He can, therefore, give you the best value for the least money.

Huber's Inks are the most reliable Having control over his Dry Colors, Varnishes, etc., their quality can not be changed without his knowing it. He doesn't have to take anybody's word for the ingredients used in the same, and he doesn't change his supplier to save a penny, as nobody could sell him better goods, nobody could give him better value, than his own factory.

Use Huber's Inks By doing so you save the cost of an ink-grinding plant. If you had the mills, you would have to buy your Colors from a Color maker and your Varnishes from a Varnish maker. You would have to pay them profit. You would be dependent on them for information necessary to compound Inks. How can they give it? You might buy some Painters' Colors, and then your recipe will not work to your satisfaction. Huber's Colors and Varnishes are made each for the other and for his Inks, which are therefore prepared harmoniously and scientifically.

Use Huber's Inks Then you know that an expert Color maker and an up-to-date Varnish maker always combine their ability with the best-informed Ink maker to produce at all times just the ink you need. Huber's Inks are tested on a printing-press before leaving the factory.



**Huber's
Colors
In Use
Since
...1780**

R. HOE & CO.'S Linotype Saw Tables and Gas Furnaces

The Cheapest and Best Made.

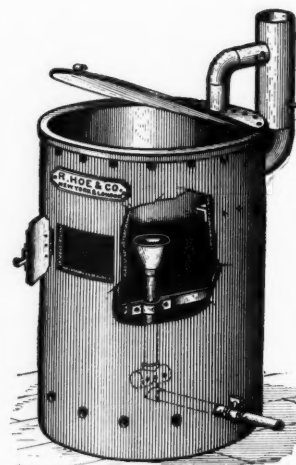


Designed especially to meet the requirements of publishers and printers for a small and convenient Saw for Linotype work.

What Users Write:

"The saw continues to be a favorite in our place, and it has already saved us one-third of its cost, in foundry charges."

"We have received the Linotype Saw, have it erected and running, and are much pleased with it. While we knew your firm's reputation for building fine machinery, we did not imagine that as much pains were taken with such an inexpensive machine. We are, therefore, doubly pleased to see the care with which it was built."



For strength, durability and perfection of design, these Furnaces can not be surpassed.

Simple, Neat, Convenient and Quick.

R. HOE & CO., 504-520 Grand St.
NEW YORK.

Also { 192 Devonshire Street, BOSTON, MASS.
258 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Mansfield Street, Borough Road, LONDON, S. E., ENGLAND.

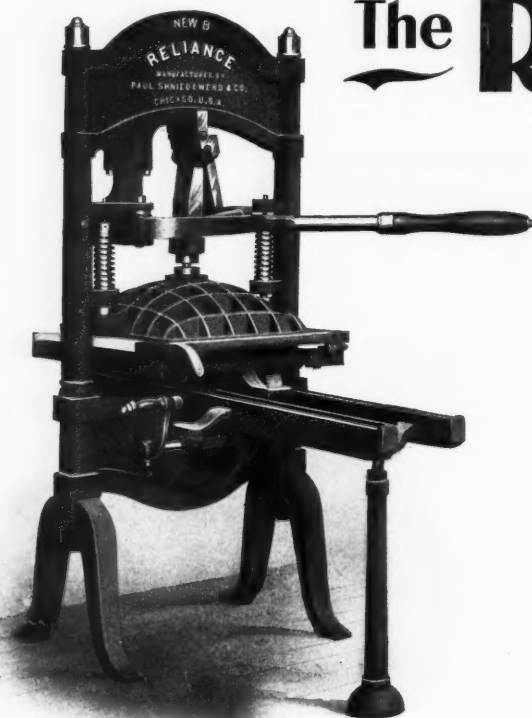


ILLUSTRATION OF NEW B STYLE.

The Reliance

...THE ONLY...

Photo-Engravers' Proof Press

on which perfect proofs of half-tone cuts the full size of the platen, as well as perfect proofs of the tiniest line engraving, can be made. For proving color plates, where the slightest variation is fatal, the register is perfect.

In use by prominent Photo-Engravers and Three-color Plate Makers in the United States and Europe.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE

SIX SIZES AND STYLES MADE.

(EXTRA HEAVY.)

New A Style, . . . Platen 15 x 20 inches.	Lion, Platen 22 x 30 inches.
Regular B Style, Platen 20 x 25 inches.	Mammoth, . . . Platen 24 x 32 inches.
New B Style, . . . Platen 20 x 25 inches.	Mastodon, . . . Platen 25 x 36 inches.

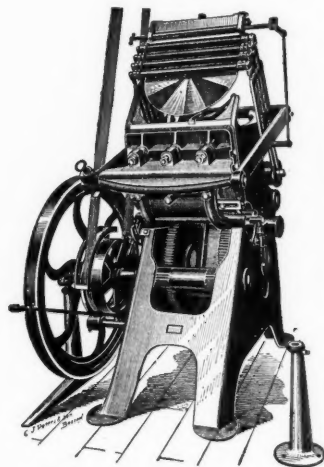
For further information and prices, write to the manufacturers,

PAUL SHNIEDEWEND & CO.
195-199 SOUTH CANAL STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

A.W. PENROSE & Co., 8 and 8a Upper Baker Street, Lloyd Square, W. C., London, England, Sole Agents for England, France, Australia and South Africa.
Also for sale by KLIMSCH & Co., Frankfurt a Main, Germany.

Speed, Half-tone and Embossing

Are the points
which make the



Perfected Prouty Job Presses

so popular.

Perfect ink distribution.

Noiseless, strong and simple
of construction.

Two main gear wheels.

Not a CAM on the press.

Presses running in every
civilized country.

Send for catalogue and
prices.

Manufactured only by

BOSTON PRINTING PRESS CO.

Successors to GEO. W. PROUTY CO.

7 Water St., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Agents for Great Britain and the Colonies,
SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Small Investment—

BIG Returns



Price,
\$3.75

The Utility Ink Fountain

*Is no experiment. It has been demonstrated that if
properly used it will give better results than any
small ink fountain made.*

Can be attached to almost any job press.

FOR SALE BY ALL
DEALERS AND TYPEFOUNDERS.

Write for descriptive circular and copy
of "Evidence" to

PAVYER PRINTING MACHINE WORKS,
600, 602 and 604 South Broadway,
St. Louis, Mo.

Perfection No. 4

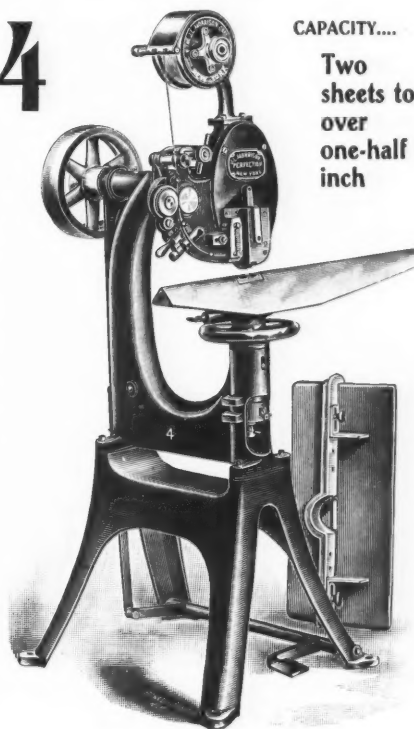
**THE GREATEST
WIRE-STITCHING MACHINE
THE WORLD HAS YET SEEN**

Manufactured by

The J. L. Morrison Company

60 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK

28 Front Street, West,
TORONTO, CANADA



CAPACITY....

Two
sheets to
over
one-half
inch

46 Farringdon Street,
LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND



A few new lines added to our stock of Fine Printing and High-Class Ledger and Writing Papers.

Send for Samples.

We do not sell to parties without good commercial standing or who cannot furnish satisfactory references

THE PAPER MILLS' COMP'Y

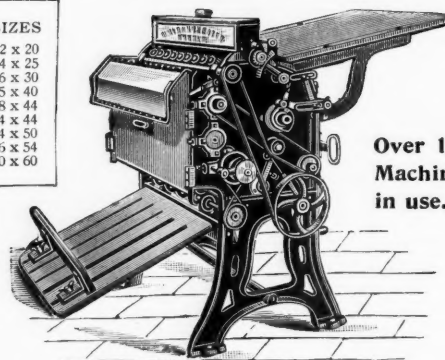
Wholesale Dealers ... Selling Agents ... Paper Specialists
215-221 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Emmerich Improved Bronzing and Dusting Machine



SIZES

12 x 20
14 x 25
16 x 30
25 x 40
28 x 44
34 x 44
34 x 50
36 x 54
40 x 60



Over 1,500
Machines
in use.

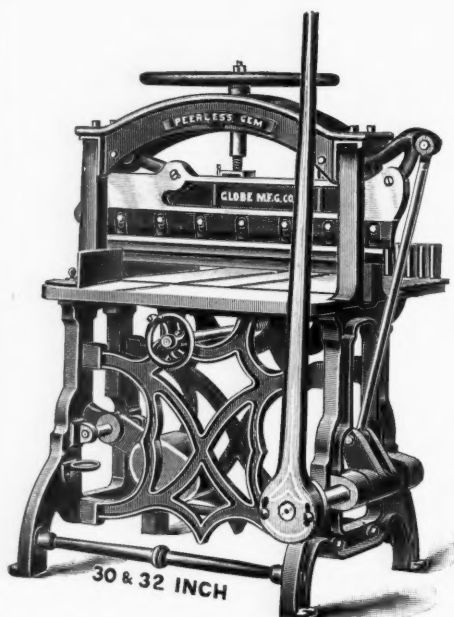
SPECIAL BRONZING MACHINES are made for bronzing heavy paper stock, such as Photograph Mounts, Mats, etc. We also manufacture an excellent Roughing Machine, for embossing tablet covers, etc.

EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR,

191-193 Worth St., NEW YORK.

Write for Prices and particulars.

The "Peerless-Gem" Paper Cutter Four Sizes



FOR SALE BY OUR GENERAL AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES :::

THE "Peerless-Gem" Paper Cutter is better finished, more easily operated and is of superior style to any other lever paper cutter in the market. These cutters have *double table supporting braces*, which connect with the side frames, an inside counterweight, intersecting back gauges, split back gauges on the two larger sizes, enameled measuring rule set in front and back table on all sizes, except on the 23-inch, wide front table, and is carefully and accurately built throughout of first-class materials.

The lever action is smooth and easy, and not jerky as on some cutters. The lever returns to its place without effort. The counterweight is correct, effective and entirely out of the way. Four sizes — 23-in., 25-in., 30-in. and 32-in.

MANUFACTURED BY

PEERLESS PRINTING PRESS CO.

JOHN W. MARDER,
Vice-President and Manager.

PALMYRA, N. Y.

WE ARE JUST ACROSS THE WAY



WE REPRESENT SUCH FIRMS AS

The F. Wesel Mfg. Co.
The Ault & Wiborg Co.
The Latham Machinery Co.
The Challenge Machinery Co.
The Geo. F. Swift Co.
The Carter Co.
The Aluminum Plate & Press Co.
The Rowe Roller-Making Machinery Co.
The Bates Machinery Co., etc., etc.

AND WE OWN FOR GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.

THE MIEHLE,
THE COX DUPLEX,
THE MULTIPRESS,
THE CENTURY,
THE NEW MODEL,
ETC., ETC.



THE FOREIGN FIELD should be a producer of revenue to American manufacturers — *if they have a salable article*. The great difficulty in an export business is to secure agents with organization, reputation and financial strength. **The Printing Machinery Co., Ltd.**, has those essential qualities, and is doing a big business in American Machinery. The main point, however, with the directors of that concern is that they only want the best of everything in the line of machinery for the printing trade. Floor space in the exhibition rooms in London is of a very considerable value to **The Printing Machinery Company** and the firms it represents, and while there is room for good articles, there is none for "cheap" bargain-house sort.

WE PAY ON RECEIPT OF BILL OF LADING

If you have what we want and feel export-business inclined, write to

≡ **THE PRINTING** ≡
MACHINERY CO., Ltd.
15 TUDOR ST., LONDON, ENGLAND

The SIMPLEX

One-Man

Type Setter

*Is in successful
operation
in 23 States*

Let Its Users Tell Why.

"It is without doubt the greatest money-saver I know of."—*W. J. Oatman, publisher Sunday Call, Pittsfield, Mass.*

"If I had purchased my Simplex six months ago, I would be \$600 better off today."—*J. F. Lindsley, Morris County Chronicle, Morristown, N. J.*

"It would take double its cost to induce me to part with my Simplex if I could not get another."—*J. W. Darrow, Courier, Chatham, N. Y.*

"The average output of our one operator for the last four weeks was 3,265 ems per hour—the work of four hand compositors."—*Sunday Globe, Hartford, Conn.*

"And the man who would attempt to remove the Simplex Type Setter from the Journal office, were we unable to get another, would be shot on the spot instant."—*Daily Journal, Mattoon, Ill.*

"The Simplex is doing splendid work for us, and we are highly delighted with it."—*H. L. Rann, Press, Manchester, Iowa.*

"The Simplex is saving me \$50 to \$60 per month, besides adding fully \$75 per month to my advertising income."—*E. S. Ela, Herald, Manchester, Conn.*

"Figuring in also the payments on the machine, the Simplex is saving us \$20 or more per week."—*Daily News, Cohoes, N. Y.*

"Two of our compositors are doing on the Simplex the work of six hand compositors, and will do better when they become more expert."—*Braddock Publishing Co., Braddock, Penn.*

And these are only a few of many similar reports.

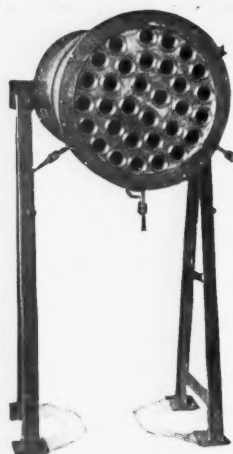
For catalogue and full particulars, address

THE UNITYPE COMPANY

HERBERT L. BAKER, General Manager

200 Monroe St., Chicago

150 Nassau St., New York



ROLLER MOULDS

ROLLER- MAKING MACHINERY

Complete outfits furnished.

MOULDS ARE
GUARANTEED
TO BE TRUE.

This Gun contains 32 2-in. x 72 in.
Patented Moulds.

Estimates furnished for large or small outfits and
for single moulds.

JAMES ROWE

76 West Jackson Street, - - CHICAGO.

THE PRINTING MACHINERY CO., LTD.

15 Tudor Street, Exclusive European Agent, LONDON, E. C.



New York Depot, 32 East Tenth Street.

..COVER PAPERS..

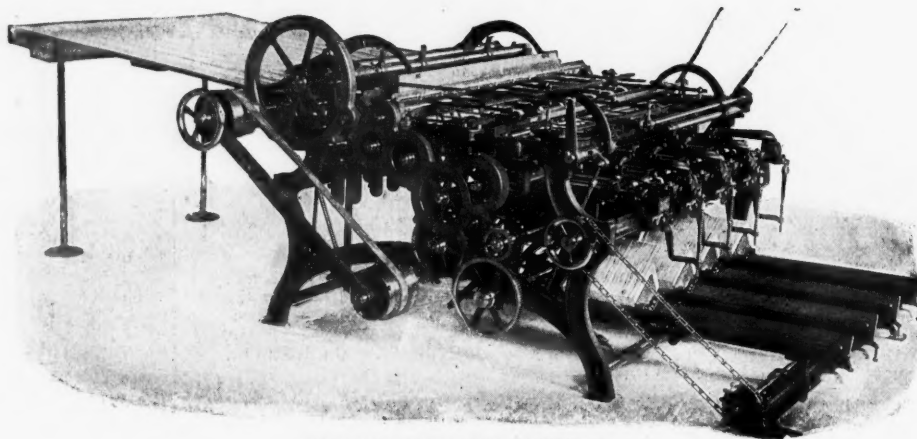
Illinois Paper Company

181 Monroe Street

Chicago, Ill.

...BOOK PAPERS...

High-Grade Paper-Folding Machines.



THE CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE 16.

E. C. FULLER & CO., Agents,
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Chambers Brothers Company,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



We Have Kept Pace With Progress

Have you?

What do your customers think about it?

You don't know.

You can only make a guess.

If you are using the bargain-counter kind of inks "for economy's sake" you are not doing first-grade printing.

You should use the Ault & Wiborg inks—the world's best.

Perhaps you rarely have complaints about the quality of your printing and probably you are often complimented.

But those facts prove nothing.

The majority of your customers will not make a fuss when they are only slightly displeased.

Many of them consider it good policy to jolly you whenever they have an opportunity, whether they like your work or not, especially if you have a newspaper.

Some do not know the difference between first and second-grade printing.

Some may think your work is better than your competitor's work but not as good as it should be.

Those who leave you do not give their reasons. You may think your competitor has underbid you when he is really charging more and getting the business because of the better work that Ault & Wiborg inks enable him to do.

Some people see samples of your printing and never give you even a trial order because they observe the fact that you use inferior inks. You think the reason they do not patronize you is because the other fellow has some kind of a pull.

To sum it up, your customers think all sorts of things about your printing and you are more likely to find out exactly what they think if you do first-class printing than if you do second-class printing. You cannot afford to use poor inks on the work you do for people who do not appreciate the best because the other (and larger) class of people will find it out. Ault & Wiborg inks are the best that can be made—better than any other makers have ever succeeded in producing.

They are the standard of the world. They are sold at the lowest prices for which the best inks can be sold. There are inks that cost less for just the same reason that brass jewelry costs less than gold jewelry.

You should have our catalogue.



The Ault & Wiborg Co.

CINCINNATI

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

ST. LOUIS

ENAMELED PAPER BLACK, 457-50.

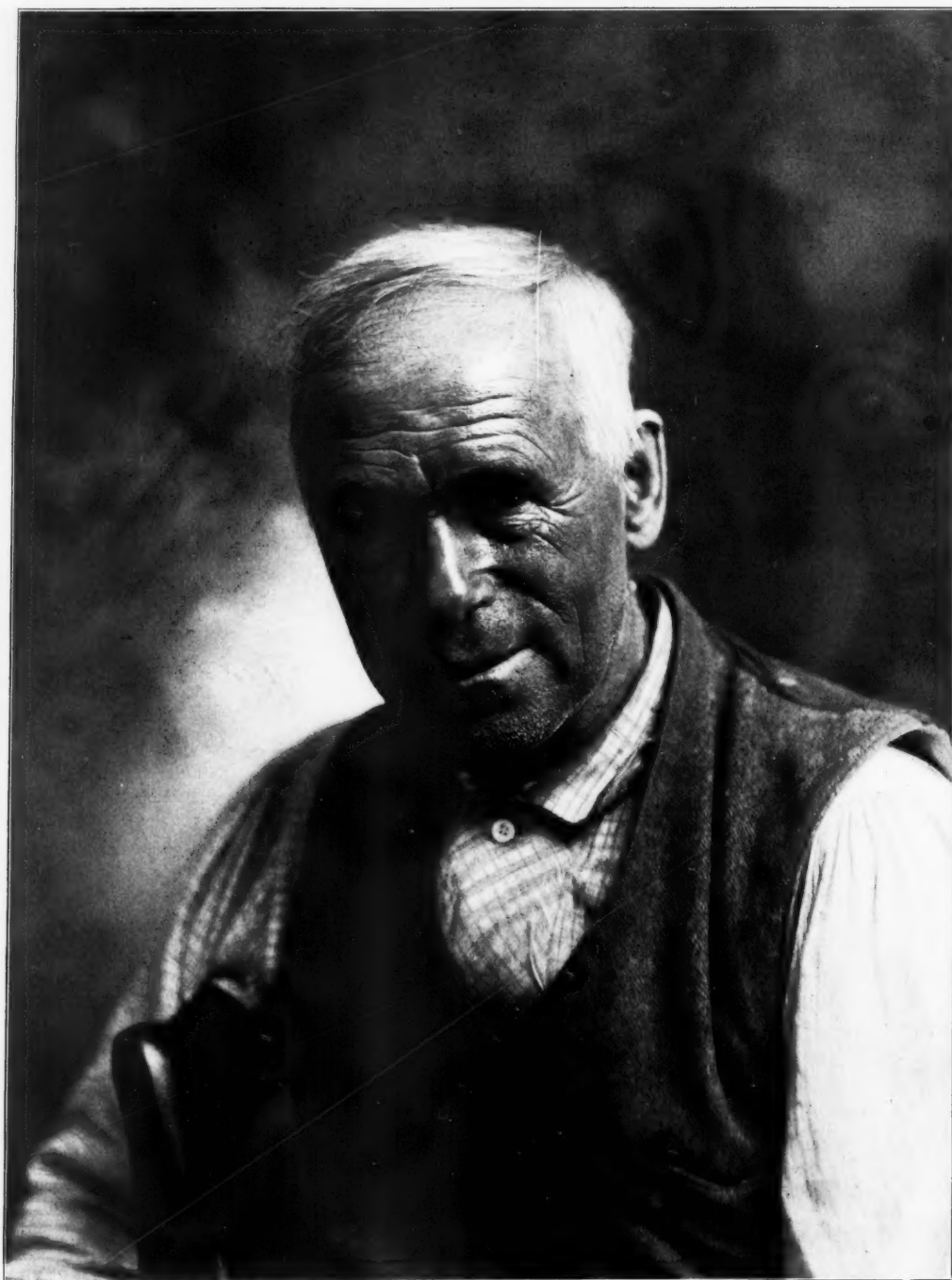


Photo by B. F. Puffer, Williamsport, Pa.

"OLD BILL."



THE LEADING TRADE JOURNAL OF THE WORLD IN THE PRINTING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

VOL. XXIV. No. 6.

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1900.

TERMS { \$2 per year, in advance.
Foreign, \$1.20 per year extra.

THE INFLUENCE OF RUSKIN ON TYPOGRAPHY.

BY G. F. STEWART, LATE EDITOR OF THE "SCOTTISH TYPOGRAPHICAL CIRCULAR."



ON January 20, 1900, there passed away in England a man whose influence in the English-speaking world was in many ways unrivaled in his day and generation; a man with ideals, but a man who could translate these ideals into action; a man whom the Philistine termed a crank; but would that there were more cranks such as he! A man with a mission, but whether accomplished or no, only the future can tell. This man was John Ruskin.

My purpose is to give a short outline of Ruskin's influence on typography, as exemplified first of all and principally in his own works. And it may be premised that his influence was in every way a good and healthful influence. Though not to be compared in this respect with William Morris, yet he knew quite well what good printing was, and in his works you are sure to get it. He was an advocate of simplicity in printing, as in everything, and modern printers, in their desire for a false renaissance in typography, would do well to follow Ruskin's simple models.

In his works are good type, good paper, and honest work generally. He paid great attention to the type and margins of his books, making a careful study of the size of the page, and sometimes taking great pains to get it to his mind. On one occasion, after his directions regarding the alteration of the size of page of a projected book had been followed, he wrote to his printers: "I think the enclosed [specimen] page an entirely nice and right one."*

* For this and a few other details I am indebted to some notes by the late H. Jowett, of Aylesbury, which appeared in *Hazell's Magazine* in September, 1892.

The master's admirers will recognize at once the Ruskinian phraseology of this brief commendation.

Ruskin's books, particularly some of the earlier editions, are remarkable for their handsome margins. He liked a handsome margin, and certainly the phrase, "rivulets of type running through meadows of margin," is a correct description of some of his volumes. Many editions of his books are really 8vo volumes printed on 4to paper, and when finely bound are veritable editions de luxe. While margins were attended to, type was also carefully selected, and though most of his works are printed in old-style type, he once spoke of pica modern as "a delightful type."

Wide margins and delightful type being given, it may well be imagined that other details of good case-work would not escape his attention. He had a shrewd eye for the balance of a page, and was watchful over spacing. He liked his pages to be open and generous, and his works are not often disfigured by the atrocity of close spacing, by which many otherwise fine books are spoiled. In a letter he once wrote to Mr. Jowett, complaining of spacing being too close, he asked if a rule could not be made preventing less than a given space (which he indicated) being used between words, and "expanding quite frankly after colons and semi-colons." In this letter he slyly asks for information regarding the charging for author's corrections, hinting that he thought printers should sometimes pay authors for keeping them from error.

Regarding punctuation, as a rule Mr. Ruskin was most particular in having his punctuation followed. And the present printers of his books pay great respect to this. Readers of his works will readily understand why this is so, and acknowledge that to tamper with Ruskin's punctuation would be as if a house-painter were to think he could improve Turner's masterpieces by touching them up — Ruskin having a horror of retouching or restoration.

Ruskin did not like inverted commas, though he invariably used them, and he speaks somewhere in "Fors Clavigera" of "the plague of inverted commas." Similarly he denounces italics as being "the emphasis of fools." But these opinions did not hinder him using either one or the other on occasion; and, indeed, he shows in these and in greater matters a refreshing disregard of his own opinions, and is never slavishly regardful today of what he said yesterday.

Ruskin paid great attention to title-pages. He sometimes drew out in outline the kind of title he wanted, showing a decided preference for plain roman letters, with an occasional italic line. The title to "Præterita," which, looked at by the side of a modern title, would be considered a very plain one, had his entire approval, and he wrote to his printers, "I think the 'Præterita' title-page is delightful."

He strongly objected to divided words ending a page, and this objection is respected in all new reprints of his works. In this connection an unlucky accident once happened with a book which was being issued in monthly parts. The book in question, "Ulric the Farm Servant," was issued in parts of forty-eight pages, arbitrary divisions not necessarily ending a chapter or even a paragraph. On one occasion "stockings" was the last word in a part, but in overrunning to get in a word or two the compositor divided the word "stock-" leaving the "ings" to be carried over to the next month. Ruskin was at the time rather out of health, and as he explained in a letter to Mr. Jowett many weeks after, the worry of that unlucky division was the last straw, as it brought on a month's painful illness.

The most recent exponent of Ruskin, M. de la Sizeranne, speaks of Ruskin's imagery as pervading even the typing of his pages. "The paragraphs are cleverly divided, the spacing is laboriously studied, italics and capital letters appear in great numbers, and words in old French or Greek insinuate themselves gracefully into the monotony of the English paragraphs." And regarding a well-known passage in "Sesame and Lilies" which Ruskin, with typographical artifice, printed in blood-red ink because of the terrible facts there chronicled, the same writer speaks of "these three blinding, bleeding pages, which no one who has once read can ever forget."

I have left no space to speak of Ruskin's publishing arrangements, nor is it necessary. It is well known that since 1873 he published his own books, through Mr. George Allen. The main idea of this curious partnership of publisher and author was to secure sound material and honest workmanship, as well as to encourage straight-forward business dealings. No abatement of price and no discount or credit, was a law as inviolable as those of the Medes and Persians. All the publishing arrangements were made in the little village of Orpington, and the venture was a brilliant success. Though Mr.

Allen originally published only Ruskin's books, he is now one of London's leading publishers, and in most of the books issued by him the Ruskin "convention," so to speak, may be clearly traced. The beautiful edition of Charles Reade's "Peg Woffington," for example, recently issued, has many of the typographical characteristics of Ruskin's books. It was printed by the famous Ballantyne Press, of Edinburgh, which firm has for about twelve years past had the printing for Mr. Allen of all the new editions of Ruskin's works. It is a curious coincidence that this firm had once (and to his cost!) Sir Walter Scott as a partner, and that Ruskin considered Sir Walter's novels, originally printed in the same office, as the best ever written. And now, presses running alongside each other are printing the works of Ruskin and of Scott day by day.

Probably there is no man now living who has done more to keep pure the currents of our life than Ruskin. His absolute fearlessness, his incorruptible truthfulness, his biting satire and fiery denunciation made him in many respects the greatest force in our day. His influence was always for good. The wholesome example of good printing as insisted on by him can not be lost, and to remind my fellow-craftsmen of a part of Ruskin's message we should not permit to be lost is the purport of this paper.

ESTABLISHING A NEWSPAPER.*

BY O. F. BYXBEE.

V.—BUYING MATERIAL—SIZE AND QUANTITY OF BODY LETTER.

AS the size of a newspaper depends to so large an extent upon the needs of the town or city in which it is located—its population and surroundings—I have thus far refrained from stipulating any particular size, but in estimating the amount of material, and, in fact, every feature from now on, some definite size must be chosen as a basis upon which to calculate. Probably a seven-column folio will be sufficiently large for the majority of new ventures, and yet not too large in but very few instances, and all figures given hereafter will apply to a paper of that size, with information as to the proper proportion for larger and smaller sizes where necessary.

The size of type best suited for a newspaper published anywhere except in large cities, where a smaller size is made necessary on account of the greater demands upon the news columns, is 8-point (brevier), and a larger letter should not be used under any circumstances. If the town in which a new venture is proposed is not an 8-point town, then look elsewhere. A larger type for editorials is not necessary; although a difference in size makes a

*This series of articles was commenced in THE INLAND PRINTER for November, 1899. The next subject will be "Buying Material—Style and Quantity of Ad. Type."

pleasing distinction, yet its desirability is not of enough importance to warrant any additional outlay. A difference in the style of leading, in the headings, or in both, is a sufficient distinction.

The size of body letter for the advertising should be 6-point (nonpareil), agate being too small for a paper with an 8-point dress, and the 8-point should not be allowed in the ads. The quantity of 6-point necessary will not be considered in this chapter, however, but will be included with the ad. type in the next.

As the quantity of body type is governed slightly by the style of leading, it becomes necessary to settle this question also before quoting figures in detail. I do not think that a paper should be all leaded, although a liberal use of leads is advisable. Brief local paragraphs should be leaded, with two leads between the items, while items of correspondence look better solid, with one lead between. Headed articles should not be leaded entirely unless of unusual importance. The first half column of articles of one column or more in length might be leaded, and one-half or less of shorter articles. Thus, an estimate can be based on about one-half of the entire paper being leaded matter.

Another matter that affects this question very closely is the amount of advertising carried. As

the cases, no matter how perfect the scheme of alphabetical allotment, giving a total of $312\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, or about $15\frac{3}{4}$ pounds to the column. If the matter was all leaded, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per column could be deducted from this, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ if half leaded, leaving as the net amount of body type required for the paper above described $287\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Should it be desired to use plate matter, $14\frac{3}{4}$ pounds may be deducted from this amount for each column of such used. The cost of this will be given in a summarized expense of materials in a later paper.

A 6-column paper, folio or quarto, leaded in the manner here proposed, requires about 13 pounds of 8-point to the column, and an 8-column paper about $15\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to the column.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

DISCRIMINATION IN THE USE OF WORDS.*

NO. XXX.—BY F. HORACE TEALL.

A STRANGE fact in English usage, but one easily proved as a fact, is that the relative pronouns "that," "which," and "who" are not strictly distinguished in sense or application, with the exception of a general reservation of "who" as a personal pronoun. Some writers have striven to establish a distinction, that seems reasonable until it is widely



Photo by J. W. Taylor, Chicago.

"THEY'RE OFF!"

Derby Day Scene at Washington Park Race Track, Chicago.

has been said in a previous chapter, a really successful paper should have, on an average, one-half its columns filled with advertising. There may be times during the year when the amount will fall considerably below this, and at such times there must be sufficient type in the office to fill the gap. It will, therefore, be necessary to figure on perhaps twenty, instead of fourteen, columns of reading matter. Of course, this could be filled with plate and thus reduce the quantity to some extent.

Now we are at a point where a proper estimate can be made intelligently. A column of 8-point for a 7-column folio paper contains about 3,800 ems and weighs in the neighborhood of $12\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Accordingly, 20 columns would require 250 pounds. To each of these figures must be added 25 per cent for the amount of type that will undoubtedly be left in

tested, but can not be accepted as inviolable. No one has presented this distinction more urgently than has Alfred Ayres in "The Verbalist," and yet his first sentence on the subject contains a pronoun that would inevitably be changed by many editors whose judgment is at least equal to that of its writer. "Owing," says he, "to the indiscriminate, haphazard use of the relative pronouns *that* almost universally prevails, there is never, probably, a newspaper, and rarely a book, printed in the English language in which there are not ambiguous sentences; and yet this ambiguity can be easily avoided, as we see if we give the subject a little attention." The pronoun in question is italicized; the present writer has seen it changed to "which" by accomplished editors, in identical use, many times. Positive choice in usage

* Copyrighted, 1897, by F. Horace Teall. All rights reserved.

can not be proved, and the only possible ground of choice can not be inflexibly accepted, since it would involve ungraceful repetition.

The distinction is stated more clearly and concisely by Alfred Ayres than by any other writer, so far as a search has revealed, and he gives it as follows: "'That' is properly the restrictive relative pronoun, and 'which' and 'who' are properly the co-ordinating relative pronouns. 'That,' when properly used, introduces something without which the antecedent is not fully defined, whereas 'which' and 'who,' when properly used, introduce a new fact concerning the antecedent. Whenever a clause restricts, limits, defines, qualifies the antecedent — i. e., whenever it is adjectival, explanatory in its functions — it should be introduced with the relative pronoun 'that,' and not with 'which,' nor with 'who' or 'whom.'"

Some modification is necessary to make this accord

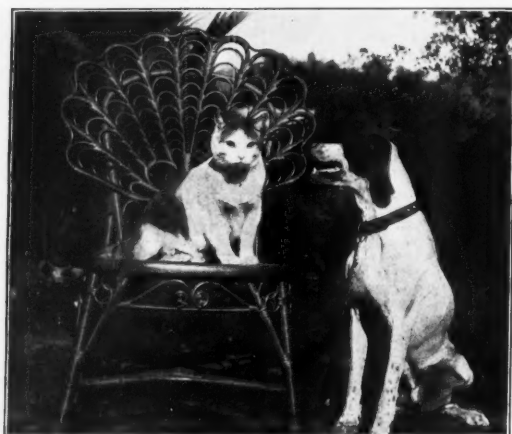


Photo by George Rice, Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.

A FRIENDLY VISIT.

strictly with present best usage. Instead of properly, "that" is preferably most often used in restriction, it being sometimes better to use "which," and sometimes "who." The reference to explanatory functions is unfortunate, for the co-ordinating clauses are far more explanatory than the restrictive. Ambiguity seldom results from infelicitous choice of pronoun, but depends upon proper use or non-use of a comma.

Richard Morris, in "Historical Outlines of English Accidence," says: "In the fourteenth century 'that' was the ordinary, though not the only relative. In the sixteenth century 'which' often supplied its place, and in the seventeenth century 'who' was frequently employed instead of it. At a later period (Addison's time) 'that' had again come into fashion, and had almost driven 'who' and 'which' out of use." Hugh Blair, the rhetorician, who was born the year before Addison died, and so must have written at a time when the fashion could not yet have changed greatly, expressed a decided preference for "which." Gould Brown notes this, and says

that a sentence containing the words, "pleasures that the vulgar are not capable of receiving," which Blair criticised, is better as Addison wrote it, because the pleasures "are no otherwise defined than as being such as 'the vulgar are not capable of receiving.'" In fact, they are not really defined at all. Brown says: "The style of Addison is more than once censured by Dr. Blair, for the frequency with which the relative 'that' occurs in it, where the learned lecturer would have used 'which.'" Blair said that "which" is a much more definitive word than "that," and Brown said that "that" is the more definitive or restrictive word of the two. Probably neither writer could have proved his assertion, for neither of them has preserved a real distinction between the words. Blair sometimes used "that" in connections exactly like the one for which he prescribed "which," and Brown often used "which" where he says "that" is the right word. Brown, moreover, criticises Addison for a similar fault, saying that "in using different relatives under like circumstances, the writer has hardly done justice to his own good taste."

So far as a choice can be made on any ground of classification, "that" may be called restrictive, and "which" co-ordinating; with the exception that neither word should be used with great frequency, to the exclusion of the other, "that" might be reserved to introduce a definitive clause, and "which" an additory or explanatory one. But definitive and additory clauses are not always easily distinguishable, and have not been clearly differentiated by grammarians; and this is probably, at least partly, the cause of lack of distinction in usage between the pronouns. Some writers almost always use "which," and others use "that" with great freedom. No one has yet found a way to eradicate the ambiguity that is said to exist, but whose actuality may be doubted.

One of the most careful and particular editors — who is much better qualified to decide such a question than any one who has yet written in favor of using "that" invariably as the restrictive relative pronoun — is responsible for the following sentences:

We have here a new volume in which are collected the essays *that* Capt. Mahan has published in the past year. Five of them make a series *which* gives the title to the book.

Was this with an eye to the construction *that* might be placed upon the transaction?

A movement to restore the law *which* was in force.

Those principles *which* have made the common law so great a bulwark of the liberties of the people.

A growth of internal competition is taking place *which* exceeds in many instances any possible rivalry *that* could spring up from abroad.

Here is an alternation of the two pronouns such as may be found in almost any good book or periodical. Insistence upon a rigid preservation of distinction would place "that" in each pronominal

function in these sentences, and in various others, as seen in the following, from "The Verbalist," and from "Cobbett's Grammar," both by Alfred Ayres:

In the many tariff revisions *that* have been necessary, or *that* may become necessary.

They, therefore, *that* treat of these subjects more boldly, venture to say that *that* is base is the only evil.

And shall we, then, be so partial and so unjust as to reverence in Kings' councillors that *that* we should laugh at in one of our neighbors?

They frequently stand as the representatives of that *that* has gone before, and *that* stands in a distant part of the sentence.

He told me that he had given John the gun *that* the gunsmith brought.

These are sentences quoted from other writers for the purpose of correcting them, by substituting "that" where "which" had been used. Their corrector (?) prefaced the Grammar by a note consisting mainly of part of what he had said on the relative pronouns in "The Verbalist," and this note concludes: "In writing, if we would make sure of conveying just what we have in our minds, we must exercise great care in the choice and the arrangement of our words." In general, this is true; but it is easy to see that it has no bearing in the particular case under consideration. Choice in these sentences seems to rest more in the matter of euphony than in anything else. Certainly either word would convey the intended meaning just as well as the other. This author would have us discard "who" as a restrictive relative also, but usage does not allow it, and sense-distinction does not call for it. Here is a sentence written by one who evidently thinks—or at least in this instance thought—as does Alfred Ayres: "In that sense the life of every one that fights a losing battle, that struggles for an unsuccessful cause, is a failure." We need not call this sentence erroneous, but most of those who write the best English would use "who" instead of "that" in both places.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COLOR-WORK FROM ONE CUT.

BY JOHN G. PINGEL.

THE method of printing a cut in different colors without the use of other than the single cut is so simple that any pressman who has a fair knowledge of overlaying and cut-outs can do color-work without much trouble from one cut. Either an electrotypes or half-tone can be used, but when the latter is used more care must be taken so as not to destroy its delicate face.

To do work of this kind the pressman must first take a clear impression of his cut in black ink (being sure his cut is level), and mark the parts of the impression taken which he wants in colors. Then he is ready to go on with his work.

Wash up the rollers for the first color, which should be *yellow*. Cut out on the tympan all parts

which are wanted in *blue* and *red*, so that nothing is visible of those particular parts when running. Care must be taken to have the same flow of ink on each impression or there will be trouble in the end, i. e., some impressions will be darker or lighter than others. In printing the number of impressions wanted be careful not to change any conditions of the guides or form while running, for these must remain the same until the job is finished in order to save trouble.

Having finished with the *yellow*, the next color should be *blue*. Change the tympan and wash up, leaving the form in the same position so as not to disturb the register. Cut out again all parts which are to be in *red*, also those which are not wanted *green*; print the blue over the yellow impressions and you will have a light-green color with some yellow parts which you have just cut out, also some white parts which have been cut out for your red color in both runs. The blue parts are now visible, making three colors (blue, yellow and green) from two impressions.

The next color should be *red*. Change the tympan as before and cut out all parts wanted *blue* and *green*. Print the *red* over what you have, and if your press has registered as it should, and your feeder has done his part, you will be surprised at the result of your labor.

Much depends upon the pressman's capability of harmonizing the different colors, also when making his overlays in order to get the different shades of light and dark parts of his subject.

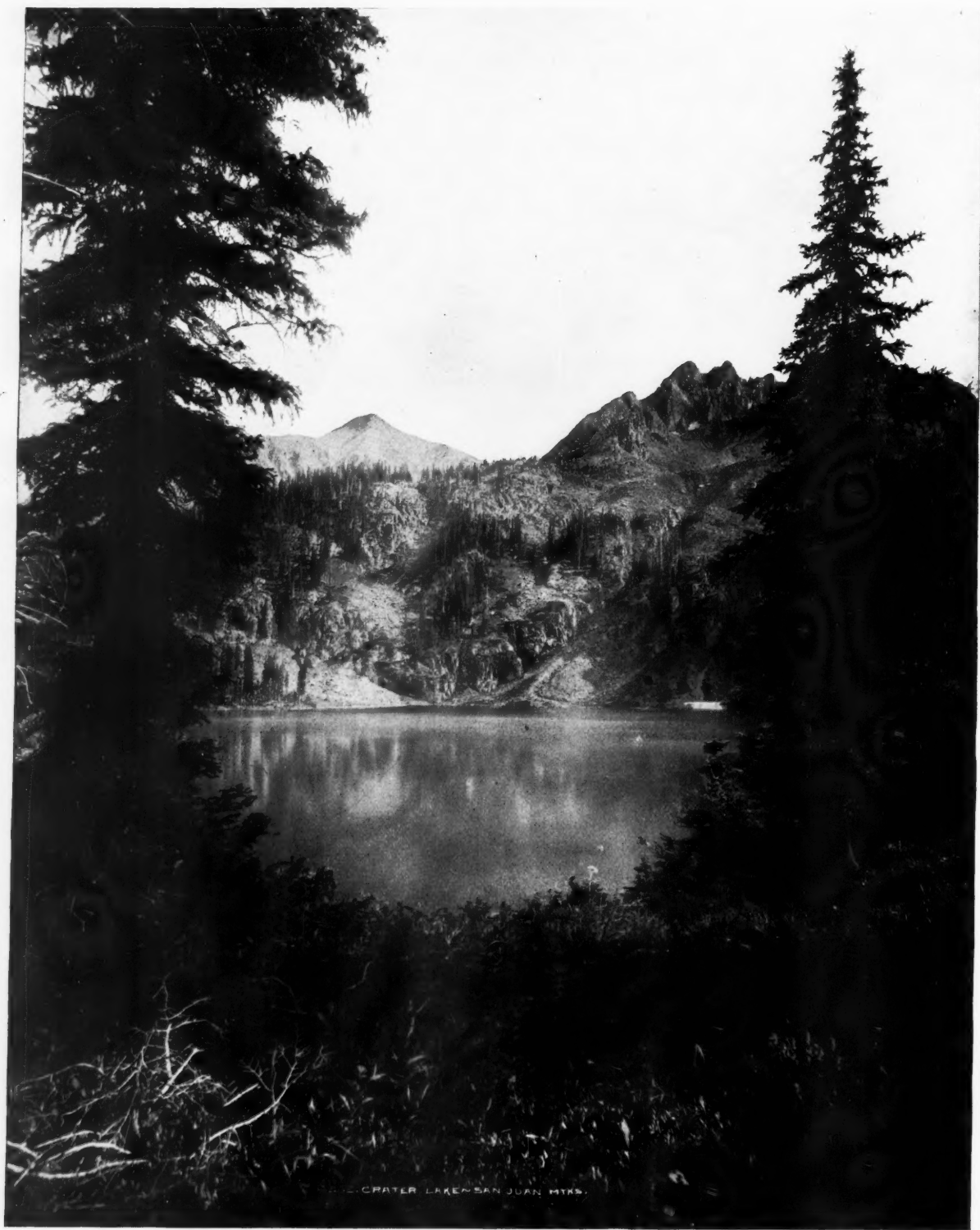
The colors used need not necessarily be yellow, blue and red, for many other colors will answer the purpose and may have a much better result, but that must be left to the pressman's judgment and the nature of his cut.

Good half-tones of scenery, flowers, birds, animals or most anything, which makes a good subject for colors, can be brought out in such a way as will be surprising to many.

If the pressman will see before running his job that not too much pressure is given to the cut used, he need have no fear of injuring it one particle.

"BY SPECIAL REQUEST."

Up in Kansas a number of years ago there was a country editor who invariably got full just after his paper was issued on Friday, and would stay intoxicated till the following Monday, then sober up and get out his paper. One week he and his printer working for him got on a big high-lonesome and stayed that way till the next publication day. They sobered up and found they were in a dilemma—paper day and no type up and the previous week's forms not even distributed, everything was just where they left off the week before. The printer wanted to know what to do. The editor scratched his tousled head a few minutes, grabbed a large composing stick and set in large letters across the page: "By request of 300 prominent citizens we republish last week's paper." The problem was solved, but everybody is still wondering who were the "300 prominent citizens," and why they wanted the paper republished.—*Weekly News, Davis, Indian Territory.*



CRATER LAKE, SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS.

Half-tone by
THE WILLIAMSON-HAFNER ENGRAVING CO.,
1633 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colorado.



(Entered at the Chicago Postoffice as second-class matter.)

A. H. McQUILKIN, EDITOR.

Published monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212-214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

HENRY O. SHEPARD, President.

C. F. WHITMARSH, Secretary.

A. W. RATHBUN, Treasurer.

J. G. SIMPSON, Advertising Manager.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 602 American Tract Society Building,
150 Nassau street.

ROGER B. SIMPSON, Eastern Agent.

VOL. XXIV.

MARCH, 1900.

No. 6.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the first of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

Subscribers and others having questions they desire answered by letter or through THE INLAND PRINTER should place such queries on separate sheets of paper, and not include them in business letters intended for the subscription department. If so written they can be sent with business letters, but it is better to forward them under separate cover, marking plainly on outside of envelope the name of department under which answer is expected. Read paragraph at the beginning of each department head for particulars. Letters asking reply by mail should be accompanied by stamp. The large amount of correspondence reaching this office makes compliance with these requests absolutely necessary.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, 20 cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by express, draft, money order or registered letter. **WE CANNOT USE CHECKS ON LOCAL BANKS UNLESS EXCHANGE IS ADDED;** send draft on New York or Chicago. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to The Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

Foreign Subscriptions.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, three dollars and twenty cents, or thirteen shillings two pence, per annum, in advance. Make foreign money orders payable to Henry O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps accepted, and no attention will be paid to postal-card requests for free samples.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

In order to protect the interests of purchasers, advertisers of novelties, advertising devices, and all cash-with-order goods, are required to satisfy the management of this journal of their intention to honestly fulfill the offers in their advertisements, and to that end samples of the thing or things advertised must accompany the application for advertising space.

THE INLAND PRINTER reserves the right to reject any advertisement for cause.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail from, and subscriptions will be received by, all newsdealers and type foundries throughout the United States and Canada.

Patrons will confer a favor by sending us the names of responsible newsdealers who do not keep it on sale.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, Phoenix Works, Phoenix Place, London, W. C., England.
W. C. HORNE & SONS (Limited), 5 Torrains street, City Road, London, E. C., England.
JOHN HADDON & Co., Bouverie House, Salisbury Square, Fleet street, London, E. C., England.
RAITHBY, LAWRENCE & Co. (Limited), Queen street, Leicester, England, and 1 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C., England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (Limited), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
F. T. WIMBLE & Co., 87 Clarence street, Sydney, N. S. W.
HERBERT BAILLIE & Co., 39 Cuba street, Wellington, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.
A. W. PENROSE & Co., 44 Rue Notre Dame des Champs, Paris, France.
JAMES G. MOSSON, 12 Neustrasse, Riga, Russia.
JOHN DICKINSON & Co. (Limited), Capetown and Johannesburg, South Africa.

THE USE OF LYE.

THE editor of a Western paper writes to THE INLAND PRINTER asking that an opinion be expressed of a man who would take a full-page form containing numerous cuts and lines of wood type and wash it with lye, afterward rinsing it with a liberal supply of water. The editor asks: "Is it right, and would a person who pretends to be a printer do such a thing?" This reminds us that the late Mr. Gough, the celebrated temperance lecturer, was once asked if a person who used tobacco could be a Christian. He replied: "Yes, but a very dirty one." Printers are too frequently guilty of carelessness of their employers' material, and the lye pot should be abandoned in printeries where it is used in the way above noted. There are preparations in the market now that will avoid the destruction of cuts and wood letter in the process of cleansing.

DEPARTMENT OF PRINTING TRADE ECONOMICS.

IN this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER is commenced a department to "digest and suggest all available methods of obtaining living prices and living wages, and of promoting the well-being of the master and journeymen and apprentices of the craft." The department advocates strongly what this magazine has been advancing under its present editorial management: namely, the unity of the interest of employers, journeymen and apprentices. Mr. Henry W. Cherouny, of New York, who conducts the department, is eminently qualified by long experience, patient and clear study, and research and travel abroad, to sift the true from the false in discussion within the bounds of this magazine. He is distinguished by a toleration and a breadth of view that gives a singular force to his writings. His vigorous and attractive personality; his vitality and sincerity; and his sound and cogent reasoning, are the forces which we hope will serve to demand serious attention of whomsoever may feel even a passing interest in the great problem of the world: the question of capital and labor.

TWO IMPORTANT COPYRIGHT DECISIONS.

HALF-TONE engravers and publishers will be interested in two recent decisions regarding the reproduction of copyright photographs. A few photographers have been bulldozing publishers and engravers into settling "out of court" their alleged claims against them for having reproduced their copyrighted photographs. Some points in the copyright law have never been adjudicated. Two questions at least have now been passed upon. One is that the photographs of actresses are not artistic creations, and consequently can not be copyrighted, and the other decision is that the infringer of a copyright shall forfeit \$1 a sheet for every copy "found in his possession." In the first case a business house accepted from a lithographic firm a

design for advertising posters. The picture included the figure of a woman in a theatrical pose. When the posters were exhibited, the photographer presented his bill for \$5,000 for infringement, expecting it to be settled. The case was tried in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace and a jury. The defense argued that such a photograph was not an artistic creation, which could properly be copyrighted, and the jury by its verdict sustained the position of the defense. The New York *Herald* said of this decision: "In these days of rapid multiplication of pictures for all sorts of purposes the inadvertent use of a photograph that is copyrighted will occasionally happen, and in every such instance the honest user is ready to make proper compensation: but under existing law, making excessive damages possible, very many suits are brought apparently for the purpose of 'settling out of court.'"

The other decision of the United States Supreme Court was in the case of Bolles against the *Outing* Company. *Outing* magazine published a reproduction of Bolles' copyrighted photograph of the yacht *Vigilant*. Bolles claimed judgment for many thousand dollars, because he was able to prove that *Outing* had sold and circulated a corresponding number of copies. But the Supreme Court, in affirming the courts below, says "No." As the penalty is imposed on any person who engraves, copies, prints, publishes or sells a copy, "the forfeiture is not limited to the number of copies; it is limited to such as are found in, and not simply traced to, the possession of the defendant."

SELLING INK WITHOUT CHROMOS.

YEARS ago the average ink salesman, as well as the house he represented, thought it absolutely necessary to occasionally "be good" to the man who did the purchasing; but lately the custom has not been so prevalent in the United States, although it is undoubtedly practiced to some extent. The plan must still be in vogue in England, judging from the following, recently sent out by John Kidd & Company, Ltd., of London:

NOTICE.

From and after the 1st February, 1900, the Directors of JOHN KIDD & Co., LTD., will not give (or permit to be given by their servants or agents) any money or gifts whatsoever, by way of chapel money, commission, can money, wayzgoose subscriptions, Christmas boxes, or otherwise, to anyone employed by their Customers. By Order,

JOHN KIDD & Co., LTD.

Messrs. Kidd & Company write THE INLAND PRINTER that the policy they are adopting regarding illicit commissions will be adhered to. While it may be considered as a departure from some of the old customs of the ink trade, beneficial results will ensue. In these days of close competition and small profits all unnecessary expense in marketing

goods must be done away with. The goods themselves should be of such quality as to have a ready sale without the feeling of employes or agents of printing and lithographing houses. A "press-feeder's delight" cigar may be handed out on certain occasions, when an especially large order is to be landed, but aside from this "the man behind the order" should be careful as to what bribe he accepts.

HIGHLY GLAZED PAPER AND ITS OBJECTIONABLE ODOR.

FROM time to time THE INLAND PRINTER receives inquiries as to the reason of the evil odor which comes from the popular highly glazed papers. The cause arises from the decomposition of the animal sizing which holds the surfacing material on the paper, and so it seems that while we have advanced in pleasing the sense of sight, we have retrograded by antagonizing some of our other senses. In this connection the Parlin & Orendorff Company, of Canton, Illinois, writes:

"We are sending you under a separate cover a copy of our catalogue 'G.' This you will notice is printed on enamel paper, but has a smell like decomposed paste. Please give your opinion, in the next issue, of the cause of this defect in the paper. Is it on account of the poor material used in the manufacture or the ink used in the printing, or is it the paste that was used in putting on the covers? For your benefit will say that this catalogue was issued two years ago, so it certainly should be dry at this writing."

On the subject of paper and its sizing, particularly the highly glazed papers brought to the light to meet the requirements of half-tone plate printing, Robert Irvine, in a recent issue of *Paper and Pulp*, says that as the chief purpose of paper as a recording material is to be written or printed upon, the writer and printer has a special interest in its quality and suitability for this important object. All records of events should be as imperishable as possible, seeing these are the means by which events are handed down to future generations. Our requirements in these days consist of a variety of uses, namely: for newspapers as distributors of news which is of importance only for the hour, and paper and ink for this purpose need be of only ephemeral quality. For more lasting uses, such as for books, pamphlets, engravings, etc., much better materials must be employed, more especially since printing from process blocks, photochromic, or three-color printing has become the fashion.

Twenty years ago, or less, the wood-engraver or the metal etcher gave the printer printing blocks on which the subject of the picture was in bold relief, and which gave a good impression upon any ordinary variety of paper. The adaptation or use of process printing blocks, now so universal, has practically driven wood and metal engraving out of the

field. It was, therefore, necessary to obtain both paper and printing ink adapted to the changed circumstances. Many filling agents, such as pearl white, clay, phosphate of lime, etc., were incorporated with the pulp, but result was that paper for this class of work had to be surfaced or coated with a layer of a substance which would, after calendering, take on and give to the paper so coated a lightly glazed and smooth surface, capable of taking ink from the most minute lines or stipple.

The one reason for the use of this highly glazed and surfaced paper is that in process blocks prepared from photographs the relief and depressed portions of these blocks are so very slight that with ordinary paper and with ordinary ink the resulting printing, in place of being extremely beautiful, would be practically a blotch. With such a paper, and given printing ink of the highest quality, wonderfully beautiful impressions are obtained on the surfaced paper, combining fineness of tone with clearness of impression — impossible when ordinary paper is used. The advantage to printers is great in so far as the work is not only as quickly accomplished as on ordinary paper, but from the nature of the glazed surface paper the ink dries more quickly, and, at the same time, the glossy surface seems to shine up through the ink, and impart its glossy texture to the printing.

We need say no more as to the difference in value between printing on the old kind of paper and the other; but there are disadvantages in its use. In the first place, the printed impressions are made upon the surfacing material, and not upon the paper at all. With highly coated papers it is quite possible to entirely remove the printed impression by washing the coating of the paper with a little water and rubbing. Of course, this objection is met with the sensible argument that it is not in accordance with the usual condition of things that a book should be wetted.

The second disadvantage we would point out is the excessive weight of books printed on this class of paper, as the addition of so much mineral matter as is contained in the surfacing material makes the paper weigh much more than that of equal thickness of unprepared paper. The third possible disadvantage may arise to paper of this class if exposed to damp and heat, in which case the gelatin which holds the mineral matter together would probably decompose, and give rise to products which would have an unpleasant smell.

These disadvantages appear to apply to coated papers even of the highest quality, but they are accentuated (especially the latter point) when the coating material is either sour or in a decomposing condition. But it is chiefly to the printing-ink maker that the trouble comes from the use of these coated papers, for he has to meet an altogether exceptional condition of matters. In place of his ink drying

quickly, owing to the partial absorption of the varnish into the paper, he has now to supply an ink which must dry like paint on a wall, and has to contend with the difficulties of "set-off," as well as to produce an ink so dense in color that about one-third of it will give the same results as regards color as ink of the old class or type.

In concluding these remarks, the question of the permanency of the printed surfaces is the one great point of importance to be considered, and one can not help thinking that there is something dangerous in using a paper from which, with a little water and rubbing, the whole surface can be removed, carrying with it the printing or engraving impressed upon it. This disadvantage becomes an actual advantage when checks are printed on such papers, as any tampering by means of chemicals to remove writing simply destroys the check and checkmates the forger's attempts.

By passing the coated sheets while moist through a bath containing formalin, the gelatin is rendered insoluble in water and much less easily removable, and thus the tendency to destruction of the printed matter is, to a certain extent, removed.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

AN old contributor to *THE INLAND PRINTER* offers the following discursive lecture on the text which introduces this note. In it will be found valuable suggestions to every employing printer. In some of its propositions there is much food for discussion, and we invite our readers to send us their views thereupon. Our contributor says:

"I don't believe that old saw about the survival of the 'fittest' — if by that is meant the 'best' in all things. Luck and opportunity (which one does not create himself) has something to do with making men 'great,' shoving them above their fellows. Brains has something to do with success — sometimes, but at other times very little. The power of steam was discovered by the rattling of the lid of a teakettle. The attraction of gravitation was discovered by a falling apple. A lazy boy invented the safety valve to save himself work. The making of colored paper was brought about by accident.

"Perhaps our definition of 'success' is wrong. It has a varied meaning. As a business man has aptly said: 'It is mostly money we are working for,' and if this is true — the successful business man is he who amasses the most money. In literature, then, the man who writes the stories of 'Billy Bunkum, the Boy Burglar,' and makes \$500,000 out of it, is a 'greater' man than William Shakespeare, who wrote much which is good, and received little in money for it. The inventor who creates a machine and sells it for \$1,000, is not to be compared with the business man who makes \$1,000,000 out of it.

"These illustrations are enough to show the fallacy of the theory. A man may be as great an

inventor, and never put a machine on the market (through lack of money), as one who has perfected his invention; an author may write as good a book, and never have it printed, as any book which has been brought out; the manager of a plant doing a \$5,000 business may be a better financier than one who manages a business ten times as great.

"The best man does not always rise to the top. This section of this theory is applicable to workingmen of all trades, but for sake of personality, I shall illustrate my meaning by describing a scene (or condition) in a 'print shop.' The present manager of the institution had at one time been a solicitor, and through earnest endeavor managed to 'control' certain work. He was not a practical printer, but knew how to estimate to a reasonable extent on cost of paper, presswork, etc. For the technical details of jobs, the mere putting of the type together, and otherwise manufacturing the work, he depended upon his foreman. One would think naturally that the foreman in this case must be a man of superior ability. If the manager need not be a practical man — why, then, the foreman? If the manager could depend upon the foreman, why not the foreman depend upon his assistants? And could not the assistant be a 'better' man than either of his superiors? And suppose the assistant knows no more than this peculiar kind of superior? If he does his work (no matter how, right or wrong — at a profit or at a loss) who is there to tell him better? Everything is right if you know no wrong.

"A similar case as above might exist in any trade, with a plumber as well as a printer, brought about in any one of a hundred ways. The manager might be interested financially — he could appoint his son foreman, but this would not alter the fact that a better man than either could be in the employ of the firm in a subordinate position, and owing to the smallness of his salary never amass enough to go into business for himself. Every day you can read advertisements in the paper for 'Help Wanted,' where the would-be employer offers inducements to certain workingmen in the shape of steady work and higher pay; and ability may have very little to do with obtaining the situation. A real first-class workingman may be thrown out of work in order to give a mediocre man a chance to invest money.

"(1) How does this affect the employer? (2) The employer may be a capitalist investing his own money and time, or simply his money; or it may be a corporation doing its own printing. (3) In many ways, chief among them are: That he can not do as good work with unskilled workingmen as he could do with skilled mechanics; his work can not be done as cheap (because he pays as much for a 'poor' man as he would have to pay for a 'better' one); a poor foreman surrounds himself with inferior men — in fact, if the head is out of order, so will be the foundation. There may be many strong places,

but as a collective whole the structure will be weak. As with the employer, so with the purchaser of printing. He does not get the superior work he should have, and at an advanced cost. It should be the province of the printer to suggest improvement. For the purchaser to be forced to make suggestions and changes is a loss of time as well as a source of annoyance and extra expense.

"There is one case, and one case only, wherein an employer of 'poor' labor ever reaps a benefit from such hiring. Take it for granted that a foreman of a certain place knows his business. The men under his charge are not all of the same caliber. It is his duty to place each man at work upon that particular branch to which he is best adapted. You would not place a pressman setting type any more than you would pick a typesetter to feed a press. Then go to the finer distinction — a first-class job man is not necessarily a swift straight-matter compositor, and a 'swift' is not always a successful job hand. It requires a discerning executive officer to make these distinctions, and we can readily see, then, how necessary it is to fill the position of foreman with a thorough executive mechanic. But for the sake of argument, we will presume that this is filled properly — that everything is as it should be; how, then, can it be proved that an unskilled employe is more valuable to the firm as a money-maker than one who is first-class in every respect?

"This illustration applies with force to tariff work, to catalogue work, to newspaper 'ring-work,' electrotype patching — those jobs which are done 'on time' or where alterations cut a prominent figure as extras. It is a 'good thing' for the employer of help — but what shall be said of the benefit to be derived by the man who ultimately pays the bills? A railroad tariff is brought into the shop (or any other kind of work enumerated above); the railroad company is to pay so much for paper to cover the edition, so much for presswork, so much for binding, so much for use of type, *so many cents per hour for each compositor who is engaged to make the changes in the type*. Up to this last item there is no matter of *guess* as to cost, it can be stated; but the alterations are not so figured on. Mr. Brown, a first-class workingman, can correct a certain page in one hour; profit to employer, difference between wages and added general expense (say, 40 cents) and contract price (say, 60 cents). Mr. Blank, not so competent a 'hand,' could correct the same page in two hours (for sake of argument). What is the result? Mr. Blank has made twice as much profit for his employer as has Mr. Brown, and only performed as much work in two hours as Mr. Brown has in one. But at this rate the railroad company would be paying one-third to one-half more for this work than they would have to pay were all first-class men. Some catalogues are worked on the same principle, and the alteration bill on certain

books is greater than the cost of original composition.

"It behooves a firm that pays for printing to be careful where it takes its work. It is not always the man who works for a small sum who is the 'cheapest' in the end. Likewise, the printer who contracts to have his help do work for a small price per hour may be the dearest in the end. Where 'extras' occur, be sure of your men, not simply the head of the firm, but the atoms which compose the whole.

"In all candor, Mr. Employer, is not the matter of 'extras' the cause of more contention than any other one thing? Be careful who you employ to make alterations—and if you want to be just, don't employ a man on that branch that you would not employ on a job which has been closely figured to a certainty."

BOOKBINDING FOR PRINTERS.

NO. VIII.—BY A BINDER.

SEWING.

HAND sewing, while a slow and tedious process as compared with machine sewing, is required to such an extent on special work and jobs, that provision is made for it in even the largest binderies.

The first preparation for hand sewing after the folded sheets have been gathered and smashed is to "saw out" the grooves, or kerfs, as they are some-

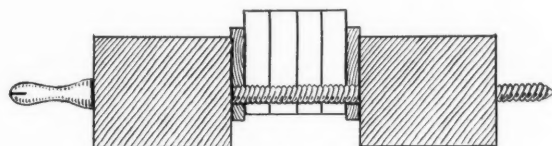


FIG. 1.

times called, that hold the bands on which the book is sewn. In bindery parlance, "forwarding" is the term applied to all the work up to the covering.

During this time the books are handled in "bunches." A bunch is about four inches of thickness—usually four 12mos, or two 8vos. When "sawing out" the forwarder jogs up a bunch on a

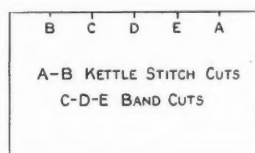


FIG. 2.

as in Fig. 1. The grooves must be cut straight across the back to an even depth of about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, using a back saw. The first cut is made about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from the head, and only deep enough to penetrate to the center of the signatures, and the second of the same depth, one inch from the

bottom. These cuts are for the kettle stitch, and between them are cut the slightly deeper grooves to hold the bands. In a small 12mo, or 16mo, provision is made for two bands, but ordinarily a 12mo or 8vo is sewn on three bands. See Fig. 2.

Better than sawing out by hand is to use the power saw. This machine has several adjustable circular saws set below a table so that just the cutting edge projects through. By passing the back of a bunch of books across the saws they are quickly and accurately cut, avoiding the unevenness that is scarcely avoidable with a hand saw.

The work having been "sawn out," preparation for sewing is made by stretching from the bottom to the cross-bar of the sewing bench as many pieces of binders' twine as there are saw cuts, of course omitting the kettle stitch. These are fastened at the bottom by taking a half hitch about the little brass key that, slipped through the crack at the bottom,

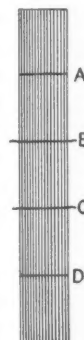


FIG. 3.

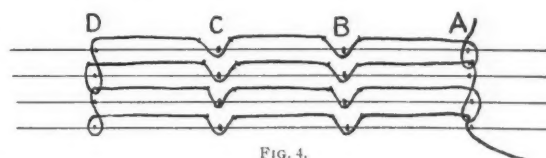


FIG. 4.

holds the twine in place. At the top it is tied to the cross-bar, and drawn tight by means of the wooden nuts on the side (Fig. 7). Supposing the book is to be sewn on two bands, as shown in Fig. 3, two pieces of twine are strung on the bench to correspond with the cuts *b* and *c*. The twine is well to the right of the bench so that the operator can rest her left elbow inside of the frame. The first section is now placed in position against the cords and while the left hand is placed inside the section the right pushes the needle in at the head-kettle

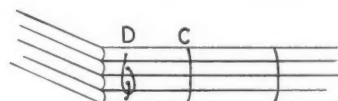


FIG. 5.

stitch hole *a*. The left returns it through *b* at the right hand of the cord, where it is again thrust back through the same hole but on the left side of the cord. The same operation is gone through at the cut *c* and the needle is again brought out at the kettle stitch *d*. Before the second section is put in place the sewer tips a little paste along the lower edge with the finger so that it is pasted firmly to the first signature. The needle now enters the second signature at *d* and is worked back in the same manner as already described until it comes out at the kettle-stitch hole *a*, where it is tied neatly to the piece of thread that has been left protruding from the first section kettle stitch. Now the third section is put in place and sewn through to the kettle stitch

d. Here the needle is thrust between the first and second signatures as shown in the cut Fig. 6 and drawn through, holding the two sections together as shown in Fig 5. Next the fourth section is put in



FIG. 6.

place, the needle entering the kettle-stitch hole d, etc.

This is the way a book is sewn one section at a time, but usually two sections

are sewn at once to save time and thread and also to prevent the book from being too thick at the back. When a book is sewn two signatures on, the course of the needle may be followed on the sketch (Fig. 8), which shows a book drawn apart that has been sewn on three bands, b, c and d. The needle entering at a is drawn around the bands b, c and d, as previously described, and brought out at the kettle-stitch cut e. Next the second section is pasted on and sewn through as the first; the thread emerging at a is tied to the tail-end left projecting from the first section kettle stitch. Now the needle enters at a in the third section and is brought out at b. Here the fourth section is put on and the needle enters it at b on the other side of the cord. Along the fourth section to c, the needle here again enters the third section after crossing the band. At d the needle is drawn out and again enters the fourth section, emerging finally at the kettle stitch cut e of the fourth section. Next the needle is thrust between the first and second section and drawn through so that the thread loops around the thread at the kettle stitch. The fifth and sixth sections are now sewn in the same manner as the third and fourth, and the same method employed throughout the book, except-

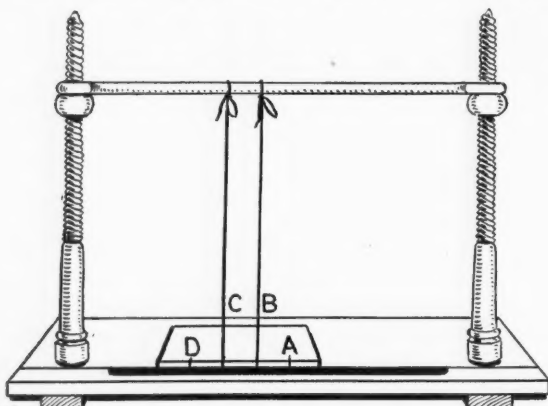


FIG. 7.

ing that the last two sections are sewn all the way through separately, same as the first and second. It will answer almost as well to sew only the first and last sections from end to end.

While sewing, the sections should be kept well down in place by rubbing with a folder, and care

must be taken that the thread is not drawn too tight at the kettle stitch. It should be drawn out horizontally, not down. The sewer should endeavor to keep the back of the book from having too great a thickness. Too much swell will give the book too

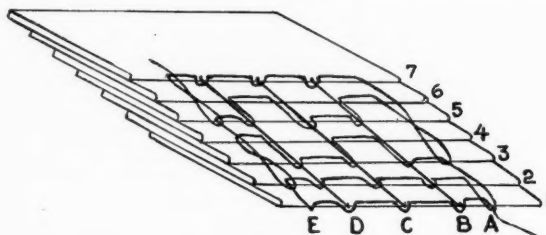


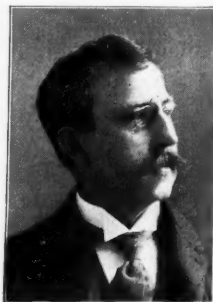
FIG. 8.

deep a round when finished and cause it to get out of shape easily. The usual result is seen in the volume, with one fore edge projecting far beyond the other and the backbone twisted out of shape.

(To be continued.)

CHARLES J. LEARY, THE BLIND PRINTER, OF FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBABLY there is no more striking instance of what can be accomplished by grit and insistent and ambitious courage, in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, than is set forth in the case of Charles J. Leary, who conducts a job-printing establishment in Fall River, Massachusetts. Deprived, as he is, of one of nature's most valued and necessary gifts—the sense of sight, yet he successfully



CHARLES J. LEARY,
The Blind Printer.

carries on and conducts personally a printing establishment which is always busy, and which has the reputation of turning out work second to none of its class in the city. Mr. Leary entered the employ of Almy & Nilne, publishers of the *Daily News*, the oldest newspaper in Fall River, in April, 1864, at the age of thirteen years, and was in almost continuous service there until failing vision forced him to retire in March, 1897. He worked as an "all-round" man until 1879, when he was made foreman of the book and job department, and retained the position for eighteen years. His work in that office was of the finest description, and a good many specimens came in for honorable mention from the editor of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, of which Mr. Leary was and is a regular reader.

During his term of service in the *News* office he invented several time and labor saving appliances in presswork which he never took the precaution to patent, but which were used to advantage in the office where he was employed, as well as by other members of the craft who had learned of their value. In March, 1897, acting under medical advice, he went to the infirmary in Boston, where he was advised to undergo an operation of a particularly critical nature as the last remaining chance of effecting a benefit. The operation took place on April 12, 1897, with the result that inflammation immediately followed. He remained five months in the infirmary altogether, hoping against hope, as it were, but the sight had gone forever, and he returned home. No pen can picture and no language describe the despair and

anguish of heart and soul during those dark hours of trial and despondency. Mr. Leary, when he now talks of them, feels perplexed as to why he did not break down in spirit and in courage, and give up the unequal battle with the vicissitudes of a cruel fate. One day, while in one of his saddened and despairing moods, two of his friends sought to encourage him by reference to a hopeful future. They were Miss Hughes and Miss McHale, of Bristol, Rhode Island, the former a sister of his wife. They began to tell him of the almost marvelous work of blind people, done at a concert and entertainment some time before, at which they were

CHARLES J. LEARY,
Book and Job Printer.



ROOM 18, ANDREW J. BORDEN BUILDING,

Fall River, Mass.

The composition and presswork on this card were both done by Mr. Leary without any assistance.

present. The people referred to were inmates of the Connecticut Industrial Home for the Blind, which was under the management of F. E. Cleveland, as president, a lawyer, blind himself, yet engaged in the regular practice of his profession. Mr. Leary, after hearing the encouraging reports of the kindly disposed young women, had a letter written to Mr. Cleveland, the outcome of which was that the latter invited the Fall River printer to enter the department in the Home devoted to the "art preservative." Mr. Leary went to Connecticut with a friend, and with the intention of accepting the offer, but whether it was a sense of homesickness at the thought of being temporarily separated from the dear ones at home, or the Spartan-like courage which has since marked his career that actuated him, he soon returned. He says that he had been there but a few hours when he got to thinking over his case, and arrived at the conclusion that if he could work at the good old trade in an institution, what was to hinder him from doing the same at home for the benefit of those dependent upon him, and where he might be able to accept and enjoy the comfort and companionship and affection they were so anxious to bestow upon him. With the assistance of kind friends, two of the city's leading business men—and few men have more friends in Fall River than Mr. Leary—he fitted out a small room in the A. J. Borden building and started in to earn a living. His outfit consisted of a one-eighth and a one-fourth medium job press, with a good supply, etc., and he intended to do his work by foot-power, but found, in the first week, that he could not get his orders out and was forced to put in an electric motor. Here was where the kindness and loyalty of the business public were in evidence, for inside of one year he had to double the size of his room and add new stock.

At the end of two years he finds himself forced to take still larger quarters in the M. T. Hudner building on South Main street, where he has put in a half-medium jobber, and additional type and stock. His place is one of the neatest, best-arranged jobrooms in the city, and he keeps from four to six hands at work. As an instance of his energy and skill, it may be stated that he set up, spaced, locked up, and fed the press for the first work done in his shop, with his own hands, though not able to see a particle, it being a business card of his own establishment which is here reproduced. Another example of the skill and profi-

ciency of Mr. Leary may be found in the following fact. Not long ago he had a call from Superintendent Bates of the public schools, who asked him if he could do a job for him personally. Mr. Leary replied that he could, and Mr. Bates left the copy for a circular, of which he ordered quite a number. Mr. Leary set up the copy, having it read to him, took a stone proof and sent it to the office of Superintendent Bates for correction and revision. It came back without a single correction, and Superintendent Bates was so enthusiastic over the accuracy of the work that he took the occasion to show it to several of the teachers and pupils as an instance of what might be accomplished by courage, energy and persistency in the face of disadvantage and adversity.

Mr. Leary's long experience in a book and job room has made him so familiar with the stock used, that he is enabled to buy all his own materials. He can tell by touch many of the grades of paper, the weight of cardboard, and buys by sample. When business is rushing, he helps regularly in the selecting and setting up of display lines, discerning the faces of the larger of the job type by touch, making designs for fancy work and in many other ways. His work compares favorably with the best turned out in his home city and is superior to much of it.

Mr. Leary says that while he would not advise any man afflicted as he is to seek a livelihood in the pursuit of job printing, there are yet many things he could do about such an establishment that would prove useful; but, of course, it is the long familiarity of Mr. Leary with the trade in times when he was able to look upon the world and its works, that helps him now in the hour of darkness to assist materially in the details of the work done in his shop.

THE MAN WITH THE HOSE.

The following parody on Markham's "Man with the Hoe" appeared recently in *Harper's Bazar*, written by Mr. Arthur K. Taylor, a well-known contributor to THE INLAND PRINTER:

Dressed in the loudest vestments of the day.
Beside the sounding seashore he has strayed,
The guileless guy of all the passing throng,
Who labor for their living and are glad.

For countless weeks no idea new has roamed
The vacant chambers of his stunted brain;
For him the present is the only time:
Tomorrow's hopes nor memory of the past
Have power to shift the current of his dream.
For quite convinced is he that his indeed
Are gayest of the gay in this year's hose.

Who plastered down his perfumed locks?
Who set his jaws agape?
Whom does he work, that he from day to day
May live devoid of toil,
A brother to the sacred cow
That at the circus chews its peaceful cud?

Perchance in ages past did Solomon
Take all the wisdom from a race of men
To add unto his store, and in return
Fine raiment gave for what he took of wit,
Whence was conceived this tribe
That never toil or spin.

Who knows but that at some far-distant day
This thing we make our mirth may, groping, find
A ballot-box and vote just like a man?
Is his the right of franchise we hold dear?
Shall men of brain and brawn look on at this
And silent be for shame? Let Jerry Simpson say.

If in his present guise
He passed beyond the portals of this earth
And sought admission at the heavenly gates,
What would St. Peter say?

Whose act shall set within this pumpkin head a light?
His cigarette doth scarce for mind suffice.
Hath he no soul? Is he more sore bereft
Than cannibal or those of heathen isle?
Return in haste, O pious band! There's work to do at home.



Courtesy "Weekly Press," Christchurch, New Zealand.

HARVESTING IN NEW ZEALAND.

"Mrs. Fussell gallantly did her husband's work while he was sick."



Courtesy "Weekly Press," Christchurch, New Zealand.

"THRESHING FROM THE STOOK."

In New Zealand the workers camp out on the harvest field. At the right may be seen their cooking vans and sleeping tents.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All letters of more than 100 words will be subject to revision.

A MODEL "PRINT SHOP."

To the Editor: DOYLESTOWN, PA., February 6, 1900.

Find enclosed \$2 to pay my subscription to your most excellent magazine for another year, beginning with the January number. While I have all the necessary machinery, type and tools to make up a very complete country printing plant, it would not be all right without *THE INLAND PRINTER*. I look forward to its coming every month with a pleasure second only to a perusal of its columns. Notwithstanding the many good things you print in the pages devoted to reading matter, I always "devour" the advertisements first. Judging from the number of inquiries and orders that come by every mail for our adjustable feed guide



THE "PRINT SHOP" OF B. MCGINTY,
DOYLESTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

all your patrons must do the same thing, for nearly every applicant concludes his letter with "as per ad. in *THE INLAND PRINTER*," and, what is still more remarkable, these orders are coming from every civilized country in the world; even far-off South Africa, where the war caused an order for two sets for Cape Town to be canceled until "the trouble is settled."

We have added several very clever betterments to our feed guide on suggestions coming from *INLAND PRINTER* patrons,

and all of those now out will be replaced by the improved ones without one cent of expense to the printers who were the first to appreciate our device. We intend to do this because we want our customers to have the best we can make and because we want to make good everything we claim for it in our advertisements in your paper.

I think I have one of the prettiest little country printing plants to be found in any State of the Union. I wish I had a picture of the interior to show to my brother knights of the stick and rule who read *THE INLAND PRINTER*. Under another cover I send you a picture showing front view of my cozy castle, standing beneath the wide-spreading branches of a majestic old horse-chestnut tree. It is not the dark and dingy "cubby" hole or crowded cobweb corner in which so many city printers wear their lives away. It stands out in the open, with plenty of pure air and heaven's sunlight. Another thing, out here in the country we do not work for nothing and board ourselves. Although our prices for printing are not so high as they ought to be, still we are not doing the "anything-in-this-window-for-a-dollar" business, and the fellow who comes in to get dodgers for 75 cents a thousand, or a thousand envelopes for a dollar, gets notice to dance out right quick. Country printers get better pay for their work than the printers in the cities, where cut-throat prices have practically ruined the business. I am glad to see *THE INLAND PRINTER* heroically leading off in the movement to rescue the big city printers from the deplorable condition in which they find themselves through their own fault.

While our country offices are not equipped to print every job that may be wanted, we are prepared to and do turn out at least a little of nearly every kind of work that comes along. I only remember turning down two customers, one of whom wanted me to print him fifty postage stamps while he waited and the other wanted a euchre deck printed.

Hoping that the good work of *THE INLAND PRINTER* may go on and that a better day is coming for the printing business.

Respectfully yours,

BERNARD MCGINTY.

THE UNION SIDE OF THE KANSAS CITY STRIKE.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, Mo., January 12, 1900.

In the January *INLAND PRINTER* appeared a communication, signed "Employer," purporting to be the story of the troubles of Kansas City Typographical Union and the Kansas City Typothetae.

Without taking up that article paragraph by paragraph and showing the falsity and absurdity of every statement therein, we will give a brief history of the trouble from the union's side.

For the past three years nearly all of the larger job offices in Kansas City have been "open" offices, with these conditions: The pressmen's and feeders' unions were inactive and not much effort was made by them to do anything. More than four-fifths of the printers in these offices were non-union; the other one-fifth were first-class union men, who received the scale—\$17 per week—and a few of them a dollar or two more than the scale. The non-union printers received from \$6 to \$12 per week—the larger portion of them \$8 or \$9—so that the average wage per printer in the composing-rooms of these offices, union men and all, was \$10.80 per week. The Kansas City Typothetae was well established, and during this time better prices have been obtained for work than when they were straight union shops and paid the scale to all employees.

Any time that an extra amount of work came in these offices would telephone to the union's agent for printers, and they would be sent. As soon as the extra work was out of the way only union men were laid off. This condition of affairs became intolerable to the union, and it was decided

that as the union had less than twenty members employed in this class of offices, that we would close these offices and part company for good, or until these employers of their own volition chose to run straight union shops. Before deciding on this course officers of the union were in consultation numbers of times with the officers of the Typothetæ. The point was urged that the union could not keep up an employment agency for the purpose of furnishing them men for work their regular force could not do. This was admitted by the Typothetæ, and the union was urged to submit a form of contract for the consideration of the employing printers. Here it is. Could a more liberal one be drawn—or a fairer one—for both parties?

It is hereby agreed between the Company and Kansas City Typographical Union, No. 80, that the appended book and job scale of Kansas City Typographical Union, No. 80, shall be in force and effect in the composing-room of said Company from the date of the signing of this agreement until

Second. It is hereby further agreed that should any controversy arise as to the interpretation of any clause of this agreement or appended scale of prices, representatives of both of the parties to this agreement shall meet and endeavor to mutually agree; but should such representatives fail to agree, then each of the parties to this agreement shall choose each one competent, disinterested arbitrator, who shall take an oath that he has no interest or prejudice in the matters in controversy and that he will render a just and equitable decision on the matters at issue. Should such two arbitrators fail to agree the two thus chosen shall choose a third arbitrator, who shall have the same qualifications and shall take the same oath; and the decision of any two arbitrators shall be final and binding, and each of the parties to this agreement—the Company and Kansas City Typographical Union, No. 80—herby bind themselves and the persons whom they represent to abide by the decision thus rendered.

Third. If at the expiration of this agreement neither party hereto serves notice on the other that a change is desired, then this agreement shall be in force and effect until changed by the mutual consent of the parties hereto. Should a change be desired at the expiration of this agreement, or at a more future date, such changes shall be mutually agreed to by the parties hereto, and if they are unable to agree, then the matters upon which they are unable to agree shall be settled by arbitration, as provided in paragraph No. 2.

Fourth. This agreement shall be null and void in case of the strike or lockout of any allied craft; unless such strike occurs after the said party of the first part—the Company—has agreed to arbitrate the cause of trouble with such allied craft.

SCALE OF PRICES.

I accept this agreement for the Company.

I accept this agreement for Kansas City Typographical Union, No. 80.
..... President.

After three weeks' consideration it was returned, accompanied by the following letter from the president of the Typothetæ:

KANSAS CITY, November 7, 1899.

Mr. L. E. Smith, President Typographical Union No. 80:

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your very kind letter of October 16, I have the honor to inform you that at the meeting of the Kansas City Typothetæ held November 6, the proposition contained in your letter of October 16 was presented, and as all actions in our Typothetæ require a unanimous vote for the enforcement of any resolutions, I am sorry to say that your proposition, not receiving the unanimous approval, it was most respectfully declined. Assuring you of my highest consideration, beg leave to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

CUSIL LECHTMAN, President Kansas City Typothetæ.

When the union then determined to sever all relations, it found it could not do so as easily as it had hoped, for the reason that over one hundred non-union printers—the entire force in these offices—wanted to join the movement. Then came the awful disclosures as to the amount of wages being paid these non-union men. The pressfeeders were desperate, also, and really started the movement twenty-four hours ahead of the printers. The pressmen soon followed. Workmen of all these classes have been brought here at great effort and expense, only to join the movement as soon as the facts could be presented to them. Only last night, January 11, 1900, fifteen men were taken out of the Burd & Fletcher and Lechtman Printing Company offices, completely tying up the pressrooms of both plants. We could take out every man they have brought here, but we only take the competent

ones. The butchers do us more good by staying in than they could by coming out.

In the article in the January INLAND PRINTER they announce that "the employing printers of Kansas City have won this fight," etc. It isn't won yet, as any one of them readily admits in private conversation. Loans are being negotiated, however, with painful regularity.

A petition, signed by every prominent business firm in Kansas City, asking the Typothetæ to arbitrate the trouble with the allied trades before a board composed of seven arbitrators, three to be chosen by the Typothetæ, three by the allied trades, and the seventh to be one of the cir-



Photo by C. F. Whitmarsh, Chicago.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

cuit judges of the Kansas City District Court, was turned down by the executive committee of the Typothetæ. The result has been that the local newspapers have no more confidence in the statements emanating from the Typothetæ, and give them no more space to put their claims before the public.

The Kansas City Typothetæ has gotten hold of the hot end of the poker. But one of two things will result: The Allied Trades of Kansas City will win this strike or the printing-offices that are non-union in Kansas City will be bankrupted. We have the means to carry on this strike forever, if necessary. We have the business men, the local press and public opinion on our side. Even banks with which some of these employers do business have informed us as to the hypothecation and discounting of collaterals by these firms.

The statement in the January number propounds the question: "Has not the Typographical Union lived out its day of usefulness?" In view of the amount of wages non-union men received in Kansas City we think there is still a little work for the union in this locality.

It is only fair to state that every member of the Kansas City Typothetæ is not running or attempting to run an unfair office, and there are names of firms appended to the communication in question that never run anything else but a union office, and the use of their names there, we believe, is unauthorized, just as they were to a duplicate statement that was published in the local papers here about December 1, 1899.

"Meeting is never out till they sing." The Allied Printing Trades of Kansas City has not, as yet, announced the last hymn.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE KANSAS CITY ALLIED TRADES.



This department is published in the interests of the employing printers' organizations. Brief letters upon subjects of interest to employers, and the doings of master printers' societies are especially welcome.

SHALL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED TYPOTHETÆ OF AMERICA BE CONFINED TO BONA FIDE EMPLOYING PRINTERS?

Considerable quiet agitation is said to be going on among members of the various Typothetæ societies in favor of an amendment to the constitution of the United Typothetæ of America, restricting delegates to the annual convention to bona fide employing printers. The present practice of permitting members who are not in the printing trade, as employers, to be elected as delegates and alternates to conventions, and even to serve as officers of the local bodies, is coming to be regarded with increased signs of disapproval. It is urged that the Typothetæ is organized solely for the benefit of the employing printers and to offset, in a measure, the unnecessary aggression of the organized employees. To permit promiscuous membership by taking in dealers in materials and others whose connection with the printing business is remote from that of employers will, it is argued, weaken the influence of the organization as a whole and delay the objects for which the society was formed.

Some of the local societies have found a way out of the dilemma by electing as honorary or associate members those whom it is thought desirable to have within the organization, but who are not, strictly speaking, employing printers. It has thus been made possible to obtain the counsel and advice of these members and at the same time keep the societies true to their original object and to legislate solely in the interest of the employing printer.

Although no resolution to amend the present laws has as yet been introduced at any of the annual meetings of the United Typothetæ, it is considered not unlikely that some radical action will be taken at the forthcoming convention. Instances have been known where men connected with the paper interests, the ink interests, the press interests, or the general machinery interests, have had much more to say in the deliberations of the Typothetæ than the men who operate printing plants and pay thousands a year in wages to employees. It would not unnaturally be inferred that men in the lines mentioned would not be in a position to intelligently lay down rules for the members of the Typothetæ to follow, or to even make suggestions for the improvement of conditions in the management of a printing-office. Many members, in discussing the matter with me, have expressed their surprise that such a state of affairs has been allowed to so long exist, and to suggest that a change ought to be inaugurated at no distant date, if the Typothetæ is to become the power for good that its founders hoped for.

THE TYPOTHETÆ OF CONNECTICUT.

Few Franklin Day banquets were more successful than that of the Connecticut Typothetæ, held at Warner Hall, New Haven. Mr. Wilson H. Lee acted as toastmaster in his usual happy style, and the fourteen tables were surrounded by the following guests:

Wilson H. Lee, Governor George E. Lounsbury, Hon. C. T. Driscoll, Hon. J. J. Little, H. O. Houghton, C. S. Morehouse, Henry N. Sawyer, Rev. W. L. Phillips, A. P. Langtry, Col. N. G. Osborn, F. S. Hunt, J. Clyde Oswald, Capt. Elizur Cook, Clarence Deming, J. M. Emerson,

M. Reardon, George G. Powning, E. E. Smith, H. C. Maydwell, John E. Vincent, J. H. Turner, George H. Tuttle, George M. Adkins, Jacob S. Warren, Fred B. Dalton, William E. Bulkeley, William H. Davis, George W. Flint, Eugene K. Herrick, George W. Augur, S. T. Benham, W. F. Lockwood, E. J. Hopkins, William F. Dobbs, Frank A. Southworth, William Paulin, J. W. Jardine, Alexander Hunter, E. A. Alderman, Charles Graver, Bernard McDermott, Frank H. Lewis, Charles Venohilt, C. R. C. Schuez, E. A. Robinson, L. G. Wiley, Howard B. Douglass, Harry Lyons, Samuel Morris, George D. Bone, W. D. Williams, Ira G. Merwin, Fred H. Booth, A. Lautenbach, George H. Sanders, George W. Banta, Sr., George W. Banta, Jr., E. S. Hesse, W. F. Grady, Frederick M. Ryder, Myron W. Curtiss, Arthur S. Bradley, W. W. Price, Edward Taylor, Julius G. Day, J. L. Hungerford, C. W. Wooster, John H. Taylor, R. W. Tuttle, Henry Lindenmeyr, B. R. Thompson, John Sheppard, W. G. Cox, Fred Bostwick, George Settsame, William H. Way, James E. Dowling, William P. Holt, F. D. Emery, F. S. Buckingham, E. E. Brewer, D. E. Brewer, James Colgan, William T. Near, Frank A. Baldwin, E. A. Lewis, C. V. Jenks, John S. Kopp, J. W. Downes, W. H. Harty, Fred J. Peck, W. F. Walsh, George A. Hubisch, W. S. Huson, W. E. C. Young, Solomon Wolfe, Frank B. Prindle, Frank E. Edgar, Garrett P. Hynson, E. H. Parkhurst, C. S. Butler, E. P. Sheldon, E. C. Baldwin, Edwin Campbell, C. N. Stephens, Edward Northrop, Erie Soderblom, P. J. Boyce, Hugh McCready, F. W. Joyce, R. M. Sperry, F. F. Norman, C. R. Rancoe, Frank E. Mason, George F. Johnson, E. F. Peckham, C. G. Whaples, R. S. Peck, A. Z. Field.

Governor Lounsbury complimented the Typothetæ upon the success of the national convention held in New Haven last fall and upon the innovation of the dinner in having both employer and employe present. The Governor then passed to a discussion of trusts.

"The State," he said, "is bound to be hostile to any trust which aims at a wrong object or which is dangerous to society. I know myself of the formation of a few trusts. With hardly an exception every one was formed by men whose first object was the making of money rather than the pursuance of any special policy of good. One trust, formed with \$8,000,000 capital, issued stock of water to thousands of unsuspecting purchasers. It perpetrated a swindle upon the people and the stockholders. Upon such a wrong, such a monopoly, a State has no right to stamp the broad field of its incorporation." The speaker said he did not know what remedy can be applied by a State in such a matter, but he felt that one must exist. "In the first place," he said, "let the State ascertain whether there are honest assets, and on the whole business allow the light of popular curiosity to be thrown. Then if any franchise be invoked let the value of that franchise be always exacted. When the State has done this work, and done it well," he concluded, "there will be so few trusts left in this country that they will not endanger the people nor dwarf the nation."

Following Governor Lounsbury, Mayor Driscoll was introduced to respond to the toast, "City of New Haven," which he did in an eloquent and happy style.

At the close of Mayor Driscoll's remarks, Toastmaster Lee introduced the Hon. Joseph J. Little, chairman of the Executive Committee of the United Typothetæ Association. Mr. Little responded to the toast, "United Typothetæ of America." Capt. Elizur Cook, of Hartford, was next called upon by Mr. Lee and spoke very interestingly in response to the toast, "Employes."

An original poem, composed for this occasion by R. S. Peck, of Hartford, was well received, being couched in a humorous vein throughout.

Henry O. Houghton, of the Riverside Press, Cambridge, dwelt on "The Common Interests, Employer and Employe,"

and gave one of the soundest talks of the evening. "It often occurs to me," said he, "whether the public at large realize that printing is now so necessary in every walk in life, commercial, social and in matters of trivial importance. We have emerged from the primitive condition of furnishing a luxury into furnishing something all must have. The printer has come to be the greatest man on earth. Capital must be practical in order to secure permanence, and permanence means all that conduces to happiness. High wage and unsteady employment is not so valuable as lower wage with assured permanency. The employer must conduct his business on honest lines to secure this, and supply an adequate return to all in his employ. Both sides have their obligations and duties and they should be respected. Employers must insure permanency and safety; employes must be faithful, watchful, stop the leaks and do their work fairly. The moral obligation is very great and is essential to the business. The employers should have a willing ear for any complaints or



Photo by C. F. Whitmarsh, Chicago.

MELODY.

suggestions from any man in their employ. Where such methods are in force the results are more than satisfactory. Careful consideration of differences and misunderstandings always bears good fruit. Great care should be taken in the education of the young men for the trade. A printer's life is one constant school of education until he is buried."

There were many other speeches before Rev. L. Phillips, the last on the long list, was called upon. Doctor Phillips, whose toast was "Benjamin Franklin," pointed out the analogy between the writers, the talkers and the printers, and asked the question, What would one do without the other? "It is a stirring spectacle to an outsider," said Doctor Phillips, "to see employer and employe sit down together. It reminds one of the time of which the prophet spoke when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together. I," added the speaker, "don't know which is the lion and which is the lamb, but I assure the lamb of my sympathy. I congratulate the master printers of the Typothetæ that they have conceded the nine-hour day without a conflict, without trouble, such as has marked such concessions in other parts of the country."

The speaker then spoke of Franklin; of his life at the court of France, and styled him one of the figures that never grow smaller. "The figure of 'Ben' Franklin," he said, "stands out today more massive, more beautiful, than when he was in life among his fellow-citizens. Franklin was one of the great Americans. He had the power to put himself

in the right place at the right time, and he was constantly at the disposal of the people whose welfare he was seeking. Franklin and those men with whose names his was associated gave out the best types of American manhood. He put the truth into character; he lived the life that was right. He canceled his obligation to society, and no more can be expected of any man.

"All these questions that have been hinted at tonight can be settled if people nowadays will only imitate Franklin. I know no better thing for a man to learn from your patron saint than to be a good citizen; to do the utmost that is in him for the uplifting of society."

"FOOD FOR DEMAGOGUES."

The *Appeal to Reason* takes three stickfuls of nice wide-measure brevier (leaded) to score the editor of this department in this wise:

"The editor shows his utter ignorance, or worse, when he enters the field of social philosophy. He says that the statement that \$10 a day is the creation of wealth per person is the kind of rot that demagogues feed on. . . . He is opposed to the workers getting better pay. The employers are opposed to the workers getting better pay, because better pay means less for employers," and much more of the same stuff.

All of which might better appeal to reason if it were founded on fact. The editor of this department made no comment on the statement that the total wealth produced in the United States equaled \$10 a day for each adult person therein, but the comments were directed against the argument, ascribed to Carroll D. Wright, as follows:

"Do you get your \$10? I have never got mine. This leads me to believe that there are but two classes in the world—the robbers and the robbed—and if you wish to prove which class you belong to just put your hand to the bottom of your pocket."

[One man is born into humble circumstances, grows up a dullard, is satisfied to dig ditches for \$1 a day, or enough to buy him a bed and bread to eat. His brother, with a keener brain and a stronger ambition, works his way through school and college and by many self-sacrifices and much hard labor becomes, say, a civil engineer, able to command a salary of thousands a year. In the logic of the *Appeal to Reason*, and its blind socialistic followers, the man who is content to exercise his one talent and to receive in return the reward of a single talent is the victim of a base conspiracy—the despoiled by robbers. His brother is a robber. The sophistry of the whole socialistic argument is so apparent to a healthy mind that it is not surprising that, despite its many years of promulgation, the creed can still boast but a handful of followers. Take away the incentive for individual effort—(individual reward)—and you reduce mankind to a dead level of mediocrity in which we should all be \$1-a-day men, and there would be absolutely no inducement for any man to put forth his best endeavors, knowing that he would get the same reward whether or no. We repeat, such stuff is merely food for demagogues. It enables them to suck an easy living from the discontented fools who give ear to their weird mouthings.

THE KANSAS CITY STRIKE.

According to late correspondence with the Typothetæ at Kansas City, Missouri, there is no change in the situation there. Most of the offices involved in the struggle are well supplied with workmen and are running along satisfactorily to every one but the unionists who chose to throw up their situations at the dictation of their organizations. A "union mass meeting" was held by the friends of the strikers, at which much bottled eloquence was uncorked and a set of stinging resolutions directed against the employers were adopted. In some respects these resolutions were funny. They declared: "We believe the ability and knowledge

Enclosed please find postoffice order for 14 shillings made payable to you for my subscription to THE INLAND PRINTER. If by inadvertence I have missed the mail for a month it is certainly not my intention to discontinue subscribing to the trade journal *par excellence* of the world. I have it complete from the second volume (the first being unobtainable at the time that I first saw a copy), and I anxiously look forward to the arrival of each mail to watch and appreciate the continued improvements made in each issue, and read it from beginning to the end. No modern and progressive printer should be off your subscribers' list.—*William Marshall, Melbourne, Australia.*

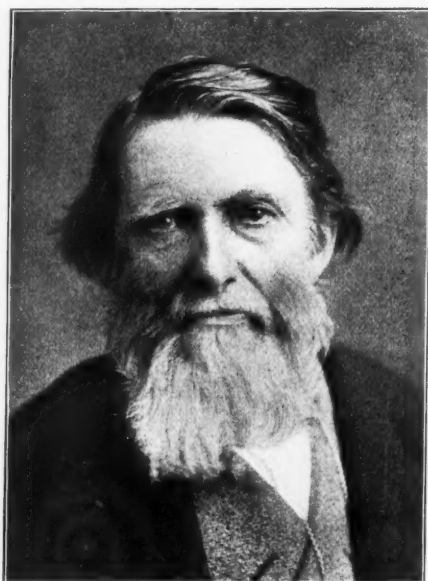


CONDUCTED BY AUG. M'CRAITH.

The purpose of this department is to give a fair consideration to the conditions in the printing trade which weigh upon the interests of the artisan, with notes and comments on relevant topics.

JOHN RUSKIN.

John Ruskin was born in London, the son of a wine merchant. Had he lived two weeks longer he would have reached his eighty-first birthday. He inherited a considerable fortune, which he distributed in one form or another, in books, pictures, schools and museums. Never robust, his health broke down in 1878, and in later years he was afflicted with blindness, and for the last fifteen years lived in retire-



JOHN RUSKIN.

ment. His passing marks an era of gifted men, of whom Spencer may be said to be the only living remnant. Author, lecturer, teacher, advocate of artistic and economic reform, foe of sham and friend of the masses—of him it can be safely said, at the close of his career, he left the world better than he found it. His ideal was a world beautiful, a social order in which all would get that which they produced. He had no delusions or day dreams, but a clear insight into the industrial evils of his time, with a simple, comprehensive method of expression. He readily saw the injustice of interest, by which a large class lived without toil at the expense of others, and in his illustration, "The Position of William," he upset, in a few words, the doctrinaires of high standing. Of the much-discussed word "value," what was valuable, where valuable, and when and why, he stated briefly, "That is valuable which conduces to the sustenance of human life." In such manner he went direct to the ordinary mind. His "Letters to British Workmen" are models of simplicity and truth. He protested against the making of workmen mere machines, with the commercial idea always uppermost, and endeavored to emphasize the utility of all product, an artistic interest in work. He demonstrated that

the modern workman was capable of artistic pursuits, something more than mechanical drudgery, and called aloud for the recognition of labor by capital, which at that time brought upon him the indignation of the public. Architecture, to him, was only possible when the mason possessed the spirit of the artist; the labor of the unintelligent, slaves in all but name, was the cause of artistic degradation. Not imitation, but creation, should be the aim. His chief writings are: "Modern Painters," "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," "Stones of Venice," "Unto this Last," "Sesame and Lilies," "Time and Tide," and "Flors Clavigera," all of which are to be found wherever the best elements of civilization have made their way.

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

Three prize essays were recently published in answer to "The Man with the Hoe." In the first we learn from a Chicago muse that the Hoeman is "lord of the rock and clod," "whose kingdom is the ground," and "so fitted to his place" is he:

"No blot, no monster, no unsightly thing,
The soil's long-lineaged king;

"His changeless realm, he knows it and commands;
Erect enough he stands,

"Tall as his toil. Nor does he bow unblest;
Labor he has, and rest.

"Need was, need is, and need will ever be
For him and such as he;

"Cast for the gap, with gnarled arm and limb,
The Mother molded him.

"Long wrought, and molded him with mother's care,
Before she set him there."

Rather a happy conception of the horny-handed, but no sooner does one swell with complacency—and a trifle of self-sufficiency, it may be—than the winner of the second prize, a New Jerseyite, tells us it is not so, for of Mr. Markham's Hoeman—

"The pathos of the world is in his eyes,
Within his brain abortive schemings roll,
His nerveless hand in impotency lies
With palm held open for the pauper's dole.

"The burden of all ineffectual things
Is in his gait, his countenance, his mien;
While round his harrassed brow forever clings
The mocking ghost of what he might have been.

"Here, where men toil and eat the fruit of toil,
He idly stands apart the whole day through;
Here in a land of ceaseless work and toil,
His hand and brain can find him naught to do.

"No sweat of manly effort damps his brow;
In workshop, field, or mart he hath no place.
To earn his daily bread he knows not how,
Or, scornful, counts the offered means—disgrace."

Presenting confusion somewhere, for the author evidently had in mind either the son of a millionaire or a tramp. However, the winner of the third prize comes to the rescue with "a song that circles the world," chorused by the denizen of the sweat-shop and the man thrown out by the machine:

"Work—Let the anvils clang!
Work—Let us sew the seam!
Let us bind the girth of the mighty earth
With the music of our theme!
Sing as the wheels spin round,
Laugh at the red sparks' flight,
And life will flash from the sledge's clash
Till all the land is light!"

A magnificent declamation! The plaudits of the front rows are loud and long, the prizes are awarded, the judges smile benevolently and—curtain. "The Man with the Hoe" is laid to rest, and the New York *Sun*, which engineered the prize competition for the benefit of those who love hard work when done by the other fellow, consults the box office.

Nevertheless Poet Edwin Markham is not convinced, and repeats to that vast audience which has standing room only:

The Hoeman is the symbol of betrayed humanity, the Toiler ground down through ages of oppression, through ages of social injustice. He is the man pushed away from the land by those who fail to use the land, till at last he has become a serf, with no mind in his muscle and no heart in his handiwork. He is the man thrust back and shrunken up by the special privileges conferred upon the Idle Few.

In the Hoeman we see the slow, sure, awful degradation of man through endless, hopeless and joyless labor. Did I say labor? No!—drudgery! This man's battle with the world has been too brutal. He is not going upward in step with the divine music of the world. The motion of his life has been arrested, if not actually reversed.

The Hoeman is the effigy of man, a being with no outlet to his life, no uplift to his soul—a being with no time to rest, no time to think, no time to pray, no time for the mighty hopes that make us men.

There are a few who say that the hideous Hoeman does not exist anywhere in the world. Do they hope to dispel this thing by denial? Happy the day when a shrug of the shoulder can dispel this imbruted man—this Accusation.

There are two kinds of poverty. There is that of the pioneer, which is bracing and endurable. Hope has its roots in such poverty, because the means of self-help are not removed. The pioneer has no obstacle between himself and success except his own inertia. There is nothing degrading in the hardship he endures. No middleman comes between him and nature. He has ready access to the land and to other natural resources. With all of his limitations, there is still a path of escape into the heights.

But there is another kind of poverty—hopeless, enervating, destructive of ambition; the poverty of the toiler depicted by Millet, lamented by Ruskin, and grieved over by Carlyle; the poverty of the bent drudges in the sweat-shops, the factories, the mines.

NOTES.

A BIBLE trust has been formed in Baltimore.

A PRINTING exposition is scheduled for London during the year.

FRENCH printers have secured a seven-hour day on the machines.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT suggests the advisability of a State printing-office.

THE Buffalo *Express* has been unionized after near three years' fighting.

In answer to a correspondent: The wages of compositors and stereotypers are about the same.

ELIZABETH (N. J.) Union is suing an employer counterfeiting the label and is confident of success.

Farm and Factory is the representative of the farmers' unions, published at Binghamton, New York.

KANSAS printers are paying sixteen per cent of their wages for their struggle with the Typothetæ.

NEW YORK Union's proposed printing exposition is progressing, with nearly all floor space bespoken by exhibitors.

THE "Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation" is the name of a London institution maintained by private subscriptions.

REPUBLICANS now control Boston's affairs and a new set of politicians are clamoring for positions in the municipal printing-office.

THE war between the union and the New York *Sun* still continues, with the former winner in all but name. There is talk of a settlement.

BARNETT GREENBERG was the man who started the shorter workday ball rolling in New York city, and pushed it on to success. None other.

CASPAR WHITNEY, of Harper's, will found a publishing house, it is said, to produce books on sport, travel and adventure, also a monthly magazine.

THE St. Louis *Evening Chronicle* has been dropped from the membership of the Publishers' Association for refusing to coöperate with that body in its contest with the pressmen.

THE Pennsylvania State Editorial Association, owing to the trust prices of paper and type metal, will ask Congress

to repeal duties thereon. The Colorado Editorial Association will do likewise.

Organized Labor, eight pages, from San Francisco, is a good addition to the labor press of the country. It is under the control of a board representing the several unions, and can be made productive of much benefit.

JUST when everybody considered the machinist embroglio about disposed of, the representatives of the International Typographical Union at the Federation convention permitted the matter to go to an arbitration committee.

NEW YORK Union being enjoined from issuing matter relative to its trouble with the *Sun*, got up an entertainment and billed the city with twenty-eight sheet posters for a "benefit to the locked-out employes of the *Sun*."

THE attempt to let out on contract the extra work of the Census Bureau failed in Congress. Director Merriam claimed the work could be done twenty-five per cent cheaper and also much quicker than by the Government Printing Office.

KANG YU WEI, the Chinese reformer, induced the young emperor to issue an edict guaranteeing the liberty of the press. The emperor was then deposed by the empress dowager, Li Hung Chang was appointed as viceroy, and Kang Yu Wei made his escape.

EDWIN MARKHAM, now residing in New York, tells that at one time he sent word to the proofroom that his punctuation must be strictly followed. And the consequential head reader returned this message by the boy: "Tell Mr. Markham that if he will come down and look after his peculiar punctuation, we'll go up and write his poetry."

THE overzealous police department of New York, which was going out of its way to interfere with the representatives of organized labor, was informed if it did not desist the rotten institutions from which it drew blood-money all over the city would be shown up in such manner that something would drop. The pernicious activity ceased at once.

THE idea that great reforms can be inaugurated by capturing the offices, and the futility of accomplishing anything substantial by politics without the necessary popular education upon what is needed, is again exemplified in the case of the workmen elected a year ago in the Irish municipalities, but now deposed. Besides doing nothing to warrant their return they joined forces with the low publicans.

A RECENT decision of Judge E. P. Gates, of Kansas, establishes the right of unions to picket and patrol a place of business where a strike is taking place and the vicinity thereof. The decision further declares that these pickets, as well as other members of the union, have the legal right to use all peaceable argument and fair persuasion to induce non-union men to join their ranks and to leave the employment of places where a strike has been ordered.

The Chorus Girl is the name of a new paper published in Washington, D. C. It describes itself as "the organ of the chorus girls of America," and advocates the organization of a club of these employes in every theater in the country, and the selection of a delegate from each club to a convention in New York city at the close of this season. The editor says: "One poor lone chorus girl does not weigh much. But a thousand, or five thousand of them banded together in one common cause, will weigh enough to command respect and attention."

NOMINATIONS for officers of the International Union were made last month, the election to take place, by referendum, during May. At this writing President Donnelly has an opponent in James Lynch, of Syracuse, who is at present first vice-president. It is not likely there will be a change, although in the opinion of many a change is necessary. Secretary Bramwood has no opposition, so far. C. E. Hawkes, of Chicago, formerly of Frisco, who did such good

work on the Internationals' shorter workday committee, is a candidate for first vice-president, and will undoubtedly be elected.

THE recent vote of the members of the International Union resulted in refusing to admit non-printer proofreaders and the levying of assessments by the executive council. Stereotypers and electrotypers were granted a special traveling card form and the president was empowered to appoint

all organizers, with the approval of the executive council. To establish a five-day law was not considered advisable.

THE *Firemen's Magazine* has this to say relative to the attitude of the Federation's president (Gompers) on trusts: "The writer has always opposed propositions to ally trades unions with capital *against the will of the people*. . . . If the trusts have the labor organizations to protect them from legislation, and the judiciary to divert legislation in their favor, their position would seem all but invincible. . . . It would seem that instead of organized labor *federating* with the trusts to prevent such legislation, that labor organizations would federate with the people to prevent corrupt judges diverting legislation into wrong channels."

THE Boer war has brought to light a decidedly yellow streak in London journalism, according to an English correspondent, who says:

This foul war, now drawn out into its fourth month of bloodshed, is a fearful example of the success of a press conspiracy. "Come," say to one another the Jingo newspaper proprietors, "let us manufacture public opinion." Forthwith, almost every big journal issues columns of the most wicked incitements.

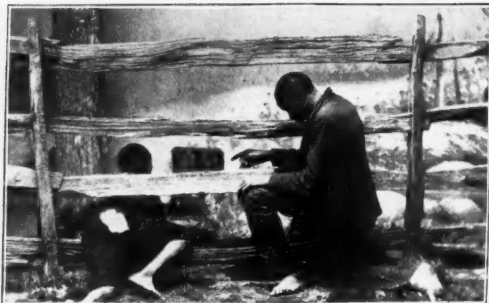
All this is a new departure in journalism, for it is not very long since the press was a really independent power. It was feared then. Politicians, commercial magnates, authors and actors were always in dread of the scathing criticism of the brilliant essayist. The student of contemporary society and the satirist were strong enough to pulverize the hypocrites and shams around them. Now immunity is purchased by ingenious devices. The fraudulent company promoter is not, indeed, expected to offer £50 to the owner or shareholders in a newspaper, but he pays £50 for an advertisement of some rascally mining company and he is straightway not only safe from exposure but gets free testimonials for his swindle in the editorial columns. Political jobbery is worked in a similar way. No cabinet minister pays money to a paper for its articles, but if the articles help him in his career he works a baronetcy for the proprietor and a knighthood for the editor.

THE READING OF MANUSCRIPTS.

"Have you ever realized," said a popular editor, "what large sums our publishers throw away each year on manuscripts that they read but have never asked for and never insert? Every house of any consequence employs readers to examine all the stuff submitted, whether good or bad. It is seldom that anything good comes out of this examination. But it is conducted far more carefully than most struggling authors have any idea of. Sometimes, of course, blunders are made, and great successes are missed by the most careful of publishers. The Harpers, for example, lost thousands of dollars by letting 'Robert Elsmere' slip through their fingers. In recent years, by the way, this firm has lost several successes that it ought to have received. But after all," the editor concluded with a sigh, "it is a great gamble—the publishing business. You never can tell how an unknown book is going to strike the public. 'Ben Hur' was a great surprise. It was not brought out till years after it was written, and the whole world knows what an enormous success it has had. Ever since it first 'caught on,' it has had a good sale; and now that the play drawn from the story has made a success, the book will have a much larger sale. In fact, it is the kind of book that is likely to go on selling for many years to come."—*Truth*.

VOLUME XXIII OF THE INLAND PRINTER.

The bound volume of THE INLAND PRINTER embodies a vast fund of technical information for the printer, both employer and employe, and fixes into permanent form printed proofs of the art's progress for the last six months of the century's close—a century crowded with the wonderful advancement of a world's growth, in which the printing art has borne a notable part. These bound numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER will grow in value as the years they represent slip away.—J. W. Phinney, Manager, American Type Founders Company, Boston, Massachusetts.



ANTICIPATION.



REALIZATION.



MASTICATION.



Photos by J. H. Lindsey, Asheville, N. C.

DEMORALIZATION.



CONDUCTED BY F. HORACE TEALL.

The following list of books is given for the convenience of readers. Orders may be sent to The Inland Printer Company.

PUNCTUATION.—By John Wilson. For letter-writers, authors, printers, and correctors of the press. Cloth, \$1.

PENS AND TYPES.—By Benjamin Drew. A book of hints and helps for those who write, print, teach or learn. Cloth, \$1.25.

PROOFREADING.—By F. Horace Teall. A series of essays for readers and their employers, and for authors and editors. Cloth, \$1.

BIGELOW'S HANDBOOK OF PUNCTUATION gives full information regarding punctuation and other typographic matters. Cloth, 50 cents.

ENGLISH COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES.—By F. Horace Teall. A reference list, with statement of principles and rules. Cloth, \$2.50.

PUNCTUATION.—By F. Horace Teall. Rules have been reduced to the fewest possible, and useless theorizing carefully avoided. Cloth, \$1.

COMPOUNDING OF ENGLISH WORDS.—By F. Horace Teall. When and why joining or separation is preferable, with concise rules and alphabetical lists. Cloth, \$1.25.

EUROPEAN DAILY NEWSPAPERS.—H. H. R., San Francisco, writes: "Please tell me where a reliable list of the principal European daily newspapers may be found. I wish to know the correct spelling of the titles of those most frequently mentioned in telegraph news as commenting on current events, etc." *Answer.*—No such list is known to us, and we should be glad to hear from any one who can tell us of one. Probably a list could be obtained through any large news company dealing in foreign papers, for instance, one like the International News Company of New York.

PLURALS OF ABBREVIATIONS.—W. M. G., Moundville, West Virginia, asks: "Is it proper to pluralize abbreviations? I quote from a paper the following: 'Some modern D.D's call them the pillars of the church.' If pluralization is proper, can the period after the last D be thus sacrificed?" *Answer.*—It would be improper to attempt to fetter personal choice by saying that the pluralizing is not proper. We may reasonably indicate a choice of form, however, and say that the period is better retained, and that our choice of form would be "D.D.s," without an apostrophe.

IMPERFECT EXPRESSION.—O. K., Madison, Wisconsin, writes: "Do you consider the form 'as was enacted,' in the circular herewith, as good form? The writer of it thinks he is right, while I contend that 'it' is necessary to make a good sentence. I also suggest the form 'law which was enacted,' but he thinks his form is preferable." The circular begins, "We inclose copy of lien law as was enacted in this State last winter," etc. *Answer.*—The sentence in the circular is incomplete, and not grammatical. It should be "the lien law that was enacted," to meet the demand of the most authoritative exponents of good English of today, though some of these exponents would not object to "which" instead of "that." Another equally good correction would make it read, "We inclose a copy of the lien law enacted," etc.

PRONUNCIATION OF "AUTOMOBILE."—Two ways of pronouncing the word "automobile" are defensible, according to current orthoepic authorities, and two only, although at least five have been suggested. As a noun, the word is not given in any dictionary. It is in the Standard as an adjective, pronounced au-to-mo'bil. The noun, of course, is only the adjective used absolutely, to mean something that is automobile, or self-moving. It is as a name that the word is most used, and the commonest pronunciation is au-to-mo-beel'. It is simply "auto," self, and "mobile," movable. The Standard, Webster, and many other authorities give mo'bil as the pronunciation of "mobile," and Worcester and some others prefer mo-beel'. Thus the pronunciation of

"automobile" here said to be the commonest—meaning, of course, that it is the one the writer has heard most frequently—can not be called wrong, though the weight of book authority favors the other.

A DANGEROUS MISPRINT.—In a book entitled "The Newer Remedies," the dose of blennostasine was said to be from one to four grammes, instead of one to four grains, thus making the dose about fifteen times too much, and highly poisonous. Blennostasine is explained as being cinchonidine dihydrobromide, and we shall leave the explanation of that to be hunted out at leisure by those who choose to trace it. The matter is noted here for its interest to proofreaders. Probably "grains" was written with no dot, and so mistaken for "grams," a not uncommon spelling instead of "grammes." In such a case the writer should be very careful, and the responsibility must be his; but proofreaders should be very careful also, and the slightest uncertainty should make the reader query the word on the author's proof.

SPELLING.—For some time a demand for something about "reform" in spelling, in this department, has seemed to be made, through slips on the subject sent to the editor. It would take a large book to hold all that should be said to make an exhaustive argument, and even that would not be convincing to the so-called reformers. The *Dial* of January 16 comments on the latest misstep in the matter of spelling, as follows: "We learn with much regret that the Congregation of the University of Chicago, a semi-legislative body, has cast a small majority of votes in favor of the adoption, in the University publications, of certain eccentric spellings, among which 'thru' and 'program' are typically objectionable examples. This sort of petty tinkering with the English language is absolutely futile, to begin with, and it creates an amount of irritation among cultivated persons which seems altogether out of proportion to the exciting cause, yet which is real enough to react harmfully upon those responsible for the ill-advised innovation. A university is supposed to be a center of good taste and ripe culture; this exhibition of bad taste and crude culture, as far as it becomes known to the general public, can not fail to injure the University of Chicago." The editor of this department is inclined to be content to echo the *Dial*, and say no more, because he is confident that English spelling will not succumb to the present efforts against it, any more than it has to former efforts. One of the former efforts was so successful, however, that for many years a majority of the people in the United States have used the spellings instituted thereby. This is alluded to in a letter to the editor of the *Dial*, in the number dated February 1, with statement of a truth that is not commonly recognized, as follows: "At a time when the memory of the Prince of cacographical chauvinists [which may be read as an assertion that Noah Webster was the prince of unreasonably enthusiastic devotees of bad spelling] is becoming less and less fragrant among the better informed of his countrymen, the University of Chicago takes occasion to cast its spadeful of mud into the waters he has so disturbed. Equally without authority, discretion, or taste in the premises, this institution of learning lends its name to an exhibition of illiteracy at which Webster himself would have revolted." In fact, even the spelling that half the people in the United States use, the Websterian, is not the best spelling. Worcester came nearest of all lexicographers in America to making a complete record of real orthography. The university, however, has not yet begun to use the illiterate spelling, and may never use it.

USEFUL IN ANY DISTRICT.

Enclosed find 20 cents. Send me THE INLAND PRINTER for November—the best thing that ever happened to the rural district printer.—Frank Crill, Decatur, Indiana.



READY TO "PLAY BALL."



GLADYS.



DOROTHY.



A SUGAR BEET BUD.



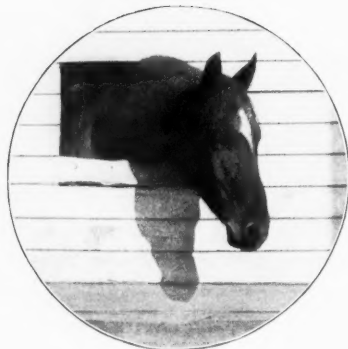
JOHN



ONE OF ASHEVILLE'S PETS.



LOLA.



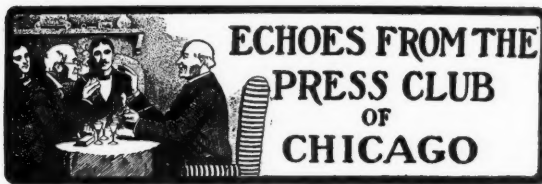
"RUBBER."



"GETTIN' OUR PICTURE TOOK."

THE INLAND PRINTER'S CHILDREN'S PAGE FOR MARCH.

(With a couple of "outsiders" by way of variety.)



BY FREDERICK BOYD STEVENSON.

THE newspaper man had brought the salesman from the wholesale dry goods house up to the Press Club. After he had been introduced to three or four of the members and they all had something to take off the chill, the salesman got kind of limbered up.

"It's customary among the wholesale merchants of Chicago," he began, "to treat the people who come in from the country to buy goods pretty nicely—kind of make them feel good, you know, when they are in the city—show them the sights—take them around a little. Of course, this is especially the case if they are generous buyers and good pay. Well, I had one of these 'good angels' come into the store one day and call for me. He was one of my old customers and he was going to buy a great big bill. You can imagine that I wanted to treat him all right. It happened at the time that the Thomas concerts were running at full blast on the Lake Front, and on this particular occasion a Wagner night was announced. This led me to believe that it would be an exceptional treat for my guest to listen to the masterpieces of the great composer. So down there we went, took seats at a convivial table, quietly sipped our glasses and watched the blue smoke gracefully curl above us while the orchestra poured forth the delightful strains of that classical, entrancing harmony. The concert ended. The music had steeped my very soul and I was full of enthusiasm.

"And, now, Mr. Smith," I asked, "what do you think of Wagner?"

"Well, I'll tell you what I think, if you want to know," said Smith; "I think Wagner was a gol-blasted fool that he didn't stick to the sleeping-car business."

"I see George Ade got quite a notice for his new book, 'Fables in Slang,'" remarked the literary editor.

"I've seen a good many of them," said the horse reporter, who reads all the magazines. "But what particular notice do you refer to?"

"Why, one in the local paper of his old town in Kentland, Indiana. The editor had evidently received a book and after acknowledging the receipt of it in his paper he just tacked on this endorsement: 'George is all right. He's a good fable writer.'"

Col. William Lightfoot Visscher, the true poet and the popular entertainer, insists that he has met a new woman of the newest type face to face.

"It was just like this," said Colonel Will. "I was coming down on the car the other morning on one of the three seats reserved for smokers. I was smoking when this new woman got on. She was the ugliest looking woman I think I ever saw. Her nose turned up into the air and I knew the moment that I saw her that I could never be her friend. She came right back and took a seat next to me in the smoking section. Now, she had no more business there"—and Colonel William raised his clenched fist on high to emphasize his remarks—"no more business there than a snowball in—in—well, in hades. But she sat down. Now, I happened to have in my pocket that day an onion. I took it out and began to peel and eat it. The woman eyed me from head to foot. Looked me up and down. But she didn't say anything—not then. So I went into my pocket again. I came

from that State where they have been trying to find out who is the governor, and that with the fact that I am subject to heart disease leads me to always carry in my pocket a small flask of whisky," and in verification of the statement the Colonel drew forth a half-pint bottle of some reddish fluid. "I drew out this," continued the Colonel, "and I took out the cork and deliberately took a long pull at it before the new woman.

"She sized me up again good and hard. Then she said, in a severe voice:

"Do you know what I would do to you if you were my husband?"

"No ma'am," I said. "What would you do to me if I were your husband?"

"I'd give you *poison*!" said she.

"And if you were my wife I'd take it," said I."

"Those queer mistakes keep happening all the time in the papers, no matter how hard you try to keep them out," said the telegraph editor when they were all looking at him as if they thought it was up to him. "Just the other night one sneaked into the paper. There was a town down East where the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was holding a big meeting. I read in the paper the next morning that there was an address by Col. D. Water. One of the temperance women sent in a note to the editor, saying there was no such person there. I looked up the telegram again and then I saw that the telegraph operator had made a slip. What was really sent to him was this sentence: 'There was an address made on Col—d—water.'"

"It all comes from people writing such terrible fists," said the man who used to read proof in a country office. "If folk would only use typewriters, how many cuss words would be avoided. There are some frightful and fearful pieces of handwriting perpetrated here in Chicago. Talk about the late Horace Greeley! You know he sent up some copy to the printer one time containing, in his own handwriting, the quotation: 'True 'tis and pity 'tis 'tis true.' Well, the printer didn't do a thing to it. It just came down stairs in the proof like this: 'Tis, it isn't 'tis, it isn't, 'tis, 'tis 'tis—You're a d—d liar 'tis.' But, say, I've seen some Chicago writing alongside of which Horace Greeley's scribble would appear like copperplate. For instance, not so very long ago a heading was sent up stairs by a certain man in a newspaper shop which he wrote for 'Smothered by Smoke,' but when it came out in proof it read: 'Stung by a Snake,' and it came within an ace of getting in the paper that way."

"That Blomberly has more gall than any duck whom I ever met," said the police reporter, who had just come in.

"Who is Blomberly?"

"Why he's that fresh reporter that does fires, dog fights and Sunday morning sermons. He's only been in town three weeks, but he knows all the managers of the theaters and flashes his reportorial star on them and gets in free. He flashes his star on everybody. Some of the boys say he tries it on the barkeep and his landlady. Other Saturday night he'd been out late, and while he was waiting for the sermon he fell into a doze. He was still sleeping while the man with the contribution box came around. It was one of the kind that has a long handle to it. The man poked Blomberly. Blomberly half woke up, pulled back his coat, flashed his star, and said:

"That's all right, old man, I'm a reporter on *The Boomerang*!"

A YOUNG business man with an old head learned by observation that when he began to get "blue" he was in need of a rest and took it.—S. O. E. R.

DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS OF TYPE.*

BY WILLIAM E. LOY.

NO. XXVI.—JOHN M. WEHRLE.

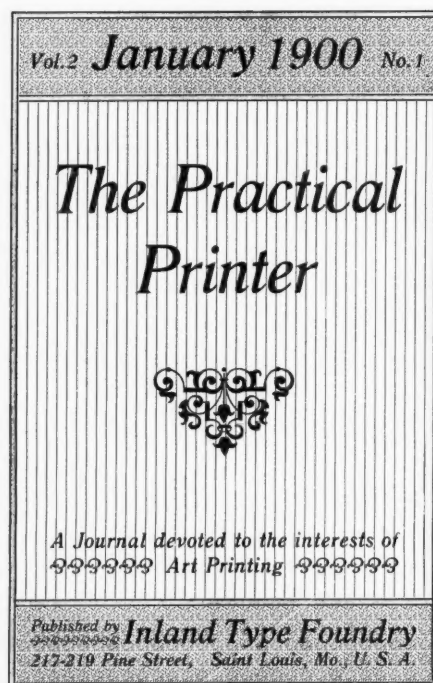
THE truth of the terse but expressive "dead and forgotten" comes home with peculiar force to the searcher after information about the individuals who have developed the art and craft of typefounding. Although the death of John M. Wehrle, the subject of this sketch, occurred so recently as May 16, 1875, the recollection of his fellow-workmen and associates is only a faint one, little more than a tradition. The time and place of his birth are unknown to all persons who knew him as an engraver or cutter, but as to his ability there is but one opinion. He had no superior and few equals in the mechanical and artistic skill with which he wrought out the designs or suggestions furnished him. He has left behind him at least two striking examples attesting this fact. It was he who engraved for George Bruce's Son & Co. the series of four sizes (great primer, double pica, double great primer and four-line pica) at first known as Ray Shaded, but now designated in the specimen book of that foundry as Ornamented No. 1552. It can be said that this was an epoch-making face of type, and gave an impetus to designing and engraving which filled the typefounders' specimen books with innumerable styles of ornamental faces and compelled the printer to purchase extensively in that direction. It enabled the skilful compositor to rival the productions of the lithographer, a position which he held until recent years. Ray Shaded was such a decided novelty in type that every printing-office making any pretenses to the better class of work put it in and used it until it was worn out. The character of the type is indicated by its name, but the younger generation are not so familiar with it as their seniors. The design is a plain roman character, slightly condensed, with a carefully cut ray shade on the right. The other really noted production of Mr. Wehrle was the Penman Script, brought out by the Bruce foundry about 1871. He cut the first size only, the double pica, but this was the pattern for his associates and successors who worked up the other sizes. He had for his model the various school writing-books of that period, which had been very carefully designed by such noted penmen as Spencer, Payson and others, and afterward lithographed. While the Penman Script has many of the features of these various text-books it had its own characteristics, which may be said to be the individuality of Mr. Wehrle translated into type metal. There has never been anything attempted by any other foundry which could quite equal this series in beauty and gracefulness, though there may be other scripts of greater utility to the busy printer. It was supplied with a liberal allowance of ligatures and terminal ornaments, which permitted a very close imitation of ornamental script engraving.

The little known about John M. Wehrle has been obtained from Julius Herriet, Sr., W. F. Capitaine, J. W. Phinney and V. B. Munson. It is pretty definitely known that he was a native of Switzerland, but what particular locality or city is not known. Nor is it definitely known when he came to America. Before engaging with the typefounders of New

*In sending this instalment of the series of articles on "Designers and Engravers of Type," the author states that while Mr. Wehrle was one of the most interesting characters who followed this calling, he left little trace of his personal history. Mr. Loy writes: "There is no photograph of Mr. Wehrle extant, and Mr. Herriet says Mr. Wehrle was never inclined to sit for a portrait. It is not likely his family, if they could be found, would have one. I find the difficulties almost insurmountable in gathering information about many of these characters, and even when living they are sometimes hard to approach. There are two or three more important ones and I am hurrying them up, as the series must soon close." Readers of THE INLAND PRINTER have undoubtedly felt under obligations to Mr. Loy for placing on record the history of these men, and will appreciate the help he has been to the craft in searching out this information and presenting it to them in such a readable and careful manner.—EDITOR.

York he had lived in the South, where he was for a time an overseer on a plantation. His love of country life was so strong that he made his home on a small farm near Plainfield, New Jersey, and here he spent all his spare hours. His first employment in New York was with Farmer, Little & Co., but later he was employed at the Bruce foundry, and it was here he lost his life in May, 1875, by an accident. He was engaged by Mr. Bruce to cut on steel, and much of his work was so done. He was good on romans, and had the reputation of cutting the best counters of any cutter of his time. So particular was he on this point that he was known among his fellows as "the counter-cutter." His later work was done on soft metal. At first he worked in the engraving room with Mr. Herriet, Sr., but he conceived the idea of working on his own account, and opened an office for that purpose. He soon gave it up, however.

In reviewing the work done by Mr. Wehrle it is sufficient to say he cut the Penman Script. That certainly is a monument to the name of any cutter. The Ray Shaded attained equal popularity, but it has long since practically gone out of use. No doubt if one could identify other designs, they would be found to have the same care in their manipulation. There was in New York at the time Mr. Wehrle flourished a number of designers and engravers, and they were either Germans or Scotchmen. While there was no antagonism between the two races, they naturally affiliated according to nationality. Among his associates he was congenial but reserved in his manner, and was never inclined to talk about his own achievements or his personal history. Those who remember him have only words of praise. He was a gentleman of wide information and reading, and was familiar with the literature of the French and German tongues.



COVER-DESIGN.
Arranged for two printings.

If you have good judgment, run your business to please yourself. If you haven't, get a partner and please him. Don't try to please everybody. Don't try to please a few.—S. O. E. R.

PROCESS ENGRAVING NOTES AND QUERIES

BY S. H. HORGAN.

In this department, queries addressed to The Inland Printer regarding process engraving will be recorded and answered, and the experiences and suggestions of engravers and printers are solicited hereto. It is believed that herein will be found a medium for the interchange of valuable hints and suggestions never before offered to those in interest.

The following list of books is given for the convenience of readers. Orders may sent to The Inland Printer Company.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.—By W. T. Wilkinson, revised and enlarged by Edward L. Wilson, New York. Cloth, \$3.

PRACTICAL HALF-TONE AND TRI-COLOR ENGRAVING.—By A. C. Austin. This is the latest book on process work. Cloth, \$2.

DRAWING FOR REPRODUCTION.—A practical handbook of drawing for modern methods of reproduction, by Charles G. Harper. Cloth, \$2.50.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.—By Carl Schraubstadter, Jr. Cloth bound; illustrated with numerous diagrams, and provided with a copious index. \$3.

LESSONS ON DECORATIVE DESIGN.—By Frank G. Jackson, S. M. in the Birmingham Municipal School of Art. Elements, principles and practice of decoration. Cloth, \$2.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF DESIGN.—By Frank G. Jackson. Advanced text-book on decorative art; sequel to "Lessons on Decorative Design"; explaining fundamental principles underlying the art of designing. \$2.50.

DRAWING FOR PRINTERS.—By Ernest Knauff, editor of *The Art Student* and director of the Chautauqua Society of Fine Arts. A practical treatise on the art of designing and illustrating in connection with typography for the beginner as well as the more advanced student. Cloth, \$2.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.—By H. Jenkins. Containing practical instructions for producing photo-engraved plates in relief-line and half-tone, with chapter on three-color work, the frontispieces being progressive proofs of one of the best exhibits of three-color work. The whole is richly illustrated, printed on highly enameled heavy paper and bound in light brown buckram, gold embossed; 140 pages. \$2.

PRIOR'S AUTOMATIC PHOTO-SCALE.—For the use of printers, publishers, photo-engravers, electrotypers and lithographers. 8 by 12 inches, printed on transparent celluloid, divided into inches, half inches and quarter inches by horizontal and perpendicular lines, with a transparent ruler pivoted so that it will intersect the scale at the lower left-hand corner in whatever position the ruler is placed. \$2.

PHOTO-TRICHROMATIC PRINTING.—By C. G. Zander. To learn the first principles of three-color work there is no better book than Zander's "Photo-Trichromatic Printing." The photo-engraver or printer who attempts color-work without understanding the laws of color phenomena will waste much time and money. To supply this elementary knowledge is the purpose of Mr. Zander's book, and it is done in a thorough manner without scientific complexity. Fifty pages, with color plates and diagrams. Cloth, \$1.

REDUCING GLASSES, unmounted, 35 cents.

NEW COLOR FILTERS.—Penrose & Co., of London, make the announcement, interesting to three-color process-workers everywhere, that Mr. Sanger-Shepherd has placed in the market a set of three-color filters. Each filter consists of two pieces of optically worked glass bearing the transparent colored film, or films. The plates are sealed together in Canada balsam. Their size is $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches and their cost is about \$25. These filters are only effective when used with the Rapid Spectrum plate.

A VARNISH FOR PHOTOGRAPHS BEFORE RETOUCHING.—J. H., New York, writes: "Would you kindly give me a formula to coat photographs that will prevent the silver from turning the color of the retouching? I have noticed in putting a coating of flake, or chinese white, or other tints on a photograph that they change their color. This is no doubt due to the silver on the photograph." *Answer.*—This is the first trouble of this kind reported. There should be no free silver on a photograph that is properly toned and fixed. The trouble may be with the chinese white used. Try "Enameline." If a varnish must be used over the photograph that will keep the color from reaching the chemicals composing the photograph, then dissolve some clear white rosin in pure spirits of turpentine and brush on the photograph with a camel's-hair brush and dry over heat. Another varnish is clear alcohol varnish used dilute. The water-color will not take so well to this latter coating.

DISTILLED WATER FOR THE SILVER BATH.—"Photographer," Salt Lake City: Your description of your trouble

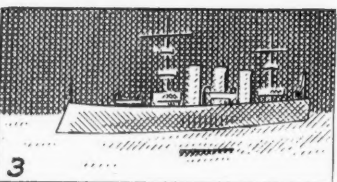
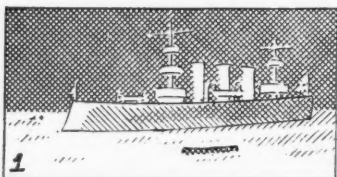
with your silver bath and the precipitate that filters out of it every time you add water to it would indicate that the water is impure. You should use distilled water purchased at the drug store. Distilled water is easily prepared, however, and all process men should keep some in stock for making up new baths or fixing over old ones. All that is needed to secure distilled water is a copper or other tea-kettle. A kettle tinned on the inside is better than an iron one. Put a weight on the cover and connect the spout of the kettle by a tin pipe into a bottle. Wrap with clean rags the joints of the tin pipe with the kettle and with the bottle and have the latter standing in cold water. All that is necessary now is to keep water in the kettle boiling and the bottle will soon contain distilled water. It would be safer to make all photographic solutions with distilled water.

ANSWERS TO SEVERAL QUESTIONS.—C. B., Payette, Idaho, is informed that the Hoke Engraving Plate Company will tell him all about infringers. A common rubber roller might be used in place of a composition roller in inking a zinc plate in the line-etching process. As to when "Anderson's Photo-Mechanical Processes" was first published, we refer you to his book, that was issued in 1896, though much of the matter in his book was published long before in this department of THE INLAND PRINTER. The Rev. B. F. Fritz, Columbus Grove, Ohio, wants to know, "What chemicals can be used to transfer a picture to zinc plate? And what chemicals will etch a copper plate?" *Answer.*—Buy Jenkins' book on "Photo-Engraving" and study it. "Subscriber," Newark, New Jersey: Rub the glazed photographs over with alcohol before retouching them for half-tone reproduction. Use a gum-arabic solution with the color and you will find the color to stick and match the photograph in gloss. A. P. Kling, Cincinnati: A "cerotype" is an engraving through a wax coating on a copper plate which is afterward electrotyped from.

COLLODION EMULSION FOR PROCESS NEGATIVES.—Dr. E. Albert, of Munich, has introduced a new collodion emulsion which he calls "Eos" Emulsion, of which great advantages are claimed. The man who will invent a collodion dry plate that is more sensitive than the present wet plate will have a most valuable improvement, for the reason that the sensitive plates can be prepared in the morning, or when work is slack, or during dark weather; then when the weather is bright, or when work is brisk, he has not the delay of sensitizing. Besides, in some cases it may not be necessary to develop until late, when the bright light has passed. It might be said here that a collodion emulsion is a collodion containing silver, so that a silver bath is not needed; the mere flowing of the glass plate with the collodion emulsion and the draining of the plate is all that is necessary to sensitize it. It is said of Doctor Albert's collodion emulsion that with a sensitizing dye which he furnishes it becomes even more rapid than wet plates for half-tone work. Further, the plates are isochromatic; that is, they will reproduce paintings or colored drawings and retain the color values. This promises a great advantage in the making of half-tones from the blue-black toned photographs that are the trial of the photographer's life now. After plates are coated with Albert's emulsion they are drained and placed in the plateholder for immediate exposure, keeping for about half an hour in the moist condition. This is not improvement enough. What we want is a plate that can be allowed to dry and still be as sensitive at least as the present wet plate. The suggestion may be sufficient to start experimenters at work, so that the century may not close until we can use a dry plate in half-tone making that will permit of all the after-manipulations of the present wet plate.

OPAQUE SPOTS IN NEGATIVES.—William C. Gage & Sons, Battle Creek, Michigan, writes as follows: "We have had a great deal of trouble at times during the past year or two

with our process collodion, or at least we think it must be with the collodion, as we get opaque spots of varying sizes, usually round or comet-shaped, which cause us a great deal of annoyance. We have tried changing the collodion formula, using different salts, cotton, alcohol and ether, but the difficulty crops up occasionally in spite of all we can do. Sometimes a change of bath will rid us of them for a time, but more often when everything is working smoothly changing the bath will cause the spots to appear. If you can suggest a remedy for this exasperating difficulty we shall be pleased to hear from you either through the columns of *THE INLAND PRINTER* or otherwise." *Answer.*—The chances are ten to one that these black specks come from fine particles of dust that settle on the plate after it is sensitized and before development. Operators will never admit the dirt theory in this trouble. Sometimes the plateholder may be so old and saturated with silver that every time the slide is drawn it starts a quantity of the fine silver dust to attach itself to the negative, and this dust is sure to cause the black specks complained of. The inside of the camera box is also neglected too often. Then when moving the bellows back and forward in focusing, a cloud of dust is raised that will make trouble. Still another cause of these black specks are the rubber dippers used to lower the plates into the bath. Sulphur is used in vulcanizing them, and when the varnish with which they are covered when new is worn off then the silver eats into the rubber, causing small particles of the rubber to become detached into the bath, and then specks appear on the negative. The cure for all this trouble is cleanliness first, and then proper care of the apparatus used. The rubber dippers should be sandpapered occasionally and coated with shellac varnish. The plateholder should also be varnished when necessary. But the inside of the camera



No. 640,469.

should be sponged out frequently. It is presumed, of course, that the darkroom is kept scrupulously clean, being scrubbed out at least once a week.

IMPROVEMENT IN HALF-TONE PLATES.—An interesting improvement in half-tone plates, patented as No. 640,469, by J. Jacobson, of Boston, is designed to obviate the necessity for hand-tooling to clear the high lights. The process of making a half-tone plate consists, first, in exposing a plate to the picture or object to be copied through the line-screen, as 1 in the illustration,

then exposing a second plate to the same picture or object through a line-screen, as 2, then developing the exposed plates to make negatives, superimposing the two negatives and matching or registering them, and finally exposing a prepared plate on which the positive is to be made to light through the superimposed negatives, as in 3. The illustration assists an understanding of the method.

Two of the easiest things to do are starting and stopping a newspaper.—*S. O. E. R.*

NOTES and QUERIES ON LITHOGRAPHY

BY E. F. WAGNER.

Correspondence relating to this department is respectfully invited from lithographers, lithographic artists, and others interested. Individual experiences in any way pertaining to the trade are solicited. Differences of opinion regarding answers given by the editor will receive respectful consideration. Mark letters and samples plainly. E. F. Wagner, 4 New Chambers street, New York.

A SAMPLE OF PRINTING FROM ALUMINUM.—If you would see what can be printed from aluminum plates, send for the Aluminum Plate & Press Company's calendar. The soft modulation of flesh tints, its daintiness and delicacy on the one hand, and effective contrasts and snappy touches on the other, have seldom been equaled by printing from stone. The work was done by the J. Ottman Litho Company, New York.

IMPROVED ZINC PLATES.—In answer to "J. F.," Columbus, Ohio, would say, the "Franklin" plate was formerly made by a Boston concern, and was a zinc plate provided with a sensitive coating composed of a crystalline deposit. There are better plates now made by the Columbia Company, 11 Howard street, Newark, New Jersey, and are excellent substitutes for lithographic stone, have a silvery white surface, and closely resemble aluminum; in fact, it is claimed by the manufacturer that the coating is largely composed of an aluminoid deposit, "alloyed" in a secret way to the zinc base. Yes, the Fritz "Handbuch" of lithography is a German publication, but there is a "Photo-Lithography," written by the same author, translated into English, price \$1.50, published by Gennert, New York.

TYPE-TO-STONE TRANSFER IMPRESSIONS.—William J. McA., Brooklyn, New York, seeks information on type-to-stone transfer impressions and sends samples of ordinary Chinese (starch-coated) transfer paper. *Answer.*—Regarding your trouble with the type-to-stone transfers, I would say that the paper you sent as sample is too soft. If, in addition, you use a soft backer on your tympan, you force some of the ink over the edges of the type, and ragged appearance of work is the result. Take good, stiff transfer ink, and print on say an 80-pound coated (glazed) paper, and you will see what a clean, clear result you will obtain. Photo-lithographic transfer paper will also work well. The point in question was mentioned in the columns of *THE INLAND PRINTER* several months ago.

PRINTING TRANSFERS.—A process has been patented by E. Spitzer, of Munich, for producing drawings, paintings, or photographs; the graining necessary for obtaining a correct reproduction is obtained by using batiste or other suitable fabric. The original is produced upon the fabric by means of boneblack or other suitable paint or color, and a photograph of this is taken and transferred to the printing-plate or stone in the ordinary way. For cheap work polished stone is employed, and for better-class work a grained stone. When reproducing a painting which shows no original canvas grain, or a photograph from nature, the original may be photographically copied upon batiste or other fabric, and this copy is photographed so as to obtain a grained negative, which can be used as described above; or such a negative may be obtained by other means. When the process is to be employed in printing several colors, a "key-plate" is first produced from the original by means of batiste or other fabric, and color-plates are obtained by printing by means of the key-plate upon zinc or other plates covered with

batiste or other fabric previously prepared by passing it several times through a press. The plates are next furnished with paint or color—black for the parts intended for printing in colors and white for the other parts, and the resulting picture is transferred to stone, which is etched so as to obtain a plate for printing in color.

LITHOGRAPHIC COMMERCIAL SPECIMENS AND ENGRAVERS' CONTEST.—F. G. Graveur, 2 Avenue Thiers, Grasse S., of France, writes: "As a foreign subscriber of your very esteemed INLAND PRINTER, I read your notice in the November, 1899, number about commercial lithographic specimens, called 'Jewels of the Pen,' and would be obliged to you to give me the address of the editor, etc. Please to indicate also the volume of THE INLAND PRINTER containing the 'Lithographic Engravers' Contest.'" *Answer.*—The address of the publishers of "Jewels of the Pen" is The Milwaukee Lithographing & Engraving Company, 217-219 Third street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U. S. A. The price is 60 cents per part of six sheets each. The report on the proceedings of the Lithographic Engravers' Contest, held in New York, in December, 1897, was reported in the subsequent issues of THE INLAND PRINTER. Specimens of this contest could not be printed as the test related only to plain, clean engraving and correct spacing and shaping of letters, ruling and etching; as far as it related to commercial engraving only.

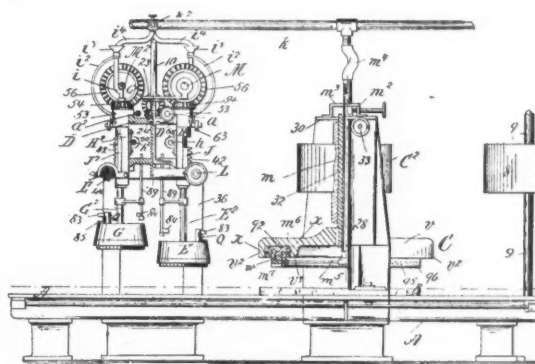
COMBINATIONS OF THE PRIME COLORS IN FOUR DEGREES OF STRENGTH.—Part 16 of "Handbuch der Lithographie," published in Germany (Mr. William Knapp), contains directions for planning and laying out color-work with Ben Day films, showing how a judicious lining, cross-lining and solids in four strengths, making twelve shades, can, by superposition over each other, produce forty-eight secondaries and sixty-four tertiaries, making in all one hundred and twenty-four distinctly different shades. How to do it is shown in a table, so that any one can place the colors as indicated and obtain the practical results. It is an excellent scheme for analyzing color shades. How the different degrees look, for instance, on the yellow plate is shown in a graphic manner, and how to proceed in transferring the different rulings and cross tints, plan and scope to be laid down in such color-work, is described; the key, outline and drawing-plate is next considered and illustrated; all about offsets, choice of colors, etc., color shades and a beautiful example of chromo-lithography, executed on grained paper. Price 60 cents per part. E. Steiger, New York, or Inland Printer Company, Chicago and New York.

COATING OF METAL PLATES FOR SURFACE PRINTING AND THE FIRST PATENT TAKEN OUT IN GERMANY FOR A LITHOGRAPHIC STONE SUBSTITUTE.—H. L., of S. & W. L. Co., New York, writes: "Being interested in your last article in March issue on the use of zinc plates, I would call your attention to an old periodical I have in my possession written by A. Eberhard in the year 1827, showing that the next order of things for preparing surface printing-plates was the coating of the metal with a mixture composed of carbonaceous lime, plaster of paris and clay earth, rendering the surface indeed more like the lithographic stone. This involved the same treatment in etching, etc., according to the lithographic stone. As a base for such surfaces ordinary white sheet tin was often used. The fact that metal is more or less subject to oxidation has been a fault which always tended to retard its use in surface printing, and experimenters have therefore looked more toward the discovery of a suitable covering upon the metal, which would have the property of the stone in a greater degree and possess less of the disadvantages of the metal. In line with this, Oskar Kunderman employed a roughened metal plate, coating the same with a solution of antimony which had been previously treated with caustic soda until the resultant liquid was perfectly clear. This preparation is evenly spread over the plate, and after drying

and rinsing in water it is ready for use. The first patent taken out in Germany for a lithographic stone substitute was by G. Wezel in Leipsic (D. R. P. No. 35,454). In this system broken pieces of lithographic stone, zinc, marble, chalk, slate, etc., are crushed, and finally dissolved by the aid of sulphuric and nitric acid and then mixed with aluminum-palmitin. A settlement of the liquid will allow removal of all superfluous acid, and by adding potash for neutralizing and settlement, the remaining sediment is finally suspended in a mild soda solution and sprayed upon the hot-metal surfaces. The only difficulty with these plates is that they do not readily permit of bending, as the deposit would be likely to crack. Otherwise they are a very superior substitute for stone, without any of the drawbacks attached to ordinary zinc or aluminum plates."

PATENTS.

The lithographic stone-surfacing machine patented as Nos. 639,953 and 639,954 is by C. G. Warner, of Holyoke. The work is done by roughing wheels varying in fineness of surface.

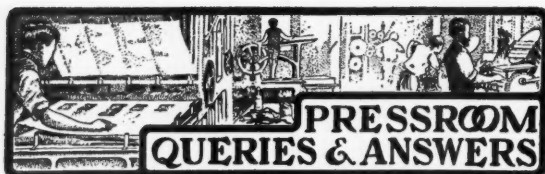


No. 639,953.

Julius Wezel, of Leipsic, Germany, has patented (No. 640,245) a process for producing a coating of imitation stone on zinc plates, which consists in first producing on the plates a coating of carbonate of zinc, by allowing the plate to lie in an aqueous solution of bicarbonate of potassium for a period and then spraying on a pulverized mixture of stone particles and aluminum, dissolved in a mixture of hydrochloride and sulphuric acid, and dried and pulverized, said powder being held in even suspension in an aqueous solution of carbonate of soda when sprayed onto the plate.

A COSTLY PLACE TO LIVE IN.

The wonders of the Cape Nome gold fields in Alaska are just being heard in the East, and it is computed that 50,000 fortune-seekers are prepared to make the long journey of from 2,000 to 3,000 miles from Seattle or Victoria to the distant mining region on the shores of the Arctic Ocean. The trip is long and arduous, costing a hundred dollars for first-class passage, and forty dollars a ton for freight. The American consul at Victoria points out that living expenses at Cape Nome are extravagantly high, and that fortune-hunters should be prepared with an abundance of ready cash. The charge at the restaurants for a dish of ham and eggs is \$2, for three eggs the same; pork and beans, 75 cents; a loaf of bread, 25 cents; and for coffee and bread and butter, \$1. Beef and butter are \$1 a pound; potatoes, \$10 a hundred; tomatoes, \$3 a can. A shave costs \$1; a hair-cut, \$1.50; a bath, \$2, and washing a shirt, 75 cents. Carpenters receive \$1.50 an hour, and the hire for a horse, team and wagon is \$10 an hour. In the rush for the new gold fields these simple practical facts should not be forgotten.—*Leslie's Weekly*.



CONDUCTED BY A PRESSMAN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters for this department should be mailed direct to 212 Monroe street, Chicago. The names and addresses of correspondents must be given, not necessarily for publication, but merely to identify them if occasion should arise. No letters will be answered by mail which properly belong to this department.

The following list of books is given for the convenience of readers. Orders may be sent to The Inland Printer Company.

PHOTO-TRICHROMATIC PRINTING.—See Process Engraving.

THE COLOR PRINTER.—By John F. Earhart. Price, \$15—now reduced to \$10.

MAKING READY ON JOB PRESSES.—A practical pamphlet, by C. H. Cochrane. 10 cents.

PRESSWORK.—By William J. Kelly. A manual of practice for printing-pressmen and pressroom apprentices. Cloth, \$1.50.

THE HARMONIZER.—By John F. Earhart, author of "The Color Printer." A book of great value to any printer who prints on tinted or colored stock. Cloth, \$3.50.

THE THEORY OF OVERLAYS. By C. H. Cochrane. A practical treatise on the correct method of making ready half-tone cuts and forms of any kind for cylinder presses. 10 cents.

OVERLAY KNIFE.—Flexible, with a keen edge, enabling the operator to divide a thin sheet of paper very delicately. Blade runs full length of handle, which can be cut away as knife is used. 50 cents.

GUIDE TO PRACTICAL EMBOSSEING. By P. J. Lawlor. Contains instructions for embossing by the various methods applicable to ordinary job presses, and much information not hitherto accessible. \$1.

WHITE'S MULTI-COLOR CHART contains seventy-three specimens of cover papers of various colors, shades and qualities, on which are printed six colors of ink—black, yellow, red, blue, green and brown—colors most generally in use. 40 cents.

WRESTLING WITH VIGNETTED EDGINGS.—H. H. Wood, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, has sent a first-printed impression from a vignetted half-tone circular heading which shows the entire edges of the vignetted work in a cruelly bad shape from a pressman's standpoint, and which certainly does great injustice to the skilled men engaged in electrotyping. He has also sent us a printed impression, after being made ready by the method described by him, as follows: "Will you please explain, through THE INLAND PRINTER, why the dark groundwork is left on half-tones when it is not to be printed, like enclosed sample No. 1; and how you would go to work to shade it like sample No. 2?—this is the best I could do with the electrotype as it came to me, impression on No. 1 showing its defects. A man that makes plates told me to build up in center, under plate, and that would relieve the outer edges. I tried his suggestion, but it did not work right. I then cut out my tympan, as that assists sometimes; but the way I managed to get the result shown on No. 2 is this: I took plate from the block, and then grooved the edges out about a sixteenth of an inch in depth; then put plate back on block, nailing it down again. After making a few cut-outs on the tympan, I got the result shown. I think there is a better way to overcome the difficulty and would like to know." *Answer.*—You have succeeded in producing a pleasing effect from the cut, even if you did go at it in a roundabout way to do so. Too little attention is given by the majority of electrotypers to molding and finishing such work as is surrounded with vignetted edges—perhaps too few of them have the required skill to overcome the difficulty here complained of. In your case there was nothing else to do but take the plate from the block and shave the block down where the high vignetted edges appeared, as this permitted the plate to be forced down below the usual printing height, and in this way relieve it of abrupt contact with the inking rollers and printing surface of the tympan. By cutting away a couple or more sheets of the tympan, in a graduating direction to the edges, a phantom softness to the groundwork was attainable, which could not otherwise be accomplished. A suc-

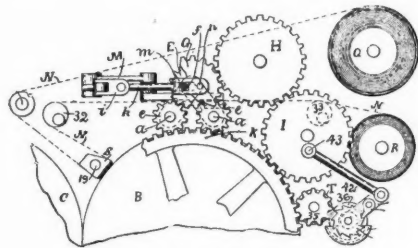
cessful [method employed by metropolitan pressmen is to have open or vignetted half-tone cuts or electros blocked a little below type-high surroundings, the form rollers set light, and an appropriate overlay made for use on the tympan to bring up the stronger tones in the engraving. This method does not involve danger to the tympan sheets, by reason of being cut into too deep, and enables the pressman to produce the elegantly delicate mesh of the highest lights without break or ragged edges. Cutting down too deep into tympan sheets is to be avoided, for when this is resorted to there is danger of "slur" from the pressure (seemingly very light) necessary to impress the face of the fine edges of cuts on the paper, the outer edges of the tympan (around the part cut away) forming a hindrance to the natural draw of the printing sheet at such places by reason of its true height to the cylinder bearers. In a word, sheets that are required to "dip" into holes in the tympan have a slim chance to receive a clean, true and unbroken imprint of the subject on the plate.

A CASE OF OLD ROLLERS AND BAD MAKE-READY.—J. H. S., of DeSoto, Missouri, in an almost illegible type-written letter which has worried our eyesight to decipher, says: "On more than one occasion, of late, I have had trouble with a 10 by 15 Gordon press. In working the inside cover of the inclosed job (No. 1), the result was a bad slur and blur, less on the cut than on the type matter. To remedy it, I tried all the suggestions made by you to inquirers in the December number of THE INLAND PRINTER, but without success. The job was finally worked in another office, on a press exactly like the one in this office, with the result you see. With smaller jobs, worked next day, we had no trouble. A few days later we tried to work a form of the first and last pages on the sheet inclosed, marked No. 2. Then something new happened to me: the words 'farm' and 'sale,' and patches of the rule border, refused to take ink, showing up as the rule appears on the inclosed sheet. Washing up the press carefully produced no different result. When ink was run very heavy the letters took ink for a while, but as soon as the ink worked down, then they showed white. I took out tympan and placed an equal amount of packing behind the form, in the hope of throwing the rollers closer against the form; but still it worked badly. Then I turned the form around, throwing the blank space of the fourth page in the position formerly held by the offending non-ink-taking words. I thought I had it then. But though the whole form took ink readily and held it, the slurring that had distinguished the No. 1 now took place in this. I finally worked the job page at a time for the first side; the two inside pages were worked together. You may notice that they slur. Can you suggest any other reason for the failure of the second job to take the ink than my own incompetence or carelessness?" *Answer.*—There is one very apparent cause for most of your trouble, and that is, a set of bad form rollers. These have become so much shrunken from their normal size as to refuse to do duty by distributing and laying on ink as a good set of rollers would do effectively. It is true that form No. 2 is a large one, which not only taxes the limit of capacity of the press, but also that of even a splendid set of rollers. Why your rollers passed over portions of the form without inking is due to the fact that the rear portion of the cut is higher than the rules which form the border, and as the rollers were devoid of life and not of proper size, there was no possibility of inking the defective places only by increasing their diameter with a surplus of soft ink that would stick to whatever it touched. Placing sheets behind the form is an old way to assist shrunken rollers that have some vitality left; but when vitality is gone, and the rollers are too small in diameter to touch the form in a normal way, it is almost useless to expect any degree of success, especially when these rollers are handicapped by ruled borders around the pages. The

slurring alluded to is not as bad as you think, and where this is perceptible—on the bottom of page 3—it has been produced by too strong an impression on that corner of the press. The dullness of the lettering in the text, as shown in the printing of the two inside pages, and which you call "slur or blur," has been the result of the poor inking qualities of the form rollers. A little more care in making ready the inside of sample No. 1, and the entire forms of No. 2, would have tended to assist in the final appearance of the jobs. We would suggest a better quality of black ink on such work as the samples sent for inspection. Its employment would be economic and to your advantage in making ready and printing.

PATENTS.

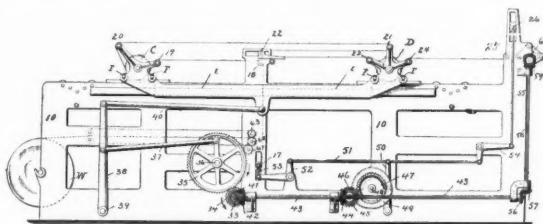
Francis Meisel, of the Kidder Company, in patent No. 640,163, shows a combination of cleaning devices on an im-



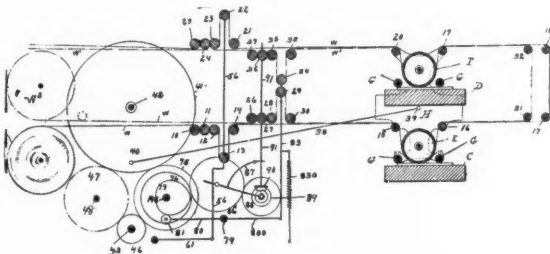
No. 640,163.

pression cylinder to remove the offset, the cleaning devices being mounted in the free ends of adjustable links.

Henry A. Wise Wood, of the Campbell Company, shows two patents this month, on flat-bed web-machines of the "multipress" class. In No. 639,802 the arrangement of the web and traveling cylinders, C and D, is such that at least one of the type-forms is readily accessible. In No. 639,801 a



No. 639,802.

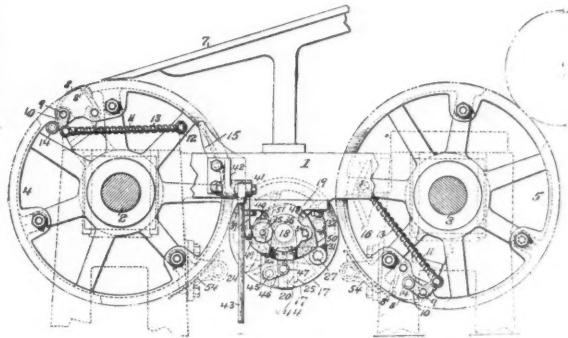


No. 639,801.

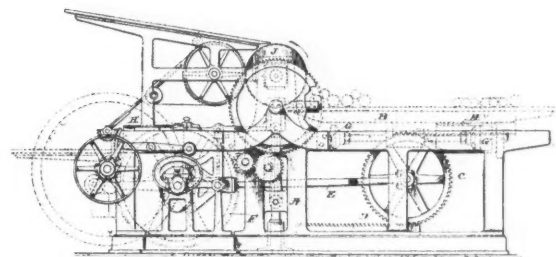
combination is formed that permits either a very wide web to pass through the machine or two independent webs, which may be cut off at different lengths if desired. The Campbell Company has also received the assignment of patent No. 639,763, by Charles E. Pattberg, for an anti-offset device, consisting of a web and reeling mechanism; also No. 639,784, by L. W. Southgate, on a combination for shifting the webs, etc.

Thomas M. North took out two patents last month, assigned to the Hoes. No. 640,798 shows a sheet-transfer-

ring mechanism, consisting of a small cylinder 1 between the large cylinder 4 and 5. No. 640,799 covers a device for accurately taking the sheet from a feed-board to a cylinder. No. 640,801, by G. J. Ohlsen, also the property of the Hoes, exhibits a stop-cylinder in which the cushioning device that



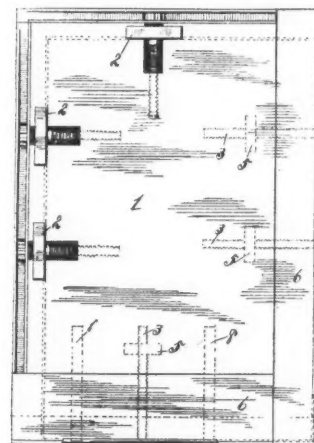
No. 640,798.



No. 640,801.

stops the cylinder returns part of the energy developed for starting it again. A delivery mechanism having a rotating carrier is shown in No. 639,770, by George F. Read, also assignor to the Hoes.

Edwin L. Wilson, of Chicago, has patented as No. 640,346 a stereotype block consisting of a body portion or block proper, comprising a single piece of material, in combination with adjusting devices projecting from one end and side of the block, a metallic-edge strip directly secured to one

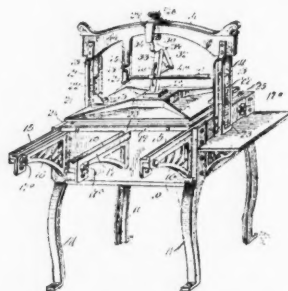


No. 640,346.

side and end of the block, and adjustable metallic-edge strips secured to the side and end adjusting devices, said edge adjustable strips thereby permitting the introduction of rectangular filling-strips overlapping each other at right angles between said adjustable edge strips and the block

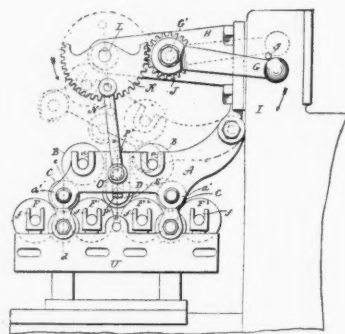
proper without leaving an unfilled space at one corner of the block.

The form of hand press illustrated as No. 640,808 is the patent of George W. Porter, of Muscatine, Iowa.



No. 640,808.

An improvement in inking devices for the Whitlock presses is described in patent No. 641,915, which provides not only a convenient means for lifting the rollers out of con-



No. 641,915.

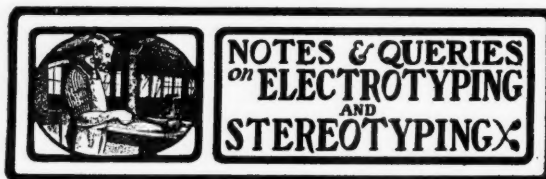
tact with each other and the form by the handle G, but also provides an auxiliary central distributor to compensate for shrinkage.

LIBRARY OF THE PRESS CLUB OF CHICAGO.

The library of the Press Club of Chicago has become very properly one of the leading features of that institution. The latest reports and information upon matters of national interest are always to be found there, and the writing-room is much frequented by the city newspaper men. In his annual report Mr. John T. Bramhall, the librarian, announced the gift of a library of standard works, current fiction, etc., from Col. J. H. Kellogg, amounting to about 350 volumes, and other acquisitions from H. O. Shepard, R. H. Donnelly, Rand, McNally & Co., Charles H. Sergel, Belford, Middlebrook & Co., Fleming H. Revell Company, Allen R. Foote, Charles Scribner's Sons, and Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. Valuable public documents upon the Spanish war, Alaska, etc., were received through the kindness of Senators Cullom and Mason and Representative Lorimer. The librarian has placed upon the bookcase shelves silver plates bearing the names of prominent donors to the library.

THE BOY WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE IT.

Enclosed find New York draft for \$2 for THE INLAND PRINTER for the first year of the new century. I do not expect to live through the new century, but I have a boy who does, and when this "form" is locked up he will take up the work of annually remitting you \$2 for the best publication that is made up for printing-office people.—Adam Aulbach, Murray, Idaho.



CONDUCTED BY C. S. PARTRIDGE.

Correspondence relating to this department is respectfully invited from electrotypers, stereotypers and others. Individual experiences in any way pertaining to the trade are solicited. Inquiries will receive prompt attention. Differences of opinion regarding answers given by the editor will receive respectful consideration.

The following list of books is given for the convenience of readers. Orders may be sent to The Inland Printer Company.

ELECTROTYPING.—By C. S. Partridge. Its chapters include: Historical Review—The Battery—The Dynamo—The Bath—Steel, Brass and Nickel Baths—Management of Baths—Agitation of Baths—Measuring Instruments—Preparation of Work—Molding—Building—Metalizing—The Conductors—Depositing—Casting—Finishing—Trimming and Routing—Revising—Blocking—The Invention of Electrotyping. Full cloth; 150 pages; \$1.50.

STEREOTYPING.—By C. S. Partridge. This is the only book devoted exclusively to papier-maché stereotyping which has ever been published, and is an exhaustive treatise of the subject, containing detailed descriptions of all the best methods of work in present use, including Cold Process, instructions for operating the Rolling Machine, Paste Recipes, Metal Formulas, Hints for the Protection of Type, Suggestions for the Operating and Care of Machinery, Instructions for Grinding Tools, and a complete list of unexpired patents pertaining to Stereotyping Methods and Machinery, including number of patent, date of issue and name of inventor. 140 pages, 6 by 8½ inches; 50 illustrations; \$1.50.

ANOTHER TEST OF DRY STEREOTYPING.—The following from W. C. Ball & Co., Terre Haute, Indiana, gives the experience of one firm with dry stereotyping:

C. S. Partridge, Chicago:

DEAR SIR,—Replying to yours of December 18, would say we enclose a sheet printed on one side labeled "your flong" and on the other side labeled "our flong." The first was cast from one of your flongs and the latter from one of our regular flongs. We are sorry to say that your flong is not a success, as you may see. Even if it were, the price you say these flongs cost makes them practically prohibitive.

Thanking you for your attention and courtesy, we are,

Yours, W. C. BALL & CO.

BRASS-PLATING HALF-TONES.—A. R. C., Detroit, Michigan, writes: "I have been experimenting for some time with different solutions for plating half-tones with brass with very indifferent success. Have tried several formulas obtained from various text-books, but do not seem to get the hang of it. Can you help me out? If so I would be greatly obliged."

Answer.—Plating with brass is not an easy proposition for an amateur, and is rendered unnecessarily difficult by the complicated solutions recommended by most writers. The following formula is simple and less troublesome to keep in order than those generally advocated: 16 ounces cyanide of potassium, 5 ounces carbonate of copper, 1½ ounces carbonate of zinc, 1 ounce ammonia and one gallon of water. The deposition of brass is usually attended with some difficulty because it is composed of two metals, one of which is positive and the other negative; hence the current strength requires more or less regulation to insure uniform deposition of both metals. As brass contains a larger proportion of copper than of zinc, the copper in the bath becomes first exhausted, and sufficient carbonate of copper must be added to restore the proper proportions. Cyanide of potassium must be supplied when the action of the bath becomes sluggish. A strong current is required. Constant watchfulness is necessary to keep the bath in good working condition.

"DOCTORING" STEREOTYPE METAL.—L. R., Minneapolis, Minnesota, writes: "I have received many valuable suggestions through THE INLAND PRINTER, and I write now in the hope to receive some more information. I have been having more or less trouble with my stereotype metal. Sometimes it works all right, and at other times it seems impossible to get a good cast on account of its being porous and crumbles easily. I have tried adding tin and antimony, but don't make much improvement. Now can you tell me

how to 'doctor' this metal so it will be good as new?"

Answer.—Stereotype metal becomes brittle with constant remelting, and requires to be softened occasionally with pure lead. The addition of tin and antimony will probably only add to your troubles, for the latter will make your metal still harder, and tin, unless used very sparingly, will cause shrinks in your casts. It is possible that your metal has become contaminated with zinc or other foreign metals, in which case your best plan would be to exchange with your dealer for a new lot. He will probably allow you nearly full price for the old metal, and you will be saved much annoyance and expense. Stereotype metal sometimes separates—that is to say, the different ingredients become separated—not properly mixed. This condition is indicated by an extremely granular texture, and the remedy is remixing, which should be done by a practical man.

EFFECT OF STRONG CURRENT.—A correspondent in Columbus, Ohio, writes: "As I have found much valuable information in *THE INLAND PRINTER* I thought perhaps you could enlighten me on a certain subject. I work in the electrotype molding department and the trouble I have is with the shells which come out of the battery. They have the appearance of being free from black-lead on the face of the shells, and nearly always look red, and sometimes there are sinks or dents on the face of the shells. What do you think is the cause of this? First I thought there was too much acid in the solution and added water, but the shells still had that appearance of being red on the face. I think the trouble is in the dynamo. If you could suggest a remedy or throw any light on this subject I will be greatly obliged." *Answer.*—We do not understand what you mean when you say that the shells when they come out of the battery "have the appearance of being free from black-lead." If your work is concaved it is probably due to the fact that your cases are not evenly heated, or, in other words, that your molding composition is softer next the metal case than it is on the surface. The dark-red color of your shells is probably caused by a current too strong for your solution. You can test this by increasing the distance between your anode and cathodes, which is equivalent to increasing the resistance in the circuit, or you can lessen the speed of your dynamo. If you would put in a good agitator this trouble would not only disappear but you could still further increase your current and consequently your rate of deposition.

DRY STEREOTYPING.—After a research extending over a period of several months' time, and involving correspondence with members of the craft in Germany, France and England, the writer has at last succeeded in locating the actual inventor and patentee of "Dry Stereotyping," and obtaining a copy of the patent, which is printed herewith for the benefit of *THE INLAND PRINTER* readers. While the new process does not seem to satisfy American stereotypers, there is no question but that it is employed quite extensively in Germany, and it may be that it will later obtain a foothold in this country. At any rate a description of the process as

contained in the application will be interesting to progressive stereotypers:

SPECIFICATION FORMING PART OF LETTERS PATENT NO. 615,557, DATED DECEMBER 6, 1898.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Hermann Schimansky, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, and a resident of Berlin, Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful improvements in stereotyping processes, of which the following is a specification:

In stereotyping processes as usually carried out the matrix is made of several sheets of tissue-paper placed one upon the other, and united by means of paste, or the like, and is placed upon the type in the moist state. By continued beating with a brush the type is pressed into the moist matrix. The free spaces which are to remain white in the printing are filled up at the back of the matrix by covering with pieces of paste-board. Then the matrix, still in the moist state, is completely dried in a hot press, or in a drying-furnace. The work of covering up the spaces, which is very troublesome and takes much time, is necessary, because otherwise the hot lead would press down the very thin matrix on the spaces during the casting, and these spaces would have to be again cut out upon the cast plate.



A QUIET GAME OF "MUMBLEDY PEG."

Photo by A. H. McQuilkin.

The present dry stereotype process consists in using perfectly dry matrix-plates of vegetable fiber, which are characterized by great porosity produced artificially, so that the impression of the type to be stereotyped takes place by simply destroying the porosity at the pressed parts, thereby rendering the matrix-plates directly suitable for the casting. As compared with the moist pasted matrices made according to the old process the present dry porous flexible matrix-plate possesses the following great advantages:

First.—It does not require to be beaten with the brush. For the beating is substituted the impression, which takes much less time and of course enables the characters to be reproduced much more distinctly and accurately than by any other process.

Second.—The manipulation of covering up the free spaces, which takes a great deal of time, is dispensed with, as the matrix-plate retains its original thickness at all free places which are not impressed.

Third.—The drying of the matrix, which is so injurious to the type, is obviated, because this matrix is used in a dry state from the beginning.

For making the plates all kinds of vegetable fibers are appropriate, such as wood, cellulose, hemp, cotton or flax—or any fiber ordinarily employed in the manufacture of paper and cardboard.

The porosity of the matrix-plates, which is necessary for this dry stereotype process, may be obtained in various manners—for instance, in the following way: The plates, consisting of vegetable fiber, are impregnated with a chemical liquid, which, being brought in contact with another liquid, gives rise to the development of gases. As these gases

force their way from the interior of the plate to the outside they loosen the ingredients of the plate—that is to say, the vegetable fiber—in consequence of which the plate becomes porous to a high degree. There are many such chemical substances. By way of example, I may mention the following treatment: The plates are first immersed in sodium carbonate and then in an acid—for example, vinegar—thereby developing as a gas carbonic acid, which effects the loosening of the plate. In this manner the porosity of the plate is obtained by loosening alone. Presumably the parts of resinous matter clinging to the fiber dissolve. Under the microscope this operation takes place in a similar manner as when straight fiber is placed upon a hot plate which, as is well known, also gives rise to the bending by drying. The fiber thus bent is then formed by known means into plates. To this end the fibrous material is treated in a long sieve paper machine, similar to roof paper. Care should, however, be taken to avoid all pressure on the material, in order to maintain the porosity. Finally these plates are covered on one side with a thin coat or layer of starch paste, to which, say, five per cent of glycerin has been added, in order that the adhesion of the metal to the vegetable fiber may be obviated in the casting. The matrix-plate thus produced ready for use may be kept in stock in any quantities in printing-works and used at once when required. It is only necessary to place a piece of matrix-plate corresponding to the size of the type upon the latter and to exert a slight pressure upon it in any suitable press, in order to obtain at once a matrix which is ready for casting and does not require any kind of auxiliary or after-treatment.

What I claim as my invention is—

The herein-described process of manufacturing matrix-plates for stereotyping, consisting in first making a plate of vegetable-fiber pulp, and then generating gases in the fibers of the plate by immersing the latter in a solution of carbonates and subsequently treating it with acids, whereby the gases force their way through the fibers and form interstices therein to impart to the plate the necessary porosity and plasticity, for the purpose specified.

ELECTROTYPING WITH A BATTERY.—A correspondent who does not wish his name mentioned writes as follows: "I am thinking of putting in a small electrotyping plant, just to do my own work, which amounts to several hundred dollars per month, providing I can do so at a moderate expense. I have a saw and trimmer and a press which will probably answer for molding, and I know where I can obtain some other pieces of machinery. What I wish to ask is this: Can I not get along without a dynamo? I have been informed that the old-style battery will answer my purpose and is much less expensive. I understand that it is slow, but I have no rush work. Can you tell me how to make a battery or where I can purchase one? Would you advise me to use a battery under the circumstances?" *Answer.*—The writer would advise you to purchase a dynamo if you are determined to go into the electrotyping business. A small dynamo will cost no more than a good battery and will be better in every respect. If the difference in cost between a dynamo and a battery is a matter of any moment to you, you should abandon at once the idea of installing a plant, for this item of expense is a very small fraction of what you will be called upon to expend before your foundry is in working order. Moreover you will probably find that your troubles have only begun when your foundry is completely equipped, for it requires expert workmen to make electrotypes, and for this reason electrotyping is never profitable when conducted on a small scale. Unless your electrotyping bills amount to considerably more than \$1,000 per month you will find it much more economical to buy electrotypes than to make them. You probably could not find a ready-made Smee battery, but any manufacturer of electrotyping machinery would build one for you.

WHAT IS A PRINTER?

Several months ago the above question was brought to the attention of the craft, and many were the answers thereto. Mr. Heber Wells, of Paterson, New Jersey, has made an answer which he has put into a metrical form, and it would seem as if Mr. Wells has about hit the nail on the head. Here are the lines:

WHAT IS A PRINTER?

A sticker of type,
A spreader of ink,
A master of press
A man who can think.



BY AN EXPERT.

Under this heading will be given, from month to month, practical information, notes and queries, relating to type composition by machinery. The latest inventions will be published, and the interests of manufacturers, printers and operators sedulously cultivated. All matters pertaining to this department should be addressed to The Inland Printer Company, 212-214 Monroe Street, Chicago, in order to secure prompt attention.

The following list of books is given for the convenience of readers. Orders may be sent to The Inland Printer Company.

THE LINOTYPE OPERATOR'S COMPANION.—A treatise on how to operate and care for the Linotype machine. By E. J. Barclay. \$1, postpaid.

THE MECHANICAL DETAILS OF THE LINOTYPE, AND THEIR ADJUSTMENT.—By Frank Evans, Linotype Machinist. \$3, postpaid. The Inland Printer Company, Chicago and New York.

DURING 1899 the Simplex machine was introduced into twenty-one States.

THE Coudersport (Pa.) Democrat has just installed a Simplex machine, and is pleased with the work it does.

FROM January 1 to 15 of this year sixty-seven orders for Linotypes were booked by Mr. J. O. Goodenough, the sole selling agent.

THE Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser was the first paper in Alabama to use Linotype machines, and among the very first in the South.

THE Houston (Tex.) Daily Herald has added an extension to its building, and has put in two new Linotypes and a new Scott web press.

THE printers of Dublin, Ireland, have requested a technical school management to install a Linotype for the use of unionists who may wish to learn.

THE past year will be recalled as the time when the book printers adopted the Linotype machine. It was a year of phenomenal business for that company.

THE De Vinne Press, of New York city, has installed two Linotype machines. It can well be remarked that a machine of whatever description which this firm purchases is well high perfection.

THE exhibition of the Simplex machine in the New York and Chicago offices of the Unitype Company affords many an instructive and interesting half hour to be spent by visiting printers.

THE opportunities which apprentices in composing-rooms formerly enjoyed for becoming all-round printers are fast disappearing owing to machines. Even at this early day we know of operators who are as ignorant of the lay of the case or imposing a form or anything else aside from the keyboard as though the same did not exist.

INVENTIVE geniuses the world over continue to patent new typesetting machines and improvements on existing devices. Here are the names of machines mentioned in one trade journal: Autotype, graphotone, graphotype, linotype, monoline, monotype, plectrotype, tachytype, typobar and typograph, and this is by no means a complete list, as the Dow, Empire, McMillan and others are not mentioned.

OTTMAR Mergenthaler revolutionized typesetting when he invented the Linotype machine. Many men have been thrown out of employment, and they and their families brought to poverty and suffering since the machines were brought into practical use. During the time he was perfecting his invention, Mr. Mergenthaler faced starvation for three years, and contracted consumption, that finally caused his death. He died a rich man, but the fruits of his labor and

suffering and privation will be enjoyed by others. Mergenthaler's invention might be a blessing to mankind. But instead it brings joy to few and sorrow to many; it makes heavier the burden of mankind instead of lightening it.—*Syracuse Labor World.*

A WORLD-BEATER.

"Ye men of fistic might don't try with us to fight,
For the *Standard* has a slugger on the force.
Apart from any hint of the slugs from which we print,
The epithet has still another source,
For it properly applies to those who make black eyes,
And that would hit the Linotype, of course."
—*M. Victor Goodrich, in Sterling (Ill.) Standard.*

MACHINIST John L. Ebaugh is again with the *Times-Democrat* of New Orleans, after spending a year or two in traveling for the Ottmar Mergenthaler Company, of Baltimore, manufacturers of various classes of machinery. Mr. Ebaugh writes that the "old machines are running smoother each day." In view of the fact that these machines are among the oldest which the Linotype Company made shows the wearing qualities of the machines and a thorough understanding of their mechanism by Mr. Ebaugh.

The Philadelphia *North American* furnishes a statement of the phenomenal output of their Linotype machines. It consists of a record of four weeks in June as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—Are you willing to express an opinion as to the hourly average made by our operators? Following is the record, regulars and subs, for the last four weeks:

WEEK OF JUNE 9.	WEEK OF JUNE 16.	WEEK OF JUNE 23.	WEEK OF JUNE 30.
Johnston 8,900	Johnston 8,900	Johnston 9,720	Johnston 9,490
Southwick..... 8,400	Southwick... 8,550	Southwick... 8,490	Shrewes..... 8,460
Shrewes..... 8,200	Shrewes..... 8,200	Shrewes..... 8,320	Southwick... 8,330
Bodine..... 8,200	Ashcroft 8,200	Todd..... 7,810	Ashcroft 8,000
Miller..... 7,900	Miller..... 8,100	Miller..... 7,730	Todd..... 7,870
Pyewell..... 7,740	Todd..... 8,000	Ashcroft 7,670	Reed..... 7,720
Todd..... 7,600	Bodine..... 7,940	Snyder..... 7,600	Pyewell..... 7,680
Ashcroft 7,500	Reed..... 7,480	Reed..... 7,500	Bodine..... 7,550
Shaw..... 7,100	Snyder..... 7,700	Pyewell..... 7,440	Snyder..... 7,540
Cross..... 6,900	Pyewell..... 7,650	Bodine..... 7,410	Shaw..... 7,530
Reed..... 6,800	Shaw..... 7,000	Shaw..... 7,000	Miller..... 6,700
Bullard..... 6,750	Cross..... 6,400	Cross..... 6,500	Cross..... 6,500

The highest average was made in solid agate, the next in nonpareil on minion body. Other operators set both bodies, change about.

We have eleven body machines, setting 3,100,000 ems per week, at a cost of \$.0858 per 1,000 ems at the above speed. Average salary, \$27 per week of six days, six hours each, 13½ picas measure. Operators paid by weekly average per hour. Union men. Average lost time from mechanical reasons each night per machine, less than two minutes, one machinist caring for one head and eleven body machines.

H. E. ELTON,
Superintendent *North American*.

It is claimed, and possibly with very good grounds, that the publicity given in this department of the various contemplated typesetting machines causes would-be purchasers to hesitate in placing their orders for the existing machines which are now obtainable and to wait for the coming machines. We wish to state that while these machines all show ingenuity in their mechanism, nevertheless they are no more ingenious than the machines now upon the market and which are giving daily evidence of their excellences. The printer who desires to purchase machinery will consult the advertising pages of the various printers' trade journals where the merits of typesetting machines ready for their composing-rooms are set forth by their different companies or firms.

On November 1, 1899, there were 154 Linotypes in use in Australia. The largest plant consists of twenty-two machines, and one plant has twenty, while there are three plants of ten each and quite a number of offices with one each. From the same list we notice that in Honolulu there are six machines in three offices, one having three machines, one with two and one with one machine. In Mexico there were at this date nine machines distributed among four

offices—one having four, two having two each and one office with a single machine. In Sweden there is one office with two machines. The complete list of foreign offices using Linotypes would be interesting, but as there are some two thousand machines in these offices it is too long for this department.

THE following interesting letter from the Nelson Miner Printing and Publishing Company, of Nelson, B. C., shows the versatility of printers when confronted with serious perplexities. We found it impossible to reproduce the keyboard from the photograph sent us:

Publishers of THE INLAND PRINTER:

GENTLEMEN,—I inclose you herewith a photo of our Thorne keyboard, which as a novelty I think should draw a prize. The other night a gasoline lamp hanging over the keyboard overflowed, and the flaming gasoline falling down and striking the celluloid keys ignited them, and before the flames could be extinguished the keyboard was a total wreck. It looked as though the machine was disabled, but a master mind came to the rescue and suggested that the plungers be covered with the lower half of bachelor buttons, and after a couple of hours' work we had it rigged up with brass buttons, with a cork glued on here and there as a landmark. While no records were broken that night, we got on very well, and are jogging along on brass buttons, awaiting the arrival of a new set of keys.

HARRY HUBBARD,
Nelson, B. C.

MESSRS. PATTERSON & WHITE, the well-known printers of Philadelphia, have exceeded all their former excellent accomplishments with their Linotype machines by now casting two and three em low quads of nonpareil, minion, brevier, bourgeois, long primer, small pica and pica sizes. It is rather astonishing to see a handful of bright, new quads dropping out of the machine at each revolution and also to discover that each one of them is accurate in size and with the exception of the absence of the nicks can not be told from regular foundry product. The firm claims also to be able to cast leaders, figures or any other characters upon these sizes and any one knowing them will not question their statement. The device is the invention of their superintendent, Mr. W. H. Doolittle, who has assigned a portion

of the patent to his firm. Thus another Linotype possibility is now an accomplished fact, as any one can demonstrate by writing or calling upon this firm.

AVERAGE OUTPUT ON BRIEVIER LINOTYPES.—A subscriber writes: "I beg leave to ask of you, if you will kindly let me know, what in your judgment is the average output per hour of Linotype machines using brevier matrices? This question has been the subject of many arguments. Some claim that 28,000 per eight-hour day (3,500 per hour) is sufficient, while others claim that a man who can not set at least 5,000 per hour *brevier* is not a competent operator. I beg that you will find space for this in the correspondence columns of your valuable monthly, and that those Linotype men who may read will send me their opinions on this subject." *Answer.*—Where the measure is 13 ems on regular newspaper composition, the average is somewhat above 3,500 ems solid brevier per hour; this is for the ordinary everyday operator. If on wide measure and good copy, the same class of operators average 4,000 ems. We know of many offices, however, where this average would not be tolerated. It is noticeable that with each year averages are getting higher owing to the more mature experience of the operators. We, also, would be pleased to hear from others upon this question.

EDITOR INLAND PRINTER.—It is amusing to read the various articles concerning composing-machines and the quasi encouragement held out to the promoters and inventors of typesetting machines to handle foundry type. This encouragement comes from men who either do not understand the printing business as it exists today, or from men

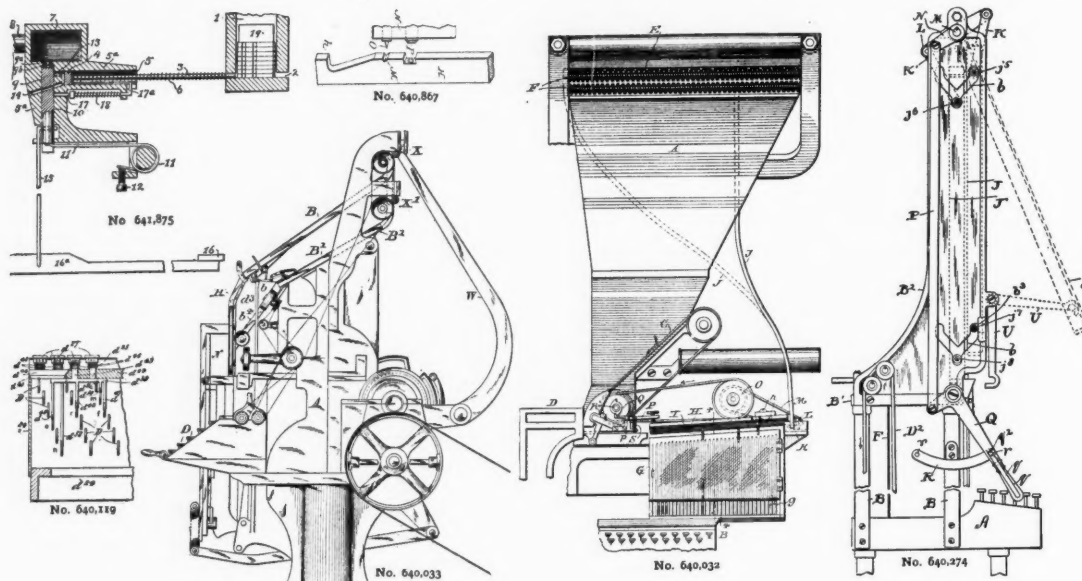
who are wilfully trying to mislead others for purposes which they conceal. The writer is in no way financially interested in any kind of printing machinery, but being a disciple of Faust, has been a close observer of the changes which are now and have been going on during recent years, and it is incomprehensible to note the attitude and arguments indulged in by some otherwise sensible men against the Linotype machine, and in favor of the old manner of printing from foundry type. One has only to inquire of almost any large printing establishment and ascertain for himself as to the utility, economy and advantages of this machine. It at once places printing from type upon the antiquated list and has already gained in such favor that to argue against it but proves how densely blind to progress one is. We have had movable typesetting machines before the Linotype was invented, and have them today—several kinds of them, and each one has special merit and advantages, but the printers practically ignore them while continuing their croaking and talking in owl-like fashion about the wonderful and impossible machine which is to appear at once. The machines we

and "e" escapements. The mechanism insures the characters falling in the proper order because the comb-teeth vary in length, so that the escapements are sure to be properly timed.

John R. Rogers, in patent No. 640,032, shows a convenient arrangement of a supplemental magazine G on a Linotype machine, into which extra matrices may be automatically distributed down the channel J, where it is desired to carry a still larger assortment of characters. Mr. Rogers' patent No. 640,033 provides two distributors and two magazines, actuated by a single keyboard.

An improved type-ejecting mechanism for the Empire machine is the subject of patent No. 641,875, by F. McClintock. The reservoir 7 is filled with air under pressure. When the key 16 is depressed the air is allowed to force the piston-rod 3 to eject the type 2. In this way the touch of the keyboard is rendered very light.

That F. B. Converse, Jr., is not idle in the development of his typesetting machine is shown by patent No. 640,274, which provides duplicate cases or sets of channels, so that



now have for setting foundry type are of the highest class of mechanism and are entitled to the greatest consideration, but the purpose for which they are constructed has become or is rapidly becoming obsolete. Progress drove out the hand press and is now driving out printing from movable type.

J. H. C.

New York city, January 6, 1900.

PATENTS.

An interesting composing-machine patent, No. 640,119, by R. C. Elliott, of England, has been assigned to the Mergenthaler Linotype Company. The object of the invention is to prevent transpositions and at the same time permit increased speed by providing a means by which the operator at the keyboard may strike a single key and get all the letters of a word or syllable in the correct order. In carrying it into effect each syllable or short word is represented on the keyboard of the machine by a special key-lever adapted to actuate a comb having as many teeth as there are letters in the respective syllable or short word, those teeth standing at the proper distance from each other to actuate the respective escapements that release the matrices, or their equivalents. Thus the special key-lever marked "the" actuates a comb having three teeth, which latter actuate the "t," "h"

two fonts of type, as italic and roman, can be set from the same machine. When the operator shifts the handle Q he can throw up one set of cases, as J', and bring into use another set, as J.

L. K. Johnson and A. A. Low, of New York, have taken out four more patents, Nos. 641,296, 641,297, 641,298 and 641,310, and assigned them to the Alden Type Machine Company. They relate to devices for moving type in channels to be removed by hand.

Fred E. Bright, of Cleveland, Ohio, in patent No. 640,867 shows a matrix bar H, bearing a notch M, that may serve to assist the accurate alignment of the matrices when brought into a line for casting.

GUTENBERG AND PRINTING.

"Gutenberg and the Invention of Printing" was the title of a lecture given by Byron A. Finney, of the general library of the University of Michigan, before the Unity Club of Ann Arbor, February 26. The lecture, which was in commemoration of the five-hundredth anniversary of the accepted birth year of Gutenberg, was illustrated with lantern slides showing some of the earliest specimens of printing and portraits of the printers.

PATENTED

STANDARD LINE

48-POINT ITALIA CONDENSED 6 A 8 a \$7.25

ITALIA CONDENSED

Made by the Keystone Type Foundry

30-POINT ITALIA CONDENSED 8 A 10 a \$4.30

STANDARD LINE TYPE

Gives Dignity to Newspaper Display Advertisements

24-POINT ITALIA CONDENSED 9 A 12 a \$3.50

CONDENSED CABLE MESSAGES

Editorials and Commercial News Arranged Swiftly and Accurately

18-POINT ITALIA CONDENSED 14 A 20 a \$3.20

REFINED SERIES FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

Keystone Type Foundry, Nos. 734 to 742 Sansom Street
Philadelphia, Pa. U.S.A.

12-POINT ITALIA CONDENSED

20 A 30 a \$2.80

WHEN ORDERING TYPE
Rules, Borders, Cuts,
etc. from Specimen Books,
do not cut the sample out of
the book, but give name and
number, also folio, if book
is paged, and your order
will be correctly filled.



36-POINT ITALIA CONDENSED

6 A 8 a \$5.00

Standard Line Type cast from NICKEL-ALLOY Type Metal

Cond. Studley Series

Cast on
Standard Line
and Unit Sets



Inland Type Foundry

Inventors and Makers of

Standard Line Type

Saint Louis

RICH Face
NEW Model
LABOR-Saving
SYSTEMATIC System!
INVEST IN Standard Line

LARGE Profits!

SAVES You Money!

BUY OUR Standard Line

HANDSOME Designs Shown 12

CONSTANTLY Making New Faces

ALL FACES OF One Body Line Perfectly 5

UP-TO-DATE PRINTERS Purchase Standard Line \$38

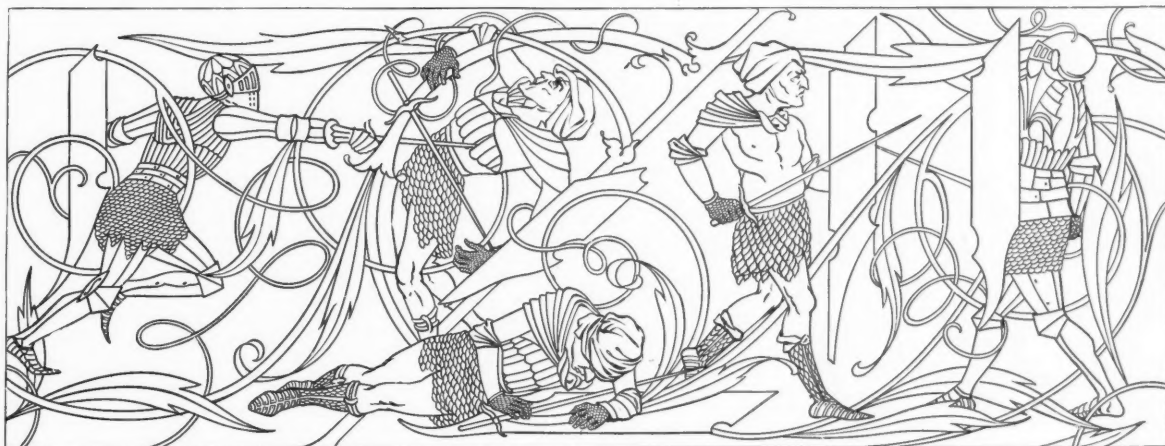
Cond. Studley Series
Patent Pending

Sizes and Prices

*72-POINT..	5a	4A.	\$12.20
60-POINT..	6a	4A.	9.50
48-POINT..	8a	5A.	7.25
36-POINT..	9a	6A.	5.00
30-POINT..	10a	7A.	4.30
24-POINT..	12a	9A.	3.50
18-POINT..	18a	12A.	3.20
14-POINT..	24a	16A.	3.00
12-POINT..	30a	20A.	2.80
10-POINT..	34a	22A.	2.50
8-POINT..	36a	25A.	2.25
6-POINT..	48a	30A.	2.00

*This size is the latest added
to this Series.

SHOWPAGES TO INTRODUCE THE CAMELOT OLD STYLE SERIES MADE BY AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS CO.



A MORE ELABORATE SHOWING OF THIS SERIES IS BEING FORWARDED THROUGH THE MAILS
BUT ORDERS ARE NOW RECEIVABLE AT ALL BRANCHES AND AGENCIES OF THE COMPANY

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS COMPANY

THE LEADING
DEALER IN PRINT
ING MACHINERY
AND MATERIAL



FINE PRINTING
INKS

BRANCHES IN THE PRINCIPAL PRINTING CENTRES
THROUGHOUT THE
UNITED STATES

EVERY REQUISITE OF
THE MODERN PRINTING
OFFICE AT RIGHT PRICES

READ
THE FOLLOWING

IN THE CARD JUST
OPPOSITE THIS ARE
SHOWN THE EIGHT
SIZES COMPRISED IN
THE SERIES. ALL ARE
NECESSARY, AND IT
DEMONSTRATES, IN
FORCEFUL MANNER,
THE UTILITY AND
COMPLETENESS OF
THIS SERIES, IN ITS
ENTIRETY, FOR THE
PRESENT STYLES OF
GOOD TYPOGRAPHY

SOME UNIQUE IDEAS IN LETTER DESIGNING

BY AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS COMPANY



CAMELOT
OLD
STYLE

Camelot Old Style is the latest of our unique letter designs, and, as has been characteristic of the many new faces preceding, it stands without an equal in the classes of work for which it is made. Printers will observe that there are but eight sizes in the series; there is not one superfluous type; not a lacking feature

POPULAR
PRINTING
THE IMPRESSION
FROM CAMELOT



CREATE IMPRESSIONS
WITH POPULAR TYPE

UNIQUE
DESIGNS
IN TYPE



AMERICAN
TYPE FOUNDERS
COMPANY

1900



AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS COMPANY



Conveniently Located Branch Salesrooms and Selling Agencies



SEVENTEEN branch salesrooms of this leading printers' supply concern of the world are distributed throughout the United States, one each in the centre of every business district of importance. In foreign countries there are also established centrally located selling agencies. All the popular and standard type faces in use or required by modern printers are obtainable at all times from the nearest of these points to your place of business. Camelot Old Style is our latest production, and has an exceptional range in the classes of work for which it was designed, in the eight sizes now ready for distribution. The specimens introduced are

sure to
the bes
sizes in
someth
in almo
the one
about s
and wh
more si
in eight
sizes, a

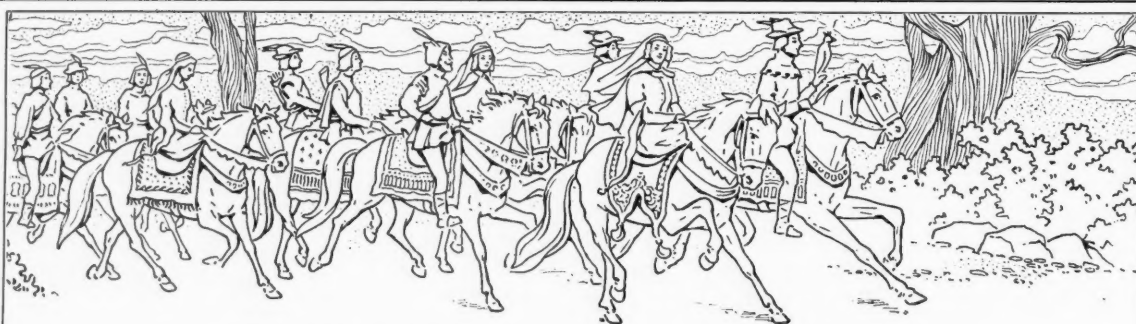
d enlist
is other
and the
printer,
es both
for best
form of
type on
its only
he best
right in

KNIGHTS AND THEIR MAIDS OF CAMELOT

SOME MYTHICAL RELATIONS CONCERNING A
PREPOSTEROUS EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF LADY
LANCELOT WHILE SOJOURNING AT CAMELOT



KING ARTHUR'S COURT



SOMETIMES a troop of damsels glad,
An abbot on an ambling pad,
Sometimes a curly shepherd-lad,
Or long-hair'd page in crimson clad,
Goes by to tower'd Camelot;

And sometimes thro' the mirror blue,
The knights come riding two and two,
She hath no loyal knight and true,
The Lady of Shalott.
— Alfred Lord Tennyson.

CAMELOT OLD STYLE TYPES

Patent and Register Applied for

6 Point 24A 50a \$2.50

Lower case font \$1.40

BECOME KINGS AND PUT OFF IN DELAY UNTIL THE FEASTS OF PENTACOST
THEN THE ARCHBISHOP BY MERLIN'S PROVIDENCE ALLOWED THE GROUND

On either side of the river lie long fields of barley and of rye, that
clothe the wold and meet the sky; and through the field the rivers

8 Point 20A 44a \$3.00

Lower case font \$1.55

AND AS ARTHUR SPED BEFORE, SO HE DID PERSEVERE, YET THERE
WERE SOME GREAT LORDS HAD INDIGNATION THAT HE SHOULD

For there were at that time the most enchanting pictures
hanging upon the castle walls of Camelot; priceless and

10 Point 18A 40a \$3.50

Lower case font \$1.95

BUT NONE MIGHT REMAIN THEREIN WITH SWORD

Beautiful Maidens Roaming Cheerily Onward

12 Point 16A 36a \$4.00

Lower case font \$2.10

KNIGHTS AND LORDS CAME THERE ANON

Sometimes Skirmishing Around Camelot

18 Point 12A 18a \$4.25

Lower case font \$1.95

BECAUSE SOME ADVENTURED

Many Broader Lands Painting

24 Point 10A 15a \$4.50

Lower case font \$2.10

FORTUNE AND HONOR

Honest Exact Guardian

30 Point 8A 12a \$5.00

Lower case font \$2.35

DAMOSEL RESCUED

Legions in Combat

36 Point 6A 10a \$5.50

Lower case font \$2.60

PROUD BARONS

Destroy Invader

FOR SALE AT BRANCHES OR AGENCIES OF THE

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS COMPANY

WHEREVER THE PRINTERS' ART IS MOST PRACTISED

THE COMMERCIAL ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.

THE Commercial Artists' Association of Chicago, organized in August, 1899, is probably the first society of its kind, or at least the first successful one of its kind. Indeed, so well is the idea of organizing the men of the craft thought of, and so much is the need of an organization felt, that in some of the other large cities the same move is being

contemplated, and in others is even now being put into execution. There are good grounds for predicting the formation of a society national in character in the not very distant future, after the local organizations have been perfected.

The make-up of the association is fundamentally that of a labor union, with proper limitations and modifications, though differing materially in essential details. The phenomenal growth of the craft of recent years brought in its wake a some-

what indiscriminate introduction of new blood into the ranks of commercial artists, with the result that the ubiquitous apprentice soon proved a grave menace to the wages paid the practical men. The cause for this condition lay in the fierce rivalry between competing houses, particularly the many new concerns that have sprung into existence within the last year or two. The sentiment gained ground that only the joint action of the members of the craft could avert this evil, and proved the cause for organization. It is contended that for the present, at least, the adjustment of the apprentice question will suffice to clear away other objectionable conditions.

Instead of encountering opposition from employers the association is rather welcomed by them, at least it would appear so, and copies of its constitution and by-laws sent them received the approval of the heads of the foremost houses in Chicago. This is the remark of one of them: "It will prove a benefit to the craft and greatly add to its dignity. I for one am unable to find a single objectionable sentiment in your constitution and by-laws. If I can be of service I will do all in my power in your behalf." Such comment from one of the most prominent employers would certainly indicate smooth sailing.

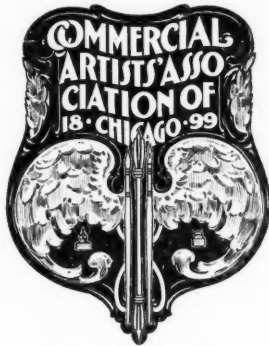
Realizing the value of social intimacy in a body of men who have joined hands for a serious purpose, the adoption of a permanent home was suggested and approved. The idea was at once put into execution, and the association is now installed in quarters at 49 La Salle street, which deserve being called handsome. The rooms are at the disposal of the members at all hours; they are a means for keeping the members posted as to vacancies and opportunities in the trade, which information is regularly bulletined, so serving as a sort of employment agency, patronized by the employers to good advantage. The society has made the establishment of an evening art class possible, and it is proving quite a success. The students pay only the actual cost of models and accessories. The quarters are well suited to meet every demand in a social or practical way.

On March 23 the first annual exhibition of work by the members of the Commercial Artists' Association will be held at the club rooms. The members claim to be justified in calling this the first exhibition of its kind of practical commercial value. True, other "commercial exhibitions" have been held, but there seems good cause for doubt that they

did justice to their names; at any rate, they were very far from being of a representative character as far as the work submitted was concerned. The exhibition of the Commercial Artists' Association is of course restricted to members, but an article in its by-laws makes it obligatory that every member submit samples of his work, each member exhibiting such of his work as he can do most skilfully. The exhibition will probably have the best examples of mechanical and inventive work produced in local engraving-houses and kindred concerns. The object of the exhibition is to show employers and consumers what the members furnish the market.

There are now 158 members inscribed upon the rolls of the association, comprising about ninety-five per cent of the men employed in engraving-houses, and a considerable proportion of those otherwise engaged.

The present officers are as follows: Henry A. Thiede, president; James Doyle, vice-president; W. F. Moses, secretary; A. T. Williamson, treasurer; H. A. Hooker, sergeant-at-arms. Executive board: Harry B. Grant, Adolph Kadlowski, Thomas Rogers, Charles Hibbeler, Emil Kleboe.



SEAL OF THE SOCIETY.

WONT YOU COME AND SKATE WITH US?



THERE WILL

BEER
UNS
OOZE
KETZEL
ANANAS
LUTWURST
ACCY
OSTEROSISSITY
KNOCKES
ELLONNEE
APES, DIOBSTERS,
USIC, DMOKE

COME AND BRING
YOUR OWN
BOOZE
RECEIPT

A TEA CUPFUL DO
AS WELL IF YOU
HAVE TWO STITCHES

AND A
DREZZY TIME
IN GENERAL
AT OUR NEW QUARTERS
49 LA SALLE ST. SATURDAY
JAN 30, 1900
AT 8:00 P.M.

AT THE SIGN
OF THE BUNCH
OF GRAPES

THE COMMERCIAL ARTISTS'
ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO..

ONE OF THE COMMERCIAL ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION'S POSTAL CARD
INVITATIONS.

EVERY PAGE OF VALUE.

I am a subscriber and constant reader of THE INLAND PRINTER, and enjoy it very much. Having learned both trades, printing and binding, every page of your publication has something of interest to me. It is a pity it can not be placed in the hands of every tradesman in the country. I wish you great success.—C. E. Aughinbaugh, general book-binder, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.



BY ED S. RALPH.

Under this head will appear, each month, suggestive comment on the composition of jobwork, advertisements, etc. Specimens for this department must be clearly printed in black ink on white paper, and mailed flat to Ed S. Ralph, 18 East Liberty Street, Springfield, Ohio.

The following list of books is given for the convenience of readers. Orders may be sent to The Inland Printer Company.

VEST POCKET MANUAL OF PRINTING. 50 cents.

MODERN LETTERPRESS DESIGNS.—A collection of designs for job composition from the *British Printer*. 60 cents.

PRACTICAL PRINTER.—By H. G. Bishop. Containing valuable information for the apprentice, compositor, pressman, foreman and proprietor. Cloth, \$1.

SPECIMENS OF JOBWORK.—By H. G. Bishop. Contains 300 samples of printing, set in a great variety of styles, by thirty different printers in as many offices. Cloth, \$2.

MODERN PRINTING.—Section 1. The Composing Room. By John Southward. A handbook of the principles and practice of typography and the auxiliary arts. \$1.50.

JOB COMPOSITION; Examples, Contrast Specimens and Criticisms Thereon, together with a brief treatise on display. By Ed S. Ralph. A most useful and instructive book. 50 cents.

DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION.—By H. G. Bishop. Schemes for laying down the pages for book and pamphlet work, with notes and explanations. Printed on best bond paper, bound in leather, 50 cents.

CONTESTS IN TYPOGRAPHICAL ARRANGEMENT, Volume I, containing 230 advertisements submitted in a contest conducted by THE INLAND PRINTER. A valuable collection for comparison and study. 40 cents.

CAMPBIE'S VEST-POCKET ESTIMATE BLANK BOOK.—By John W. Campsie. By its use there is no chance of omitting any item which will enter into the cost of ordinary printing. Used by solicitors of printing in some of the largest offices in the country. 50 cents.

DE MONTFORT PRESS SPECIMENS.—A magnificently printed specimen book, 9 by 11 inches in size; bound in flexible cloth, containing 50 sheets of artistically executed samples of typographic art, color printing and engraving. Specimens of half-tone color-work by various processes are also given. \$1.10.

COST OF PRINTING.—By F. W. Baltes. This book presents a system of accounting which has been in successful operation for ten years, is suitable for large or small printing offices, and is a safeguard against omissions, errors and losses. Its use makes it absolutely certain that no work can pass through the office without being charged, and its actual cost in all details shown. Cloth, \$1.50.

HINTS ON IMPOSITION.—By T. B. Williams. This book is a thoroughly reliable guide to the imposition of book forms, and shows, in addition to the usual diagrams, the folds of the sheet for each form, with concise instructions which may be readily understood. Several chapters are devoted to "making" the margins, and this feature alone is well worth the price of the book. 4 by 6 inches, full leather, flexible. \$1.

BELL & EVANS, Union City, Indiana.—Specimens neat and well displayed.

HARRY O. LODWICK, Portsmouth, Ohio.—Ads. well displayed and attractive.

C. O. KREBS, Hoosick Falls, New York.—Specimens all neat and well displayed.

H. W. FULTON, Shenandoah, Iowa.—Ad. well displayed and attractive. Letter-heads excellent.

WILL FOLL, Clay Center, Kansas.—Your Bar Association cover is a very neat and artistic one.

L. C. LITZENDONNER, Virginia, Minnesota.—Your specimens are all neat, artistic and well displayed.

W. E. DIETRICH, Geneva, Ohio.—Letter-head well displayed. Proprietor's name on note-head too large.

ARTHUR A. WHITBECK, Springfield, Massachusetts.—Your specimens show good design and artistic arrangement.

FRANK D. MCLEFRESH, Felicity, Ohio.—The title-page of Felicity Lodge calendar is excellent as to plan and display.

WILL P. POLAND, Urbana, Ohio.—Your specimens are fully up-to-date. The display is forceful, balance and whitening out good.

J. A. BRADY, Statesville, North Carolina.—Your letter-head is artistic as to design. We advise the omission of the tint in panels. This change will make the heading much

better. Calendar excellent and very attractive. Blotters artistic.

A. R. HARDING, Gallipolis, Ohio.—A decided improvement is manifest in the reset Gentry statement over the reprint copy.

ERNEST L. BRIGGS, Plymouth, Massachusetts.—The "China" card is excellent. Its simplicity is certainly commendable. We reproduce the title-page of "Ye Grand Singe" program, example No. 1. It is a classic and artistic piece of composition.

A. W. BOWRON, Ashland, Wisconsin.—Calendar good as to design and composition, but the presswork on the half-tone is faulty.

VIRGIL E. WINN, Eufaula, Indian Territory.—The No. 3 heading is best. The customer was right. The type employed was too large.

CHARLES M. BERKHEIMER, Bedford, Pennsylvania.—The Mardorff heading is excellent as to plan, but the border is too heavy for the type employed.

J. H. ROGERS, Irwin, Pennsylvania.—Taken as a whole your specimens are neat and creditable, although nothing out of the ordinary as to plan.

CASSVILLE DEMOCRAT, Cassville, Missouri.—Specimens neat and well displayed. Blotter has a crowded appearance and the color scheme is faulty.

R. T. HICKMAN, Windber, Pennsylvania.—Your cover-page is neat and artistic. Your first effort in this branch of typesetting was certainly successful.

W. A. CHALFANT, Bishop, California.—You are justified in your claim of turning out neat printing. Employ less elaborate panels. Your blotter is unique and catchy.

W. G. SAINSBURY, Gladwin, Michigan.—Your specimens show that you have judiciously employed the material at your command. The specimens are neat and well displayed.

C. B. MCQUOWN, Bradford, Pennsylvania.—Your specimens are all up to date, correctly displayed and attractive. We reproduce the Montgomery & Lord letter-head corner card, example No. 2. This heading presented difficulties

**Y^e Grand
Singe at y^e
Meeting House,
at Manomet, on
y^e Thursday night
of y^e present week.
at 7:30 of y^e clock.**



*ALL moneys taken at y^e
Concert will be used
to pay y^e expenses of y^e Church.
Y^e Committee in charge hope
y^e people will attend and fill
y^e church to y^e doors. Y^e
admission tax will be 25c. for
older people. Y^e small chil-
dren will pay y^e sum of 15c.*

No. 1.

MONTGOMERY & LORD,

INVENTORS OF THE

"New Century" ADJUSTABLE INTERCHANGEABLE COMBINATION Curtain Fixtures.

Office: 74 MAIN STREET, BRADFORD, PA.

No. 2.

which at times confront all printers. The secondary display line was much beyond the usual length, but a correct solution was found by breaking up the wording in such a manner as to lose none of its forcefulness.

GEORGE M. AMBROSE, Oak Park, Illinois.—To say the least, the ad. in "summons" form is well gotten up and should prove a good investment. Your card is a neat one.

E. L. WILDES, St. James, Minnesota.—The pattern of the litho. tint on the Keenan bill-head is not appropriate.

While your specimens are neat, they lack individuality. Do not be afraid to try new things, but be sure to have your designs of a neat and simplified character.

CHARLES LENZ, Belleville, Illinois.—Your announcement is neat and forceful as to display. However, we prefer to see announcements of this class conspicuous for simplicity.

FRANK VAN DYCKE, Amsterdam, New York.—The labels are all good. Stationery specimens well displayed, neat and correctly balanced and whited out. The Reed catalogue is very creditable.

THE MASSIE PRESS, Penacook, New Hampshire.—The program gotten out by your competitor is a poor piece of composition and presswork. Your specimens are, as usual, of a good class.

M. J. WILLIAMS, San Antonio, Texas.—There is a trifle too much border on the title-page of the Ladies' Chorus Club program. The railroad folder is an excellent one. Card specimens excellent.

CHARLES H. ODELL, Chicago, Illinois.—We reproduce your January blotter, example No. 3. The Schoeffer initial "A," fleur-de-lis and Griffin ornaments were printed in a bright red, "Golden Opportunity" in bronze, balance of blot-

than the business engaged in. Reference is made to the Togus bill-head. The other specimens have the correct treatment. Letter-head of Tanberg-Aastrud Lumber Company very neat and creditable.

F. WEINMANN, Frankfort Station, Illinois.—While your specimens are good as to plan, yet the type employed for display is too large and the whiting out is faulty. These are two common errors that are very easy to correct.

A. H. PERKINS, Norwich, Connecticut.—It would do no good to reproduce the two specimens of "botch" printing done by your competitors. No one whose patronage is worth having would think of using such printing.

ALEX J. JONES, Concordia, Kansas.—We have no criticisms to make on the D. O. K. K. announcement. We have seen several of these unique announcements and consider yours on a par with the others, which were very good.

R. W. SHEEGOG, Shreveport, Louisiana.—There is too much border on the panel of the bill-head, the date line is too prominent and the character "&" too small. The plan of heading is first-class, but it needs these alterations.

MESSRS. T. W. LOWE and Orville Espy have established a new printing firm in Seattle, Washington, under the firm



Golden Opportunity

It is said OPPORTUNITY knocks at every man's door at least once. Business men generally believe that the year 1900 will be rich with GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES and those who can take advantage of them, will reap a substantial harvest. We call attention to the OPPORTUNITY YOU HAVE of securing an ample supply of First Class stationery and printing at prices that will involve little outlay and bring golden returns.

A. T. H. BROWER CO. Printers
358 Dearborn Street :: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS :: U. S. A.

1900 JANUARY 1900						
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
::	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	::	::	::
::	::	::	::	::	::	::

'Phone Thirty-eight Harrison

No. 3.

ter in bright green. The stock was white. It was an excellent combination and made a very attractive and artistic blotter. Your other specimens are very creditable.

E. W. JOHNSTON, Fergus, Ontario.—Taken as a whole, your specimens are fully up to date and have artistic merit. Your best and most artistic specimen is the folder "Do You Want More Trade?"

A. H. McMILLAN, Waxahachie, Texas.—The Midway card is not good. Type is not harmonious and the curved line does not add to its appearance. Your other specimens are excellent and reflect credit.

LYTTON ALLEY, Nashville, Tennessee.—The K. P. folder is an excellent and artistic job. The only criticism we have to offer on the bill-heads is that the panels are too elaborate. The one-point rule is sufficient.

HARRY "FROG" STOUT, Bluffton, Indiana.—The Markley card would have been better had you adhered to Engravers' Roman for all the reading matter. Your other specimens are commendable for their neatness.

W. HAEDRICH, Brooklyn, New York.—Your booklet is very neat as to appearance, the composition being well displayed, correctly whited out and well balanced. The arguments set forth are clear and convincing.

ED SKEEL, Spring Valley, Wisconsin.—Blotter-top good. The firm name on stationery work should be more prominent

name of The Seattle Printing Company. THE INLAND PRINTER extends best wishes and bespeaks their success.

R. LEE SHARP, Carrollton, Georgia.—Your publication is a good one from an advertising point of view. We suggest a much smaller heading of the same design. The initials in the booklet are too large. Your card is good.

W. E. LAMSON, Algona, Iowa.—Folder and label good. Bill-head creditable as to plan, but has faults. Employ a plain-rule border instead of the fancy metal border. Omit the underscoring rules and square up the matter at the right of the panel.

C. E. RICHARDSON, Duluth, Minnesota.—We have faith in the scratch pad as a means of advertising the printing business. We like the evidences of push manifested by your ads. and pads. We offer this advice: Make your scratch pads more attractive.

HARRY P. CUSTER, Falls City, Nebraska.—Your card specimens and envelope corners are very neat and well displayed. The Manger note-head is your best commercial specimen. Other specimens neat, but not out of the ordinary as to display or plan.

WRIGHT, Electric Printer, Buffalo, New York, sent out a unique and artistic New Year greeting in the form of a four-leaf clover—the real article, probably plucked in Mr. Wright's summer rambles last year and carefully laid away

for use at this time. The greeting was in card form and the clover-leaf pasted on the card underneath a paper "shape" of the clover pattern.

ALBERT W. DIPPY, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—Your best and most artistic piece of composition is the millinery announcement. The lower letter-head is your best stationery specimen. Do not attempt elaboration and be careful not to select too large type for display lines.

ROBERT H. DIPPY, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—Your specimens are all artistic as to design, color schemes and composition. There is not a poor specimen in the lot. Every one is a gem. We reproduce two of your specimens.



No. 4.

Example No. 4 is the front of a banquet menu. The stock employed was purple Melton cover. The rules were printed in gold bronze and the reading matter and ornament in silver



No. 5.

bronze. Size of stock flat, 4 by 11 $\frac{3}{4}$. Size of first fold 4 by 5 inches. The No. 5 example is a card. The type was printed in olive and the rules in sienna. The stock was heavy embossed gray.

GEORGE C. MARSH, New Philadelphia, Ohio.—We are pleased to note the improvement you made over the reprint copy of letter-head for the New Philadelphia Bottling Company. Improvements are also noticeable on the other reset jobs. All other specimens neat and well displayed.

CHARLES S. DILLON, Hot Springs, South Dakota.—While you in a measure modernized the bill-head, yet you did not

go far enough. The panel is too elaborate and the connecting and projecting rules therefrom should have been omitted. Narrow the panel and move it over about four picas.

E. H. BENEDICT, Biloxi, Mississippi.—Taken as a whole, your large parcel of specimens show good display and neatness. It is impossible for us to criticise so large a number of specimens. To get the most good from this department patrons should not send more than six specimens at a time.

C. H. CAPEWELL, Winsted, Connecticut.—The Davidson statement is a very neat piece of composition, well displayed, correctly whited out and balanced, needing no contrast example. The only thing the matter with the note-head is that the type is too small and the border should be omitted.

CHARLES R. LAWSON, Santee, Nebraska.—The catalogue of the Santee Normal Training School reflects credit upon yourself as instructor, and also upon your Indian pupils. The book shows by comparison with the one issued last year that progress has been made by all. The course of study is very good.

WILLIAM J. WATSON, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.—The P.-W. letter-head is well displayed, neat and attractive. The plan of the Live Stock Journal page is good, but it would be improved in appearance by substituting a heavy rule for the fancy metal border. Your specimens, taken as a whole, reflect much credit.

RICHARD A. FULCHER, Newark, New Jersey.—The display on the Bamberger circular is faulty and too scattered. The ornament employed to balance the job should have been omitted. The M. E. church card has too many type faces employed in its construction. The Topic card and blotter are the best specimens.

ALBERT D. RUST, JR., Caldwell, Texas.—A one-point black-faced rule around the panel on the Stone & Hitchcock note-head would have made it a much better job. The border design for the panel is entirely too elaborate. We would also advise the omission of the parallel rule and the ornaments. Other specimens neat.

L. F. DOERTY, Findlay, Ohio.—We are much pleased to note the very marked improvement in your stationery. Both of your specimens are excellent. The neatness and simplicity are truly commendable. We have a suggestion to offer on your envelope. Make the design match your letter-head. The pamphlet cover is a good one.

STERLING P. HART, Bryan, Texas.—The envelope corner is nothing out of the ordinary. The use of dashes after the last line on an envelope corner is a thing of the past. In regard to the card, the plan is not good. A more simplified design would lend dignity to your announcement. Modesty should govern all things of this kind.

E. L. PARRISH, Pitkin, Colorado.—Your new letter-head lacks the snap and individuality for which your old one was conspicuous. We say this in reference to the design only. What your old letter-head needs is a heavier-faced plain type for "The Pitkin Miner." Try a De Vinne line if you have it and follow the advice previously given.

JOHN B. KNEPPER, Carnegie, Pennsylvania.—The display work on the outside of the C. E. folder is very neat and creditable, but the inside is faulty and too large type is employed for the reading matter. Type employed on your bill-head is not harmonious. The border should have been omitted and a better color scheme adopted.

EYESIGHT.—A printer in Elmcreek, Nebraska, wishes to know what our observation has been relative to the ill effect upon the eyes caused by typesetting. We have noticed no ill effects traceable directly to typesetting. We have known of many ruined eyes caused by persons indulging in reading by a poor light or reading while lying down. There are many ills laid to the door of the printing-office that do not

belong there, and this is one of them. Frequently people are to blame for the ills they suffer and for convenience sake blame their occupation for them. Your specimens are neat and well displayed.

F. J. SMITH, Golden, Colorado.—We reproduce your cover-designs for the *Industrial School Magazine*, examples Nos. 6 and 7. We show both because the No. 6 specimen

appearance, but we do not see how it could be avoided, owing to the amount of matter. We would caution you against the employment of too much border, etc., and advise you to simplify your display work.

RAYMOND A. VOSBURGH, Rochester, New York.—The Sterilizer circular could be improved by the employment of a smaller type for the reading matter. As it now is it has a crowded appearance. It is also out of balance and the whitening out is poor. While your folder is very neat, it could have been improved by the employment of initial letters at the commencement of each page of reading matter.

R. A. LUEDTKE, Toledo, Ohio.—Your envelope corner is your best specimen. The word "Printer," however, is too prominent. Your name should be the most prominent. This is a safe rule to follow on all stationery work. Your note-head is not at all creditable. The type employed is too large and the arrangement bad. Employ Jenson type only in the construction of your card. The Anderson card is very good.

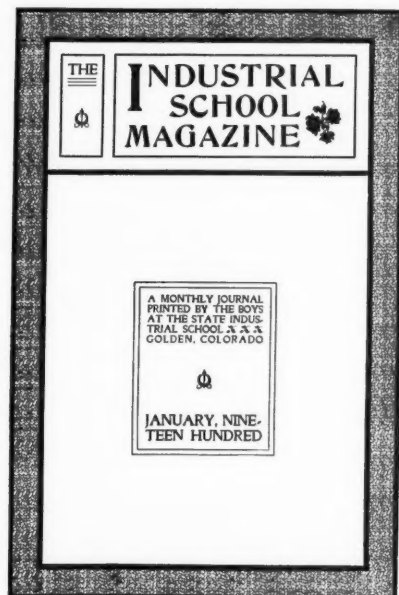
JAMES W. BRITTON, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—The firm name on the card specimen has not enough strength. More prominence should be accorded the words "Pearl and

Shell." Your bill-head could be improved by constructing a smaller and neater panel at the left of heading, incorporating the words "Fine Job Printing" in the panel. We do not approve of constructing panels in the way you have done. Simplicity and neatness should always be your rule.

MECHANICSVILLE STATIONERY COMPANY, Mechanicsville, New York.—The pointers should have been omitted at the sides of the catch-line on the Wilmot & Pelton bill-head and smaller type employed for the words "Building" and "Moulding." These words should be made to line up with the word "Sand." Your blotters and the Epworth League folder are excellent. The Clark card is by far your best specimen and an excellent example of simplified display. We advise you to court this style. The Clark bill-head is poor, the type inharmonious and the color scheme bad.

WALTER REDFIELD, Shenandoah, Iowa.—We are pleased to note the improvement in your work. In arranging the matter for any job where it is necessary to break up the display and place portions in different positions, be careful to so arrange it that each portion will make sense. We see this error on both bill-head and blotter. In the panel at the right side of blotter we see the following wording grouped together: "Benj. Clare, Editor. Established 1882." The last sentence should have been placed under the name of paper. Be mindful of the little things and learn to correctly analyze the reading matter. Don't guess, and never work entirely by the eye.

JAMES H. BERRY, Ferndale, California.—Taken as a whole your specimens are too profusely ornamented. The employment of too much border and too many ornaments will ruin the appearance of any piece of work. Simplicity and neatness are much more to be desired than elaboration, especially where it is practically meaningless. Your two



No. 6.



No. 7.

has been robbed of its dignified simplicity by the addition of the fancy border. This is a common error to many compositors who seem to have an idea that their work would be too severely plain without the addition of meaningless ornaments or fancy borders, which detract from rather than add to the appearance of their designs. The No. 7 example is excellent and artistic.

ALEX LEINKER, Keokuk, Iowa.—Improvements are noticeable on your reset jobs. The No. 1 specimen you refer to is not up to date. On your No. 3 specimen the word "Florist" should occupy a central position underneath the name. Place the telephone number in the upper left-hand corner above the date line. Try it and see the difference.

THE COVER-DESIGN FOR MARCH.—The cover for this month's issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER* was designed and composed by George A. Herrick, with E. L. Hildreth & Co., Brattleboro, Vermont. Mr. Hildreth's original proof showed the border in olive and the lettering in brown on a cream-colored stock, but in running the cover the colors were changed somewhat.

CHARLES M. RICHARDSON, Indianapolis, Indiana.—We are pleased to note the improvements you have made in your work since your last parcel was received. There is a rule which you should follow in stationery work, and that is to make the firm name more prominent than you do the business engaged in. Your prices are entirely too low and are ruinous to legitimate trade.

A. H. BLOOR, Ingersoll, Ontario.—A plain border around your label would be better than the one now employed. We do not approve the employment of curved lines. Too much time is consumed in their construction. The pocket pad is decidedly your best specimen and very creditable. Bill-head neat and well balanced. Program has a rather crowded

best specimens are the O'Neil and Dewey bill-heads. There is only one criticism on the Dewey bill-head. The type employed for the date line is too small. On the O'Neil bill-head "To" and "Dr." should have been set in Columbus outline and the Laurel ornaments omitted, as should the squares of border on the sides of the lower section. With these corrections the jobs would have been faultless. Pattern after work of this class.

CARD WITH MUCH MATTER.—Very often a compositor will have copy for a card handed him to set, which contains so much matter that tasty display seems almost impossible. Here is a sample (No. 10) which shows how a Chicago printer got around it. Copy was manuscript. The use of one series of type and the arranging of panels enabled him to please his customer.

E. O. GILDART, Stockbridge, Michigan.—The whiting out on the Blair letter-head is all right. We reproduce both of the Magic Dye jobs. Mr. Gildart was given copy for this job and instructed by the customer to make it as artistic as he chose. The result was example No. 8. The customer evidently did not know much about artistic printing, because he ordered it changed to suit his taste and the result is

ULRICH KNOCH, Los Angeles, California.—You are right. The card as it now stands is a failure. The fault is the customer's rather than the compositor's. It impressed us in this way: It is decidedly after the model of the schoolboy

DUPLICATE PEN-CARBON LETTER BOOKS, ORDER BOOKS, BANK COLLECTION BOOKS, BANK REMITTANCE BOOKS, LOOSE-LEAF SALES BOOKS.	BUTLER'S PERFECTION LOOSE-LEAF LEDGERS, LOOSE-LEAF FILING CASES, LOOSE-LEAF PEN-CARBON, TRIPPLICATE BILLING SYSTEM.	DUPLICATE PEN-CARBON PLAIN RECEIPT BOOKS, RENTING RECEIPT BOOKS, RAILROAD RECEIPT BOOKS, DELIVERY RECEIPT BOOKS, TEAMSTERS' ORDER BOOKS.
---	--	--

BUTLER BROS. & Co.
 MANUFACTURERS OF
OFFICE SPECIALTIES
 PEN AND PENCIL CARBON PAPER TYPEWRITER CARBON PAPER

PRINTERS **BINDERS**

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF
 DUPLICATE AND TRIPPLICATE
PEN-CARBON STATIONERY
 IN THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL WORK PROMPTLY EXECUTED

REPRESENTED BY **212-214 MONROE STREET**
F. L. BUTLER. **CHICAGO**

No. 10

5 **BEAUTIFUL COLORED FEATHERS FREE** with Every Package of **MAGIC DYES**
 "BRIGHTEST AND BEST DYES IN THE WORLD"

EVERY PACKAGE WARRANTED

DIRECTIONS for the Customer—If feathers become crumpled and web cannot be smoothed dry, moisten with water, smooth out between thumb and forefinger, bend and shape to suit, dry under pressure. All fluffy and slender ones should be slightly moistened and formed over a hot curling iron. If stem of feather is broken, cut off, using the tip end far as perfect. To color good black and other deep shades use four times as much Dye as you would for cloth and work them in dye bath from 4 to 8 hours at or near the boiling point; light shades use less Dye, but keep in bath same length of time, as feathers do not become saturated easily; rinse in cold water. All wool and silk Dyes color feathers beautifully.

No. 8.

5 Beautiful Colored Feathers Free
 With Every Package of **MAGIC DYES**
 Every Package Warranted. "BRIGHTEST AND BEST DYES IN THE WORLD".

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CUSTOMER—If feathers become crumpled and web cannot be smoothed dry, moisten with water, smooth out between thumb and forefinger, bend and shape to suit, dry under pressure. All fluffy and slender ones should be slightly moistened and formed over a hot curling iron. If stem of feather is broken, cut off, using the tip end far as perfect. To color good black and other deep shades, use four times as much Dye as you would for cloth, and work them in dye bath from four to eight hours at or near the boiling point; light shades use less Dye, but keep in bath same length of time, as feathers do not become saturated easily; rinse in cold water. All wool and silk Dyes color feathers beautifully.

No. 9.

example No. 9. There can be no question as to which is the most attractive piece of work. No. 8 is up to date and No. 9 is "way-back." The blank space on each specimen was intended for pasting in color slips.

who drew a picture of a cow and labeled it "This is a cow." While we have no doubt as to the customer's artistic inspiration, we must say that he should have been enlightened as to the inharmonious color combination and persuaded to send out a neat card in the proper form for "season's greetings." The card should have been set in some type on the order of Engravers' Roman, the bars of music alone should have been printed in the two shades of ink and the lines of type underneath each bar—the labels—should by all means have been omitted.

PIECEWORK.—A subscriber in Jackson, Mississippi, wishes to have all the work in his establishment gotten out at a piece scale, and asks us the following questions: "What is the usual price for gathering per 1,000?" 20 cents. "For wire-stitching, per 1,000?" This would depend entirely upon the number of stitches and the length of run, together with the character of the work. "For folding 16-page signatures, per 1,000?" 30 cents. "For pasting or gluing on backs, per 1,000?" This, also, would depend upon the class of work. As to the composition per 1,000 ems, you will have to make satisfactory arrangements with your compositors. There are some branches of bindery and composing-room work that it is not satisfactory or practical to have done by the piece. We think your foreman would be an idiot to agree to do the make-up, proofreading and general supervision of your work on the piece basis, and we do not think any one who has served an apprenticeship in a printing-office would expect it. The thing for you to do is to get men for the heads of your different departments in whom you can place confidence and let them manage the work to the best advantage. If you inaugurate the system you are contemplating, we predict endless trouble and worry.

THE PRINTING EXPOSITION IN NEW YORK.

Preparations for the Mammoth Printing Exposition and Fair, to be held at Grand Central Palace, New York, under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 6, May 2 to June 2, 1900, are well under way. With over one-third of the available space already sold to manufacturers representing all branches of the printing and kindred trades, and with negotiations pending for other large exhibits, the management may well feel pleased with their work to date.

ON THE DEATH OF HARRY WINN, OF DETROIT,
MICHIGAN.

BY EDWARD BECK.

HUNDREDS of readers of THE INLAND PRINTER will read with mingled feelings of surprise and regret of the sudden death of Harry Winn—the genial, lovable, jovial Harry Winn—which occurred on Monday, February 5. At the time that he was stricken Mr. Winn was in a street car going from his home to the office of Winn & Hammond, of which firm he was the senior member. He was carried into a near-by drug store and expired without regaining consciousness. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Mr. Winn was one of the best-known master printers of the country. Hundreds of printers who have met him in his home city or at conventions of the craft in other places,



HENRY R. WINN.

will bear witness to his sterling qualities as a host and a friend. He was sunshine personified. He will be especially well remembered by those who attended the photo-engravers' convention in Detroit and Put-in-Bay last summer, a humorous account of which was written by Mr. Winn under the title, "The Big Four, or Recollections of Put-in-Bay," and published in a recent issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

But it was in his home city that Harry Winn was best known, most loved and most highly appreciated. There the news of Mr. Winn's sudden summons created a shock such as seldom follows that of any man not in public official life. Everywhere were heard expressions of sorrow and regret at his untimely taking off, and it is no exaggeration to say that more than half the community felt his loss as that of a personal friend.

Harry R. Winn was a native of England, and was forty-seven years of age at the time of his decease. At the early age of twenty he had already, under the able instruction of his father, placed himself in the first rank as a printer, and feeling confident that the New World could offer him advantages far superior to the mediocre ones in his native land, he

determined to sever his parental environments and seek a career in America.

In company with George Holmes, at present storekeeper for the Michigan Central Railroad Company in Detroit, he crossed the ocean and went directly to Detroit, where his remarkable capacity and aptitude soon secured him a position as foreman for E. B. Smith & Co., which firm was shortly succeeded by Thorndyke Nourse.

In 1882 Mr. Winn, in company with one of his coworkers, Mr. George S. Hammond, negotiated for the purchase of the Nourse concern, thus beginning the well-known and successful establishment.

Harry Winn was a man of the world, a man who was genial and companionable to all, always ready with a hearty handclasp and a word of cheer alike for high and low. His first thought was for his home and the precious ones it contained; to social gatherings and entertainments he gave the second. An amateur actor of no mean capability, a pleasing singer, he was the center of many little social cliques, and was always ready to contribute his services for charity or entertainment. Outside of these his relations to his family were considered sacred by him. To his nine children he was a playmate, a brother; to his wife a lover as he first met her, Miss Monohan, twenty years ago. At their cosy little summer cottage on Hickory Island, in Lake Erie, they held many jovial picnics and vacations, just the family alone, and it was while there that Mr. Winn wrote in that quaint, simple style the little story of a fisherman's adventures that furnished so much amusement and pleasure to his friends.

Beloved and respected outside as well as in the domestic circles of his own home, Mr. Winn became very prominent in Masonic life. In 1896 he was ordained Worshipful Master of Kilwinning Lodge, and was a member of Monroe Chapter, Monroe Council, Detroit Commandery, Knights Templars, of the Michigan Sovereign Consistory and the Shrine. When the Consistory put on the nineteenth, or Grand Pontiff degree for the first time in this State, about a year ago, Mr. Winn was selected for the part of Phileas, the philosopher, and his interpretation of the character was a revelation to the many who saw him.

"When a man dies his worth is learned," says some one, but the worth of Harry Winn had been learned and appreciated long before the implacable arm of death had claimed its victim.

The general estimation in which he was held is shown by editorial extracts from the newspapers of Detroit.

"His habits of thought and toil were those of a full-statured man," said the *Detroit Journal*. "In social life, in the bonds of fraternal comradeship, and in the home, he was a boy—frank, ingenuous and open-hearted. His home was his kingdom. There with his children and his devoted wife he found his brightest hours—the true joys of existence."

"He did what he could to maintain high standards of excellence," said the *Detroit Tribune*, "and the man who has accomplished that much, whatever his occupation in life may have been, has not lived in vain."

Thus has the character and life of Mr. Winn been considered and adjudged upon. Nowhere in his career, with the exception of little indiscretions that contribute to the making up of a normal man, can a false note be found that decries this character, and with truth could it be said that not a man in the world can be found to testify against Harry Winn.

The few hours succeeding death and burial were hours of torture and affliction to the bereft widow. By the score condolences came, and the casket in which lay the calm, peaceful face of the beloved father and husband was buoyed up in tangled masses of fragrant flowers and foliage, resembling a ship that had been tumbling on the billows of

a heavy sea, and, incapable of further resistance, was just about to disappear forever beneath them.

The Detroit Employing Printers' and Publishers' Association, of which Mr. Winn was an active and helpful member, met and adopted the following memorial:

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the Employing Printers' and Publishers' Association of the city of Detroit, held February 6, 1900, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to take from us Harry R. Winn, one of our most esteemed members, so suddenly, who had endeared himself to every one in our Association by his genial good-fellowship and pleasant greetings at our meetings, by his fair and open advocacy of all measures and propositions to advance the interests of our craft, and by his just and right appreciation of all questions touching the "Art Preservative" in our duty to ourselves as well as to our employes, therefore

Resolved, That we, the Employing Printers' and Publishers' Association of the city of Detroit, hereby acknowledge with heartfelt grief the loss of our brother member, and offer our sincere sympathy to the widow and family of our deceased member, and trust that through His infinite wisdom Almighty God will comfort them in this, their sad hour of bereavement; and further be it

Resolved, That this preamble and these resolutions be spread in full upon our minutes, and a copy of same, suitably inscribed, be presented to the family.

CHARLES M. ROUSSEAU,
J. W. MORRISON,
J. H. GOULD,

Committee.

THE SUBSCRIBER AND THE AD.-WRITER.

A correspondent, who says it is hardly to be expected that a Bible would be found in an office where they would spin such a yarn about a cat, submits the following concerning an advertisement in the February number. The writing of advertisements has come to be considered so near a "science," that perhaps a suggestion of this kind from a reader of advertisements and a possible purchaser of a cylinder press, may not prove uninteresting:

CATCHY, BUT NOT TRUE.

If the idea is merely to catch the attention, all is well. But suppose in catching the attention a prejudice is created, then there is a doubt about catching the customer.

The young lexicographers thought they had a fine definition for the word—crab, "A little red fish that walks backward"; but Baron Cuvier called their attention to three errors—a crab is not a fish, it does not walk backward, and it is not red.

A catchy sentence is a fine introduction to an advertisement, but if it is a misstatement will it not prejudice the reader?

A recent advertisement has this introduction: "Solomon said in his wrath, 'All men are liars.'" But it wasn't Solomon, it was David, who said it; and he said it in his "haste," not in his "wrath."

The goods advertised may be all that is claimed for them, but a blundering inaccuracy in so trifling a matter may lose a sale.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS LEAGUE.

The National Agricultural Press League held a special meeting, February 12, in Chicago, with President George B. Briggs in the chair. Resolutions were adopted urging the National Congress to remove the duty on all print paper, pulp and other materials which enter into its manufacture. The plan of the fifty papers represented in the league, uniting to purchase all paper used from one mill, was favorably discussed. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for an excursion in August to Colorado and the Yellowstone Park. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Milwaukee upon a date coincident with the convention of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers. A number of new members were elected and much interest was manifested. The officers of the Agricultural Press League are: President, George B. Briggs, *Orange Judd Farmer*; vice-president, C. F. Jenkins, *Farm Journal*; treasurer, H. H. Chandler, *Farmers' Review*; secretary, Marco Morrow, *Agricultural Advertising*. Executive committee: D. W. Willson, *Elgin Dairy Report*; B. F. Biliter, *Farmers' Guide*; A. Simonson, *Wisconsin Agriculturist*.



BY O. F. BYXBEE.

Editors and publishers of newspapers desiring criticism or notice of new features in their papers, rate cards, procuring of subscriptions and advertisements, carrier systems, etc., are requested to send all letters, papers, etc., bearing on these subjects to O. F. Byxbee, 817 Quincy Ave., Scranton, Pennsylvania. "For criticism" should also be written on papers when criticism is desired.

The following list of books is given for the convenience of readers. Orders may be sent to The Inland Printer Company.

CONTESTS IN TYPOGRAPHICAL ARRANGEMENT, Volume I, containing 230 advertisements, submitted in a contest conducted by THE INLAND PRINTER. A valuable collection for comparison and study. 40 cents.

CONTESTS IN TYPOGRAPHICAL ARRANGEMENT, Volume II, containing 128 letter-heads, submitted in a contest conducted by THE INLAND PRINTER, the result of which was announced in October, 1899. Contains in addition to the designs the decisions of the judges and names of contestants, and is a valuable collection for comparison and study. 25 cents.

STEPS INTO JOURNALISM.—By Edwin L. Shuman. Treats of newspaper work as a more or less exact science, and lays down its laws in an informal way for beginners, local correspondents, and reporters who do not already know it all. Cloth bound; \$1.25.

E. H. BULKELEY has resumed the publication of the *Milton* (N. Y.) *Searchlight*.

THE *Bollettino Della Sera*, New York's Italian newspaper, has installed a Cox Duplex press.

THE *Sing Sing* (N. Y.) *Republican* has been changed to an eight-page paper. A decided improvement.

A "MARKED COPY" of the *Hartland* (N. B.) *Advertiser* has been received, but I fail to find anything marked.

WITH its first issue in February, *Newspaperdom* changed to sixteen pages of three columns each. The improvement is marked.

NOTE the change of address at the head of this department, and be careful to use the street and number on all communications.

THE *Rockland County Messenger*, of Haverstraw, New York, has changed to an eight-page form and is much improved in appearance.

HENRY F. COOK, Frostburg (Md.) *Gleaner*.—There is nothing to criticize about your paper. It is a newsy little weekly, nicely printed.

BEGINNING March 13, Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," is to publish the *Topeka Capital* for one week as a Christian daily newspaper.

HARRY ULMER TIBBENS has severed his connection with the Connellsville (Pa.) *Courier* and has accepted a position with the Johnstown (Pa.) *Tribune*.

JOSHUA L. FOSTER, one of the best-known editors in New Hampshire, and proprietor of the *Dover Democrat*, died on January 29, at the age of 75 years.

Threshermen's Review, Port Huron, Michigan.—I can offer no suggestions for the improvement of your excellent monthly. Ads. are all very nicely handled.

HARRY L. JOHNSON, formerly of the reportorial staff of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) *Enterprise*, is filling a like position on the *Chicago Journal* and is doing good work.

THE Sioux Falls (S. D.) *Argus* devoted many columns to its reports of the sixth annual convention of the South Dakota Press Association, giving most of the papers in full.

A NEW trade monthly is *Machinery Advertising*, "a journal of advertising suggestion, advertising information, advertising media." It is published in Cleveland, Ohio.

THE *Press*, of London, England, continues to publish matters of great interest to those in the line of printing. One of the features of the paper is a line at the bottom of each

page informing readers whether the page is hand composition or Linotype work. The issue of January 15 has an article on "The Progress of Harnsworth."

HARRY M. KEENY, Carlisle (Pa.) *Sentinel*.—Your rate card was received at the last moment before closing this department. It will be given careful attention next month.

FOR a study in horribleness the program of the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Nebraska Press Association furnishes much amusement. It takes an artist to be a clown.

EDWARD H. VAN KEUREN has been obliged to withdraw from the Enterprise Publishing Company, of Poughkeepsie, New York, publishers of the *Enterprise*, on account of ill health.

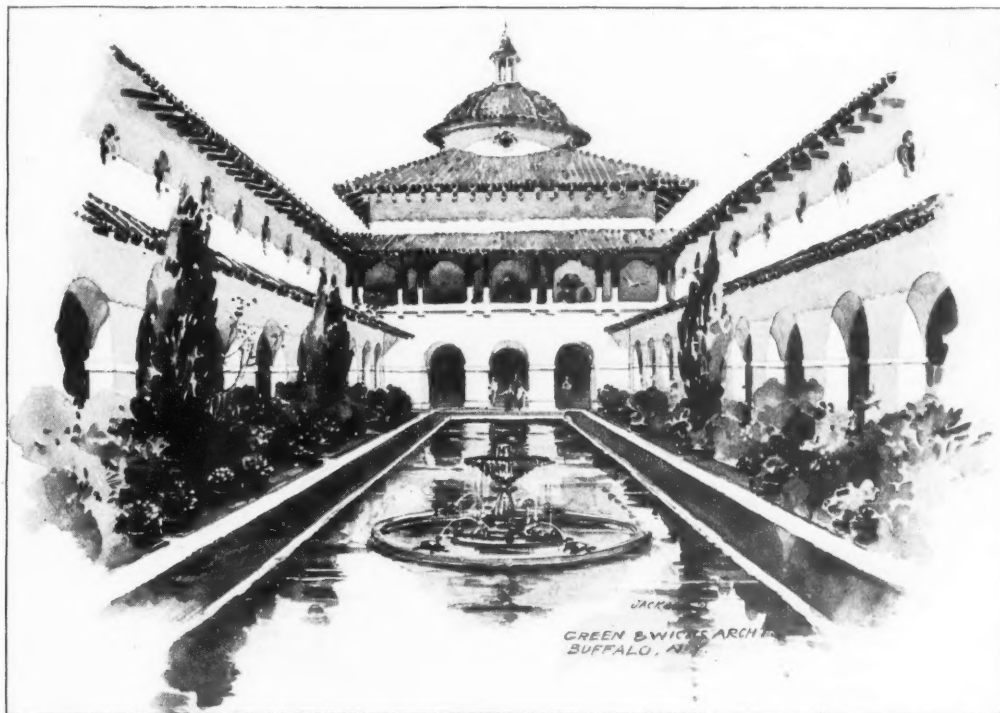
AFTER a successful life of over forty years under its former title, the Fishkill (N. Y.) *Journal* has been changed

carefully made up, except that another lead should be used on either side of the dashes dividing the articles. A trifle more impression is advisable.

GEORGE E. HARTSON, of the Skagit (Wash.) *News-Herald*, has been elected mayor of Skagit, after having satisfactorily filled an unexpired term by appointment. Mr. Hartson was formerly a resident of Poughkeepsie, New York.

M. P. RINDLAUB, president of the Wisconsin Editorial Association, was held up by daylight in Chicago and a little cash and an order on Grant county for \$262.28 taken from him. He was compelled to indorse the order at the points of two revolvers.

ST. JOHNS (Mich.) *News*.—A Christmas issue of sixteen pages, nine of which were well-displayed ads. The whole



Copyright, 1899, by Pan-American Exposition Co.

THE COURT IN MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Buffalo, New York, U. S. A., May 1 to November 1, 1901.

to the Matteawan (N. Y.) *Journal*. The paper has been recently enlarged and improved.

LAGRANGE (Ind.) *Call*.—I note the change suggested in December has been made. The *Call* is nicely made up. The arrangement of "Holiday Visitors," issue of December 30, is very commendable.

THE Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) *Star* has removed to more commodious quarters, and Richard Maloney, whose father, William R. Maloney, is the proprietor, has assumed the business management since the resignation of J. J. Hyland.

The *Buller County News*, Shell Rock, Iowa, now occupies its own building, an imposing structure. George A. McIntyre, the proprietor, has associated with him H. E. Keister, of the Waterloo (Iowa) *Courier*, an experienced newspaper man.

Live Coals of Fire, Lincoln, Nebraska.—A new bi-weekly publication, the official organ of the Fire-Baptized Holiness Association of America. It carries no advertising, its eight pages being filled with strictly religious matter, which is

arrangement is commendable and reflects credit on a wide-awake weekly. The *News* was criticised about a year ago and I note the suggestions then made have been heeded.

MR. HARTWELL has sold the Tivoli (N. Y.) *Times* to Frank O. Green and has accepted a position in the news room of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) *News-Press*. Mr. Green has changed the *Times* from a folio to a quarto, doubling its size, and added a page for Germantown, a near-by village.

FORT SMITH (Ark.) *Elevator*.—I notice but two slight defects in your issue of January 19—the last line of a paragraph is run at the top of the second column on the third page, and "Franklin County News" should be graded. Your paper is neatly arranged, carefully made up, and well printed.

Brazos Pilot, Bryan, Texas.—The best feature of your paper is the ad. display. A little more impression and a more even color would improve the presswork. Paragraphs

of correspondence should be graded, and such items as "News is Scarce," and "Success to the *Pilot*," should be omitted.

THE Christmas number of the Sydney (Australia) *Sunday Times* consisted of twenty-four eight-column pages, and contained enough paid matter to make the average advertising manager open his eyes in wonder. The news and literary features were in no wise neglected, the latter being far above the average.

E. F. ROWE, *Vick's Magazine*, Rochester, New York.—As you say, the magazine needs a new dress badly, but aside from this it is very satisfactory. Headings are well chosen, and it is nicely made up. In the presswork the register is poor in many places, this being the only feature wherein I can suggest improvement.

Pike County Democrat, Pittsfield, Illinois.—A nicely printed paper, carefully made up. Display heads would look better if spaced a little more, but aside from this the news features are very commendable. Most of the ads. are very good, only a few of the larger ones being inclined toward too much sameness.

KIAH C. MOTT, who won first place in the last ad.-setting contest, writes: "Set of ads. in Contest No. 6 has been received in good shape. Thanks. I have had a scrap-book made that will hold four to a page with liberal margins, and now have them in excellent shape for comparison." A very good way to preserve the ads.

AN article published in this department this month on "Making Holiday Editions," by J. Howard Sharp, contains some excellent and original ideas for publishers. It is not too early to begin thinking about what will be done next Christmas, and the newspaper man will find in this something to ponder over during his summer vacation.

Industrial School Magazine, Golden, Colorado.—If you had had new type for your January issue, the number would have been practically perfect. I wish that I could reproduce the entire magazine, as it is certainly a model, but as that is impossible, would advise those interested to send 10 cents to Frank J. Smith, who will supply copies unless the edition is exhausted.

AMONG the speakers at the annual dinner of the Republican State Editorial Association, of New York, held at Albany in January, were Governor Roosevelt and William H. McElroy, editor of the New York *Mail and Express*. Letters of regret were read from President McKinley, Secretary of War Root, Postmaster-General Smith and other prominent Republicans.

SOME of my correspondents who have sent me letters or papers during the last two months may find that their communications have failed to receive attention. This is undoubtedly due to my change of residence and inability to secure proper forwarding of mail. If all unanswered requests will be duplicated and sent to my present address they will be accorded careful attention.

BEGINNING with the spring the *Practical Dairyman* and the *Agricultural Epitome*, now published at Indianapolis, are to be issued from a 650-acre farm, thus placing them in a position to treat their subjects in the most practical manner. E. Chubb Fuller, who is the leading spirit in both publications, is getting out two good monthlies and this latest move can not help being a benefit to each.

LAST month in announcing the death of Alfred E. Burr, of the Hartford (Conn.) *Times*, I mentioned the fact of his being the oldest editor in the United States in point of continuous service. Shortly after the death of Mr. Burr occurred that of ex-Judge Theodore Schoch, of the Stroudsburg (Pa.) *Jeffersonian*, who is honored with a like distinction, he having served his paper for over fifty years. Do not let us wait until a man joins the majority before calling the atten-

tion of the world to such a fact. The question now arises, What living editor is oldest in point of continuous service?

THE issue of the Sterling (Ill.) *Daily Standard* for February 3 contains an interesting account of the *Standard's* new Cox Duplex press and Mergenthaler Linotype machines now used on that paper. The illustrations of the machines in connection with the article made it additionally interesting. In addition to this equipment, the paper has purchased an entire new dress of advertising type.

SALISBURY (Md.) *Courier*.—The *Courier*, now just a year old, is nicely printed, bright and newsy. When it is necessary to pull a few leads out of an article to get it into a certain space, this should be done at the bottom and not at the top, and where double-leading is necessary it should be at the top. Items of correspondence should be graded and dashes separating editorial paragraphs should all appear the same way—the heavy line at the top. Ads. are nicely displayed.

Swift County Monitor, Benson, Minnesota.—Your "Old Settlers' Edition" contains a large amount of appropriate matter, and, with the exception of the presswork on the half-tones, which were a little too fine for newspaper work, the mechanical work is nicely carried out. The thirty-two business cards—"Some of the Leading Firms of Benson"—made a good feature, simply and neatly displayed, and the ads. throughout are praiseworthy.

JOHN VOGLER, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—Your general criticism of last month's ad.-setting contest is appreciated, as I am always glad to know the opinions of those interested. However, I consider you are quite unreasonable in intimating that the judges were not practical men, as all, with the exception of the advertiser, who certainly had a right to an opinion, were practical printers, and as good judges of what constitutes a proper newspaper ad. as it would be possible to select, and I am personally perfectly satisfied with the result of the contest. The ads. you enclosed are nicely displayed.

ON Christmas Day the Fremont (Neb.) *Daily Tribune* published a remarkably fine "Sugar and Holiday Edition." Thirty-six pages were filled with well-printed text, profusely illustrated with some excellent half-tones, and distributed

The Fremont Nursery

through the number were about eighty headings similar to the one reproduced above—a neater style could not have been chosen. The *Tribune* is a fine paper and this holiday number is quite in keeping with its progressiveness.

AFTER some pleasant words in appreciation of a criticism of the *Geauga County Leader*, Benton, Ohio, which appeared in this department in January, Charles J. Olds, its editor, writes: "Regarding your criticisms: I have done as you suggest by the H. A. Dayton ad. and it is much improved thereby. I can not quite agree with your idea of grading correspondents' letters, for two reasons: It gives a paper too much of a spotted appearance, and the amount of work which such a plan would necessitate would not be warranted by whatever improvement it might make in appearance. The *Leader* will average over twenty letters from local correspondents in a county of sixteen townships. We make a specialty of the Geauga county field, but also have outside news features. We have a circulation now of nearly 1,500 in a county of 15,000 population. A year ago we had scarcely 1,000 circulation. This increase has not been solicited by agents, but is all voluntary. Will you please give us your opinion of the *Leader* as a county newspaper?" *Answer*.—I do not consider the reason given for not grading correspondence of sufficient weight to affect my previous remarks.

The neat appearance of the first page, where local items are given the suggested treatment, makes its advisability apparent. The title of the *Leader* is well chosen, as it has but few superiors in news features.

EDITOR M. C. BROWN, of the *White Lake Wave*, read the following bright effusion, entitled "The Hand That Holds the Pencil," at a recent meeting of the South Dakota Press Association:

"We read of mighty powers
That are felt for right or wrong;
We have had them kept before our minds
In poems, prose and song.
There's the 'hand that rocks the cradle,'
And the 'hand that writes the dun';
There's the 'man before the public,'
And the 'man behind the gun';
There's the 'boy that minds his mother,'
And the 'Jack that takes the pot';
While the 'hand that wields the slipper'
Seldom fails to touch the spot.
Strong and potent are the forces
That against our lives are hurled,
But the hand that holds the pencil
Is the hand that prods the world.

"For this world of men and women
Often needs a friendly jog;
There are some who dare not claim their own,
While others play the hog.
There are some who get so 'goody good'
They never crack a smile,
While their neighbors vent their feelings
In an overflow of bile.
There are strong who crowd the weaker,
There are weak who flout the strong,
And a timely note of warning
Helps the world to wag along.
Human nature needs a prompter
As the circling years are whirled,
And the hand that holds the pencil
Is the hand that prods the world.

"Corporations get too frisky,
Just to show they're in the swim,
Or some cranky politician
Thinks the world was made for him.
Sharpen up the trusty 'Faber,'
Get it focused true and fine;
Let the dose be what is needed,
From a column to a line.
If you want to prick a bladder,
There is nothing in the land
Like a nicely pointed pencil
Guided by a steady hand,
And the wicked deal less darkly,
Fewer crooked paths are trod,
As they see the lifted pencil
And in fancy feel its prod.

"Pencil pushers of the nation,
In whose hands the weapon lies,
Ponder well the aim and object
Ere the pointed arrow flies,
Dealing gently with the erring—
Still, denouncing all the wrong—
Ever just in condemnation
And in virtue ever strong.
Let your shafts be keen, yet kindly,
Never venom-tipped nor vile,
Seeking where a teardrop trembles
To replace it with a smile.
And while o'er our smiling planet
Heaven's azure is unfurled,
Let the hand that holds the pencil
Be the hand that helps the world."

THE BEST NEWSPAPER PRESS.—J. L. Kinmonth, publisher of the *Asbury Park (N. J.) Daily Press*, writes: "Your letter of some days ago requesting a more definite statement of my request for a discussion of the style of press most suitable for newspaper publishers received. Have been so busy installing a latest pattern Angle-Bar Duplex perfecting press that I have neglected to reply. The value of the discussion is thus almost a thing of the past so far as I am concerned, but I would very much like to read an article in THE

INLAND PRINTER which discussed cost of newspaper press-work, as machine vs. hand composition has been discussed. That is, an article which would be a guide to the publisher. We all know that a stereotyping press capable of printing many thousands of perfected papers per hour would be as out of place in a country office as a hand press would be in that of the *New York Herald*. The country weekly with 400 circulation can get along with a hand press, but how large a circulation should the publisher have before he should purchase a drum cylinder, driven by steam or other power? And then if this same publisher should start a daily, at what point would the drum-cylinder of low speed become antiquated and a rapid press like the Babcock Dispatch be a necessity from the standpoint of economy and promptness of issue? Then at what circulation and increase of business requiring a variation in the number of pages does a perfecting press become desirable, and does a press like the Duplex or Multipress bridge a chasm between the Dispatch and the Goss or Hoe stereotyping presses? In this discussion the relative amount of paper wasted in passing twice through the press and then through the folder, and the waste from the roll on both the flat bed and rotary styles of perfecting presses, should be shown. The time lost on each style of sheet and web press is also a factor in determining actual product. My own case for example stood about as follows: I have a No. 8 Dispatch which has a speed of 2,160 per hour, but in actual practice, counting stops, I could not exceed 1,500 per hour, day in and day out. There was also quite a little waste of paper one way and another. Then I possess a Stonemetz folder that caused a great deal of trouble and delay; perfectly 'lovely' one day and perfectly 'cussed' the next. Circulation exceeded 2,000 on daily and 1,000 on weekly. Business in daily fluctuated so that at certain seasons four pages (seven-column) were sufficient, while during July and August eight pages were scarcely large enough. During four or five months six pages would be just right, and then I rather wanted to be in shape to run both morning and evening editions during summer. There was considerable loss in an eight-page summer edition, due to great fluctuation in demand and resulting in shortage of papers, or too many printed on first run (or inside form). The question came up whether I should put several hundred dollars in a new folder or several thousand in a new press. I decided to buy the Cox Duplex press. Did I make a mistake? My Dispatch press is in excellent shape and is held in reserve to help out in case of breakdown or to do such jobwork as is suited to it. There was no other press accessible to me in case of breakdown that would take four pages of a seven-column paper." *Answer*.—Here is an opportunity for a helpful discussion and exchange of experiences. Changes in presses are being made continually and publishers are on the alert for practical information of the exact nature that Mr. Kinmonth suggests. What has been your experiences, brother publishers, and from that experience how would you answer the questions above propounded? THE INLAND PRINTER will be glad to publish all letters on the subject, which should be addressed to the editor of this department.

CONTESTS IN TYPOGRAPHICAL ARRANGEMENT, NO. 7.

For Contest No. 7 I have selected a business card, as announced last month, and it will doubtless prove very instructive and interesting both to job printers and newspaper men. The copy was sent me in August by B. M. Kinner, of Corning, New York, in response to a request through this department for samples suitable for these contests. Mr. Kinner truly says that, "Most printers consider a business card one of the hardest pieces of work to set, yet they are continually before the eyes of the public and should be neat." I expect to secure Ed S. Ralph for one of the judges, and shall ask him to designate two associates. The

contest will be decided on a system of points as heretofore, unless my readers can suggest some improvement, which would be most gratefully received. It will be necessary to allow more time for a decision of the judges and the securing of necessary data than has been done in previous contests, and I have decided to allow a little longer time for contestants to get in their specimens. Accordingly the contest will close on May 1, and the result will be given in *THE INLAND PRINTER* for July. Several of the best specimens will be reproduced in that number, together with the photographs of successful compositors. As in the last contest, a complete set of all the cards submitted will be given each of the five compositors heading the list. The copy for the card follows:

P. D. Wescott, inventor, patentee and manufacturer of the Wescott Acetylene Gas Apparatus. Patented July 22, 1899. King of its kind. Simple, systematic, compact and substantial. Wanted in every State: Dealers, jobbers and general agents; also parties to manufacture the machine on royalty. County and State rights for sale. For descriptive circular and further particulars address the patentee, 38 Bridge street, Corning, N. Y.

Care should be taken to have proofs properly read, as one-half a point will be deducted for all errors discovered. Specimens that fail to comply with any of the following conditions will be discarded:

1. Size of card — $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
2. Each contestant limited to two specimens.
3. Sentences may be transposed to suit the ideas of compositors, but no words can be inserted or omitted.
4. Use black ink on white card.
5. Ten copies of each specimen to be mailed to "O. F. Byxbee, 817 Quincy avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania."
6. Each entry must be accompanied by name of compositor, employing firm and address, printed on a slip of paper or card.
7. All specimens must reach me by May 1.

MAKING HOLIDAY EDITIONS.

One of the few bad features about our otherwise excellent trade journals is that their hints, though valuable, are not always timely. When I started to issue a Christmas edition some years ago I looked through the November and December issues of the several trade papers in the hope of finding something that would be of aid in the work. Not a line did I find on the subject I wanted. In January and February, when I was collecting the bills for my holiday edition business, those same trade journals were full of complimentary reviews of excellent efforts, but it was too late to do me any good. But maybe it is too much to expect them to furnish us all the plans cut and dried. In press association meetings many publishers are averse to fully discussing their experiences, for their audience often includes competitors, and the publisher does not exert himself to instruct and enlighten the man who is bidding against him for advertising, jobwork and subscribers. So now in writing on the making of holiday editions, I can only hope that these hints, if they be of any value, be kept in mind until next year.

Advice on injunctions to "Do" are not complete without the warning *Punch* gave, "Don't." If you can not issue a Christmas edition creditable to yourself, your office and your patronage, then "Don't." And do not plan a paper with the single idea of making money out of it for yourself alone. Your readers and advertisers are entitled to consideration as much when you "spread yourself" as when you are moving in the old groove. Don't commence too late. If you do, the appearance of your paper and your bank account will suffer equally and your composing-room will need a week's work to clean up the pi.

In November of this year an election will be held in which will be selected many or all of the county officers who will, for two or four years, be in a position to aid or injure you. If you have fought the successful candidate it will do you no harm to get on friendly terms with him before he goes into office on the first of January. If you have supported him you will need to keep it up. Around your office you will

likely find cuts of all the new county officers. Run these, and make "phat." If you have not the cuts, have a half-tone made—courthouse in the center and pictures of the new officials grouped around it. It won't cost much and will look well; it will please the men and show to your readers that you are not prejudiced against those men you may have opposed in the preceding election. Interview each of the officials with the question, "What was your most pleasant Christmas?" Run the matter to a full page, at least, with the cut in the center.

Already, in the summer months preceding, you will have carried through an inquiry made through your paper and found the oldest person in the county. To him you will have presented a year's subscription, even though he was so blind he couldn't see the sarsaparilla sign on the barn. A cut of him is likely lying around the office now. Dig it up, plane down



Photo by C. F. Whitmarsh.

"ABSENT BUT NOT FORGOTTEN."

the swollen wood base, put a border around it, and go out and write him up on "The First Christmas I Spent in Blank County," for he is likely an old settler.

Look over the files of your paper, and from it get a column of matter to go under a head of "Happenings on Other Christmas Days." Your readers will like to be reminded of it and will comment on the incidents there recalled to them.

Find two old soldiers—one Federal and one Confederate; they are not as thick as they used to be, but for newspaper purposes they can still be found. Run their stories in parallel columns under a head of "Christmas in War Time." Or by December, 1900, volunteers from the Philippines will be at home—and mighty glad of it. See them, and you have notes for an article for "Christmas in Manila." You will print "Children's Letters to Santa Claus," of course; but to retain the friendship of your bachelor friends run them in nonpareil, on the patent medicine ad. page.

If there are many foreigners in your locality, have an article, illustrated if possible, on "Christmas in the Old Country." The German, Polish or Swedish lawyer, doctor or preacher will write it for you or give you the data. But be sure to get it correct. The encyclopedia may help you.

A "Christmas Sermon" would not be bad, if you can find one of Beecher's or Spurgeon's. (I suppose they preached Christmas sermons.)

"Taffy" your best advertisers by seasonable interviews or stories in which they play parts; get the story first and let them know your purpose; then solicit their business. They

will feel more kindly disposed toward you and your paper than if you asked the business first. The minister who has been selected to hold the union religious services would be a good man to write a Christmas sketch.

As for the literary features these are but samples; your own ingenuity should suggest other or better subjects. But do not waste time doing composition on reprint stories, and do not print any story that hasn't a "news value."

Commence preparation of copy along in August, if necessary. Do not hold the presses back. Decide on the kind of stock you are to use for the inside pages. See your best patrons, lay your table of contents before them, get their order for space, and write copy for the ad. yourself if you have to. Then print one form by the 20th of November. Have plenty of color on the cover-page.

Issue three special holiday editions in the three weeks preceding December 25, and make contracts for advertising in either one or all. Start a little of your special literary matter in the first special issue and continue it to the second issue. People wait for the conclusion of an article nowadays as they did in the days of the *New York Ledger*. Let the second special issue be the most important, and if you have enough copy to permit it, continue some of your reading matter in the third and last number. By this course you keep up interest in your series of special issues and your advertisers are benefited. Have plenty of cuts for the advertising; show them to the merchant and suggest words and position to him. Do not raise rates. Tell the merchant you are doing this special work as much for his good as your own. Get copy in time to give good displays, and give your printers time to set good ads. Send out extra copies to induce new subscribers and to give the advertising greater circulation. All these in addition to your regular features, and you will have a paper you and your patrons will be proud of. Then the following year you will have altogether less trouble in getting advertising for your special issues.

None of these plans, so far as I know, have ever been used. I believe they are good, and in December, 1899, had I had a newspaper or been on a paper that appreciated such methods, this is the kind of a paper I would issue. And then on Christmas week I would have rested.

J. HOWARD SHARP.

DE SOTO, Mo., December 30, 1899.

THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The official catalogue of the Paris Exposition is now in the hands of the printers, and it is expected that copies will be ready for distribution at the time of the opening of the exposition. Every exhibitor has a right to the free insertion of his name or firm address, and the description of the products exhibited. This matter must not exceed three lines. Exhibitors can, if desired, complete a description with supplementary lines on payment of the sum of 5 francs to the contractor of the catalogue. These supplementary lines must in no case contain a reference to the quality of the products, nor to the artistic, industrial or commercial merits of the exhibitor. They must be limited to a description of the products or merely refer to the awards made at previous universal exhibitions of official character, and to the orders of the Legion of Honor which may have been awarded at former exhibitions. The catalogue will be absolutely free from advertisements both outside and in. Only one official list of the exhibitors will be allowed on the exposition grounds, with the exception of a foreign commission, which has the right to publish a special catalogue of its exhibits, but this latter catalogue will contain no advertising matter.

THE advertising solicitor should be the advertiser's adviser and never deluder.—S. O. E. R.

POSTAL INFORMATION

for Printers and the Public

CONDUCTED BY "POSTE."

Under this heading will be presented each month information respecting the mailing of matter of every kind. Questions will be answered, with a view to assist printers and other readers. Letters for this department should be plainly marked "POSTE," and sent to The Inland Printer, Chicago.

OWING to the absence of the editor of this department, the usual instalment of matter for this part of the publication will be held over for the April issue. A number of questions have been received, and will be answered fully in that number.

PERFORATED INSERTS.—A subscriber asks if an insert perforated so as to be torn out can be placed in a publication entered as second class matter. *Answer.*—The use of perforated inserts is not permissible. The Department has ruled upon this point in connection with perforated coupons, which are intended to be detached and transmitted in the mails in the transaction of private business.

ADVERTISEMENTS PRINTED ON SAMPLES OF GOODS.—The question is asked some printers in what class samples of goods with printed advertisements on should be mailed. *Answer.*—Advertisements printed on a sample of goods offered for sale by the advertisers are not permissible at any less than the fourth class rate of postage; it is fourth class matter whether inserted in a book or in a second class publication.

LEGAL LIABILITY OF SUBSCRIBERS.—J. M. asks: "Must a subscriber pay for his paper if sent for a longer period than ordered?" *Answer.*—The legal liability of persons who take newspapers, periodicals, magazines, etc., coming to their address out of the postoffice for the amount of subscription thereto is not determined by any postal law or regulation. It is a question merely between publishers and subscribers, determined like any other business matter, and postmasters have nothing whatever to do with it.

A DECISION REGARDING NOTATIONS MADE ON PROOFS MAILED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

John S. Bridges, of John S. Bridges & Co., printers, Baltimore, Maryland, sends THE INLAND PRINTER the following from the *Morning Herald* of that city relating to a recent decision of the postoffice authorities, which may prove of interest to printers:

"Mr. John S. Bridges and the Postoffice Department at Washington have been engaged in a controversy over the laws governing third class mail matter. The point in question has never before been raised, and by his decision the Postmaster-General settles a question which is of the utmost importance to the printers throughout the country.

"Early in the month Mr. Bridges wrote the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and enclosed a proof which had been held up by the postoffice authorities in this city. The proof contained the written words '500 copies,' and was not allowed to pass through the Baltimore office at the rates for printed matter. Mr. Bridges protested. The Postoffice Department sided with the correspondent, holding that the order conveyed no additional information, and was placed there before the proofsheets was printed.

"The contention did not end with the decision, however. Mr. Bridges having won the fight thus far determined to have other questions settled at the same time. The officials in this city held that only the number of copies desired could be written on the proof; and, in order to obtain more liberties for printers, Mr. Bridges wrote a second time to the

postoffice authorities at Washington, asking whether or not printers could not write any number of words on the proof, provided the writing was confined solely to instructions or explanations on the part of the customer. A brief correspondence ensued, which resulted in the question being decided in favor of the printer. In his letter Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden said:

"The writing of instructions to the printer—as to the number of copies desired, manner of printing, sending of proof, etc.—upon the original copy does not interfere with its being mailed, with proofsheets thereof, at the third class postal rates."



BY A PRINTER.

This department is intended exclusively for the discussion of printers' advertising. It is, therefore, a symposium of opinions on that subject, with such suggestions from the editor as may be deemed helpful or provocative of discussion.

Let whatever you put out in the way of advertising be the product of your own printing-presses.

It is well to be consistent in what you say in your advertising. In other words, try and see to it that your customer can not show you a specimen of your advertising that goes to refute your arguments at some previous time. I have a few blotters from the H. H. McNeil Company, Phoenix, Arizona, one of which reads as follows:

A DRIVE IN STATIONERY.—One thousand boxes of fine Stationery, ruled or unruled, put up in pound boxes, 60 sheets of paper and 50 envelopes in each box, to be sold at 25 cents per box. See our show window.

This is good enough and should bring trade, but when placed in contrast with the next blotter, issued a few months later, it is rather amusing. The sequel says:

WHEN YOU LISTEN to printers whose prices are cheap, you are sure to receive work that will look cheap. Cheap workmanship, cheap ink, and cheap stock are not a combination that will please those who want something good.

SOMETHING that people will keep is the ideal medium for advertising, and printers find that the blotter advertising excels almost every other kind. Champe, the Printer, Gar-

nett, Kansas, says that the small blotters he distributes among his customers bring good returns from customers out of town. They are $3\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in size, with the following wording:

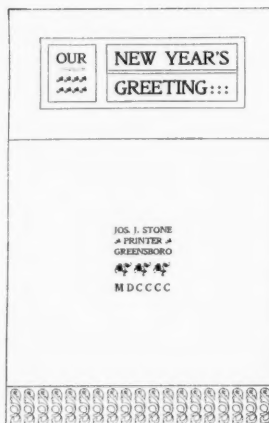
DON'T BLOT ME

From your memory when in need of high-grade PRINTING. I do but one kind of PRINTING, and that is the very BEST. Call at my office, or drop me a postal, and get my samples and prices.

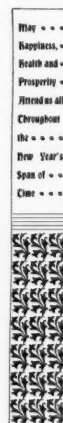
CHAMPE, THE PRINTER, Garnett, Kan.

In advertising do not allow the parrot-cry of cheapness, and cheapness only, to ring through your argument. Effectiveness and results should be your keynote.

JOSEPH J. STONE, printer, Greensboro, North Carolina, sends a specimen of his advertising, a four-page New Year's greeting, in which he thanks his patrons for their past favors and gives assurances of his increasing willingness and ability



FIRST PAGE.



GREENSBORO, N. C., January 1, 1900.

GREETINGS:

It's proper to-day to review the past and plan for the future.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-nine has been a fruitful year for us. Earnestly did we endeavor to meet your highest expectations of us in our mission. No printer under the bright sun has had a more loyal constituency. Upon none in the broad land has the generosity of patrons been more lavishly bestowed.

Above the sweet happiness of success rises the satisfying consciousness that in the last degree every promise made on this anniversary a year ago has been kept.

We labored energetically and honestly to accomplish all that should be worthy of your commendation. We know of naught that pales the pleasure of having us do your work. Where right is foundation and purpose, confidence cannot be shaken.

We thank you heartily.

And for the future:

We renew the pledge of the past—to continue our Plant what it is—the foremost attainment of all that is progressive, safeguarding and intelligent in Printing.

To have nothing undone that will raise the standard of quality higher and still maintain the price lowest.

We have the assurance that comes with wider experience—the increased strength of healthy development that follows ripe age—the certainty of accomplishment that accompanies the helpful encouragement of tried and true friendships.

We believe nothing ahead of time with details of features that will do the coming year. Suffice it for now that we acknowledge our indebtedness to your confidence, and promise payment in full of your greatest satisfaction.

JOS. J. STONE.

112 W. MARKET STREET.

THIRD PAGE.

to serve them. Mr. Stone's solicitation is unusually earnest, and the work is well done typographically. The stock used is a light brown, printed with purple ink.

A CONTRIBUTOR to this department says that there are several reasons why the printer should not advertise in the newspapers and magazines. He can not do much trade with people at a distance, because those who want printing done desire, in nearly every case, to interview the printer and personally explain their wants. Every circular that the printer sends out carries with it the evidence that it is a sample of his work. Every time a printer's advertisement



THE PLAZA, PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Buffalo, New York, U. S. A., May 1 to November 1, 1901.

Copyright, 1899, by the Pan-American Exposition Co.

appears in the newspaper it is like saying, "The newspaper advertisement is to be preferred to advertising by circulars." If a printer has ideas in regard to composition and color, he can exhibit them in work from his own presses, but he can not in the columns of a newspaper. An advertisement in circular or blotter form is seen by the person whose business is sought while he is seated at his desk, rather than at the breakfast-table or in the cars; at a time when he is ready to consider his stationery requirements, rather than when he is absorbed in reading the news of the day.

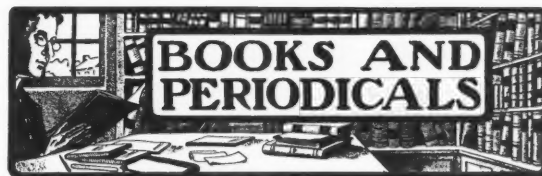
A WONDERFUL COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPHS.

The accompanying illustration is a reproduction of what is perhaps one of the costliest books ever produced. It represents a cash outlay of more than \$8,000, and is the property of Capt. Frederick Pabst, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



AN EXPENSIVE AUTOGRAPH ALBUM.

The great volume weighs over one hundred pounds, and is a fine example of skill in the art of modern bookmaking. The binding is pigskin, heavily mounted with silver trimmings. The book was put together by P. Ringler & Co., of Chicago, under the personal direction of Mr. Ernest Hertzberg. The autographs are arranged four on a page, each slip containing the autograph being tipped into the page after both the edge of the opening and the edge of the autograph sheet were so pared down as to form but a single thickness of paper. This part of the work alone required more than four months to accomplish. The autographs were collected and edited by Lydia Ely in contribution of a fund of \$30,000 raised through her efforts to build, in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a commemorative monument to the soldiers who fought in the war of the Union, 1861-1865. The volume contains the autographs of many prominent people throughout the world. The collection is one which it would be difficult to duplicate. Among the names in the book are: George Dewey, Edward W. Kemble, Rudyard Kipling, Emma Eames Story, William McKinley, Frederic Remington, Walter Damrosch, Edouard de Reszke, Grover Cleveland, Melville W. Fuller, John Hay, Benjamin Harrison, Lillian Russell, Nelson A. Miles, C. D. Gibson and hundreds of others.



In this department special attention will be paid to all publications dealing entirely or in part with the art of printing and the industries associated therewith. While space will be given for expressions of opinion on books or papers of general interest which may be submitted for that purpose, contributors will please remember that this column is intended in the main for reviews of technical publications. The address of the publisher, places on sale, and prices should be inclosed in all publications sent for review.

The second instalment of "The Life of the Master," with a number of illustrations in color, appears in *McClure's Magazine* for February.

The *Smart Set*, "a magazine of cleverness," is the name of a new monthly started in New York city by the Ess Ess Publishing Company. The first number will appear on March 10. It is stated in the advertising announcement that 100,000 copies of each issue for the first three months will be printed and circulated.

The Brothers of the Book, Gouverneur, New York, send for the Valentine season, in their characteristic, tasteful style of bookmaking, the "Valentine to a Little Girl," by John Henry, Cardinal Newman. The Valentine is for private circulation only. The cover-design is by Robert W. Hyde and is an entirely worthy piece of work throughout.

The *Printer and Bookmaker*, New York, has changed its name to the *American Printer and Bookmaker*. The February number comes with a handsome new cover-design and is filled with the usual amount of valuable matter. The articles concerning the "Roycroft Printing Shop" and "The First Chinese Daily Newspaper in America" are especially interesting.

The catalogue of the annual architectural exhibition of the T-Square Club of Philadelphia is a good piece of work. It is set in old-style type, has a number of attractive illustrations in half-tone and line, and is tastily bound in cloth. The catalogue was printed by George H. Buchanan & Co., whose excellent work has been so frequently noticed in *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

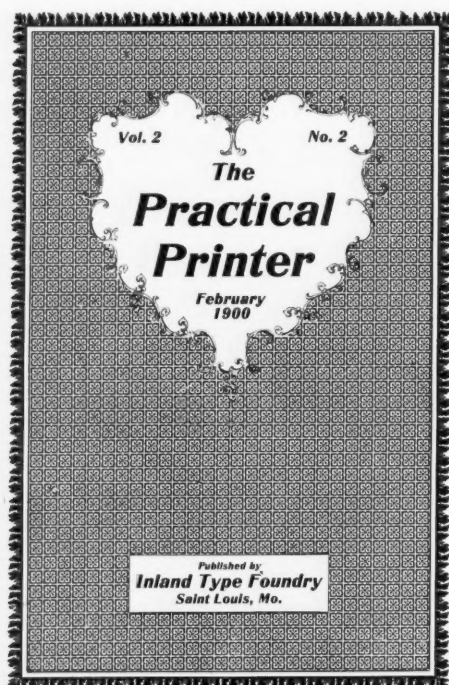
VOLUME XII of "The International Annual of Anthony's Photographic Bulletin," the yearly encyclopedia of all that is best in photography, is so full of hints, suggestions, practical articles, contact prints and half-tone illustrations and examples of the art of picture-making with the camera that a mere list of them would fill a page of *THE INLAND PRINTER*. The book is beautifully printed and illustrated, and exceedingly valuable as a work of reference.

H. J. WHIGHAM, the correspondent of *Scribner's Magazine*, who is now with Methuen's division at the Modder River, has had very good fortune in getting his articles and photographs to this country promptly. *Scribner's* has been the first of the magazines to publish articles written on the field of battle. Mr. Whigham's article in the March number describes three fights. All the illustrations are from his own films, which were developed after they reached this country.

The March and April numbers of the *International Studio* will contain articles on John S. Sargent, by A. L. Baldry, written with the sanction and approval of the artist, and the large number of illustrations which will accompany the articles has been specially selected from his most interesting and successful works. Biographies of other American artists will follow during the year; among them an account of Frank Miles Day and Brother, Philadelphia, architects, and

papers by Ernest Knauff on George de Forest Brush, Edwin Blashfield, William W. Chase, Frank Fowler, J. Alden Weir, John La Farge; Henry Wolf, the wood engraver, and Charles Volkman, art craftsman.

A COPY of the "Printers' Year Book and Diary for 1900," intended for newspaper proprietors, master printers, printers, engineers, papermakers, stationers, bookbinders, engravers, etc., published by the Press & Printers' Year Book Publishing Company, London, England, has been received by THE INLAND PRINTER. The work is an attractively bound book, containing spaces for daily memoranda and numerous articles



COVER-DESIGN.
Arranged for two printings.

of benefit to printers and others. A large amount of other valuable literary matter makes the book almost invaluable to printers.

THE January-February number of the *British Printer* will begin Volume XIII. Its November-December issue has reached THE INLAND PRINTER office, and is up to its usual high standard. The *British Printer* takes occasion in that number to wish its subscribers and the trade in general a happy and prosperous New Year, and gives its readers an idea of what they may expect during the coming months. A number of handsome colored inserts showing some of the latest color processes serve to brighten this issue. The frontispiece and title-page are especially pleasing.

HADDON'S DIARY AND PRINTERS' GUIDE FOR 1900 has been received from John Haddon & Co., London. It is primarily a catalogue of machinery and materials for printers, bookbinders and others, and has an appendix of everyday information of value to printers. The calendar portion has plenty of space for daily memoranda, and is interleaved with blotting paper so that ink can be used and the book closed at once without danger of blotting the page. Accompanying the book is a sample sheet of Harboro series and some of the other specialties furnished by this progressive foundry.

THE Keystone Type Foundry's new specimen book of type has just been issued by this Philadelphia foundry. It is a substantially bound volume of over 400 pages. In addition

to a full showing of all their type faces, rules, borders, etc., it has a complete catalogue of printers' supplies, fully illustrated. An addendum, printed on tinted stock, includes some of their newer faces, such as the Admiral, Encore, Head Letter No. 2, Italia, Condensed Tudor Black Outline, Quill and Quill Outline, and a number of new borders. It is a carefully arranged and well-printed book. From the same foundry come a number of circulars advertising in a special manner certain other faces and borders. These are tastefully printed and attractively set up. The foundry is inaugurating a system of advertising which will doubtless prove the means of largely increasing the sales of their "Nickel-Alloy" type.

THE CORNICE MANUAL, an exposition of cornice work in all its branches, compiled from files of the *American Artisan*, by Sidney P. Johnson. For all in any way interested in the practical working of sheet metal. The American Artisan Press, Chicago, 1900.

The aim of the present work is to give to the mechanic in metal-work used in building construction, particularly in the line of cornices, a practical treatise upon all departments of manufacture, from the details of the shop tools through the reading of drawings and proper method of estimating, measuring, etc. The chapters on miter patterns and segmental sections are interesting and practical, and as a whole the scarcity of such works as this would make it a valuable shop assistant aside from the help gained through the large number of illustrations and the accuracy with which each problem is figured out. It should be found in every shop, if not in the hands of every workman who aims to perfect himself in the line of cornice-making.

OUTING OF ILLINOIS EDITORS.

At the recent meeting of the Illinois Press Association in Chicago, it was voted hereafter to hold semi-annual sessions, one in winter for strict business, and another in summer for pleasure and business. The last excursion taken by the Association was to St. Clair Springs, Michigan, where a most delightful time was spent. Where to go this summer has not yet been decided on. In view of the universal interest in the drainage channel and future great inland waterway, and to intensify State and national support therein through the columns of the State papers, an accurate, personal knowledge of the entire route is most desirable. To gain this a trip by the editors from Chicago to St. Louis, by easy stages and to occupy several days of time, would be an excellent idea. Starting at Chicago and taking the channel to Lockport, then by train to Peru, a boat could there be chartered for the water trip to St. Louis. Towns en route would jump at the opportunity to entertain the editors on their way, and our own city of Marseilles certainly would find it emphatically profitable to be on the front seat in this respect. If the tour was taken in June, especially, Marseilles would be at its loveliest.

Our County Editorial Association expects to hold a session about that time, and it is easy to see that joining in with the State Association would be a very desirable idea and awaken an interest so great few, if any, would care to not take part. Today but four or five of the county editors, out of thirty or more, are members of the State Association, a fact we can not reasonably account for. If those not members can be induced to get in touch with those who are, the great advantage in belonging to the State Association will be clearly seen.

The trip to St. Louis, for the State Association, was broached to a few at the Chicago meeting, who approved the idea, and it seems to us such an outing is just the one to take. Very few, if any, of the State editors have been down the entire line, and, in addition to the pleasure of the affair, the knowledge to be gained of the coming great waterway every editor in the State ought to possess.—*Marseilles (Ill.) Plaindealer.*

THE MONTREAL HERALD BANQUET.

FOR the first time since the reorganization of the paper, three years ago, under its present management, the employes of the various departments of the Montreal *Herald* met together at a staff dinner on the evening of Tuesday, February 6. The *Herald* was founded in 1808, and like most papers of that respectable length of days, has had its ups and downs, and it is no secret that when the present company, of which Mr. James S. Brierley is the guiding spirit, secured possession of the property three years ago, its fortunes were at the lowest ebb. By careful business management, and the exercise of rare discrimination in choosing his assistants, Mr. Brierley has brought the paper to the front of Canadian journalism.

Much of the success attending this undertaking has been due to the spirit shown by the foremen and men in all the

The menu, which was printed in two colors on straw-board, was as follows:

THE SLATE.

"It is not the quantity of meat but the cheerfulness of the guests which makes the feast."

FIRST OUT

Oxtail Soup.

"Have a good waun," like "Shorty."

SECOND TAKE

Fricassee of Chicken, à la "J. F. M."

"Whom the gods love die young."

THIRD TAKE

Ribs of Beef, to make a solid "forme."

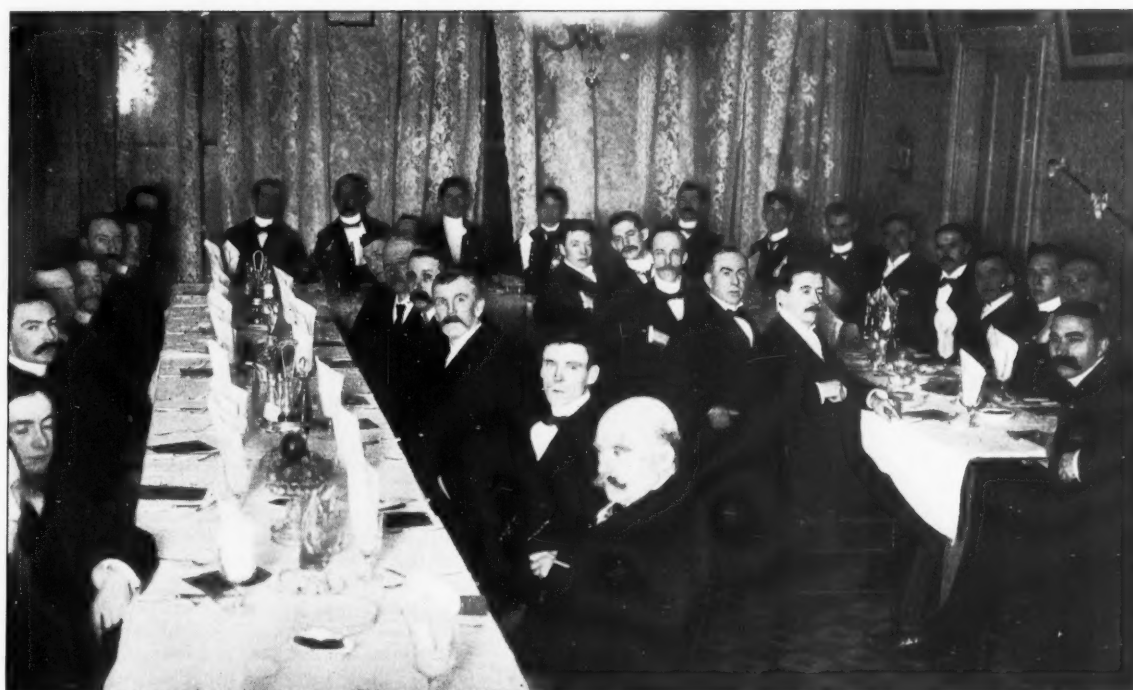
Roast Lamb, à la "J. S. B.," with Mint Sauce.

"Wheresoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together."

FOURTH TAKE

English Boiled Ham, like "Daw" had.

"There's a hantle o' eatin' about a swine."



THE MONTREAL HERALD BANQUET.

mechanical departments. The *esprit de corps* of the aggregation is the envy of every other establishment of the kind in Montreal. Out of this arose the idea of inaugurating the practice of holding an annual banquet at the first of which the accompanying photograph was taken by flash-light. Mr. J. C. Walsh, of the editorial staff, presided. Mr. Brierley sits at his right hand, and members of all the departments are seated at the tables. The night was passed with speeches and songs by different members of the *Herald* staff.

Following is the toast list:

"Our Queen," proposed by the chairman.

"Our Country," by Mr. H. Johnston, responded to by Mr. J. C. Walsh.

"Our Employers," by Mr. J. C. O'Callaghan, responded to by Mr. J. S. Brierley.

"Our Ladies," by Mr. Lewis, responded to by Mr. J. Woods.

"Ourselves," by Mr. D. Taylor, responded to by Mr. J. Taylor (newsroom), Mr. W. E. Sharpe (jobroom), Mr. W. Taylor (circulation), Mr. Dewar (editorial).

MARKET REPORTS

Potatoes Mashed, à la "Williams."

Turnips Mashed, from "Joe's" farm.

Green Peas, à la "Dog Fancier."

"He mashed potatoes eats with greater ease,"

Than hogs eat acorns and tame pigeons pease."

TIME COPY

English Plum Pudding, "Lewis" Sauce.

Blanc Mange with Custard, à la "Duke of Teck."

Apple Pie, with a "Comma Chaser." Mince Pie, à la "Jobroom."

"The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof."

THIRTY

Cheese and Celery.

Fruits in Season.

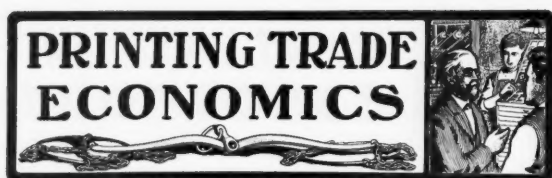
Tea.

Coffee.

Something to wash the whole thing down.

"Come, come, good wine is a good familiar creature, if it be well used."

A FAILURE may become weary of his methods and decide to turn round, but fail in his reformation through a lack of tangible information. The close study of successes stimulates success.—S. O. E. R.



BY HENRY W. CHEROUNY.

This department suggests and digests all available methods of obtaining living prices and living wages, and of promoting the well-being of the masters and journeymen and apprentices of the craft.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW YORK COMMITTEE ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

The New York Typothetae has appointed a Committee on the Improvement of the Printing Business, and, as its chairman says, "the consensus of opinion was that the greatest amount of good could be accomplished along educational lines." In accordance with this idea the committee has published several lectures on Printers' Ethics and Arithmetics. Of course, where education has been neglected, there good sense degenerates into cunning and competition takes the form of malignity. But are American master printers really deficient in the knowledge of the facts bearing on the success or failure of their business? Is ignorance the cause of the decline of their craft? Is lack of knowledge the only cause for entering into doubtful or even unprofitable contracts? I do not believe it, for the very fact that the New York Typothetae, in shaking off its lethargy on the question of prices, is sufficient proof that even the largest and best-informed printers can not charge adequate prices for their work.

It is the curse of our times that all printers are compelled by circumstances beyond individual control to work under conditions which they know to be unprofitable. I deem it therefore somewhat presumptuous on the part of this New York Committee on the Improvement of the Printing Business to take steps which rest on the assumption that American master printers stand in need of such a supplementary course of instruction as they ought to provide for their apprentices; and it is indeed a futile enterprise of the New York Typothetae to try to meet the misfortunes of our trade by providing for a post-graduate education of its masters through this committee, which poses admirably as the Faculty of Printers' Arithmetics and Ethics.

The subject-matter of the lectures on prices which at present fill the pages of some trade papers is an admonition for master printers not to forget their fixed expenses for rent, interest and wages, when computing the value of printed matter. The following general rule serves as a formula to banish the specter of the sheriff from every printing-office: Charge \$1 per hour for job composition, \$1.50 for presswork, and 60 cents per thousand ems for Linotype composition. Forsooth, I do not doubt the efficiency of this rule. If it were generally adopted the printing business would bring forth fruit, some an hundredfold, some sixty, some thirty. But, I am afraid, the master printers will not believe in the efficiency of the rule, although the Typothetae presents it as a self-evident truth. Those who best know the conditions of the trade pronounce it a postulate of childlike hope and devout desire, serving even its authors only as an ideal, but not as an invariable business rule of the estimating clerk. The large number of average printers who know the money value of their products, but never dare under duress of competition to act in accordance with their convictions, will dismiss the Typothetae's admonitions with a sad smile. The absence of common rules on right and wrong in the intercourse of the printing trade with all other trades and professions, together with the modern fallacy that only the so-called "market price" is the just price, have discouraged

the average printers to such a degree that they even doubt their own computations. Quietly they try to make both ends meet with the market price, which is determined by the mysterious "other printer," whom nobody dares name, who is, however, the worst and most unscrupulous one in town. These victims of the "other printer" need no instruction, but that courage with which the principle of trade-solidarity inspires the weakest hearts, and which has made our laborers strong enough to substitute their own price instead of the "market price" of labor.

Who is the "other printer" that determines the money value of our work, and disheartens the good and true craftsmen? Is it perhaps the young and always-existing firm of Hooks & Crooks? These gentlemen were not long ago prominent journeymen, and "cocksure" that bosses sell the labor of poor workmen at a profit of five hundred per cent. Everybody in their trade-union said so, and all labor-papers confirm the story. Naturally these wide-awake printers arrived at the conclusion that it would be very foolish to enrich employers, and to keep their own savings at the bank which yielded but 3½ per cent. Making ample use of the credit freely offered by sellers of printing materials, and, relying for employment on influential relatives and friends, they bought machinery on the installment plan and opened business with the best intentions. They soon discovered that even brothers demand estimates and lower bids than those of their present printers. The friends of the printer avoid his office when they need printed matter, because they can not consistently beat him down as remorselessly as they can strangers. Chums and relatives think that they sacrifice business honor on the altar of friendship by giving their protégé an opportunity to inspect the "other printer's" estimate; and the new beginner, delighted at having the inside track, takes the work without further question at lower rates, never dreaming that this trick had been used so often that the so-called market price is now but half as large as the just price of the honorable printer. On the whole, the beginners find that social influences amount to little in a modern printer's life. Every job is held by some older brother printer as a bone is held between the teeth of a hungry dog; every avenue to success is barred; neither three-colored cards nor desperately witty circulars fetch customers. The Hooks & Crooks stand before the alternative either to give up business, or to work for lower than the present indefinable market prices. Protest notices and a summons here and there give the spur to the young men who are now finding out the terrible bearing of the convenient philosophic phrase about the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest.

But regardless of all consequence, they work on, determined to rise even on ruins. After twelve hours of nervous overexertion in the shop, they bring their proofs home and read them with their wives till after midnight. Thus the cheap printers reduce rent and interest by overwork and parsimony in wages by hiring non-union labor and keeping many apprentices. In this way they make both ends meet at prices which are but half of those which the Typothetaists consider just. This new departure brings customers because publishers and large industrials are always on a sharp lookout for good printers in distress who are willing to deepen the gulf between the market price and the just price. They advance capital for type, to be deducted from the bill after their books, etc., are done. Or they take a mortgage on the plants of the Hooks & Crooks, which is also considered a good means of keeping printers in subordination. The Hooks & Crooks defend their system of non-union labor with the assertion that their highest patriotic duty consists in upholding their own and their non-union journeymen's business liberty. They want no trade-union to dictate, nor a Typothetae to advise them in the matter of prices for typographical values. They mean to "pull through," honestly

if they can, but "pull through" anyhow; and are quite ready, like many of the printers of the past generations, to join the club of the fittest survivors after their struggle for existence has been overcome.

Is it not a futile enterprise of the Typothetæ to approach the Hooks & Crooks, who are everywhere determining factors of the market prices, with moral suasion and untenable theories on typographical values? Their existence depends on low prices, low profits, long hours and long credits. The committee of the Typothetæ complacently asks this class of printers to cut off that branch of the tree of our craft which supports them while they try to catch some of its fruits. Is this not an unreasonable demand?

There is another class of printers who form a part of that mysterious power which always reduces and never increases the market price of printed matter. I shall personify this group by the firm name of Gradgrind & Smarty. The former brought money, the latter skill, into the firm. Both know that low prices control the affection of large consumers, yet they are too smart to sacrifice, like the Hooks & Crooks, their own comforts for the benefit of publishers of books, catalogues and other large works. Having more money than the poor fellows who want to rise by dint of hard work, they can gain their ends much easier. In order to reduce the fixed expenses of rent, interest and labor, they settle in the neighborhood of large cities, where property is very cheap and labor exceedingly complaisant. If there are unions, they readily legalize Gradgrind & Smarty's scales, and the International Typographical Union, having no jurisdiction over local union meetings, is glad to recognize any rates which the worthy villagers see fit to establish. A compositor working for \$15 can be a good unionist in Jersey, but is a "rat" in New York. If there are no unions, the firm engages as many apprentices and country girls as they can place. They give them just money enough to pay for finery and luxuries, burdening parents, husbands and lovers with the cost of maintaining their laborers. Thus Messrs. Gradgrind & Smarty clearly obtain a supply of labor force for which they do not pay. Sharing the fruits of their parasitism with their city customers, both parties fare well and grow fat. Is it not Quixotic for the New York Faculty of Printers' Arithmetics and Ethics to think that their educational policy could ever undo the conditions on which this kind of parasitism prospers?

The committee of the Typothetæ has also made a most laborious inquiry into the nature of machine composition and has arrived at the conclusion that the just price for work done by this process ought to be about 60 cents per thousand ems. Of course, the admonitions implied in the computations of the committee are addressed to a group of printers

who work for the market price, which is much lower. Who are the determining factors in the formation of the market price? I can not characterize them, for they have no character—as printers, I mean—but will name them for convenience sake Sunday & Daily. This firm is very rich. Its income, derived from publishing newspapers, is said to amount to millions per year. They have hundreds of Lino-type machines, which are not fully occupied. Now, in order



A LONE PALM ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

By courtesy "Chicago 400."

to fill up the time of their compositors they set up those periodicals and books, which were in former times the mainstay of the printers' craft. Sunday & Daily do this work for a price which would in regular printing-offices just pay the compositor. They can do so, because the money which their compositors earn, by filling up their spare time, is money found, clear profit, inasmuch as they have to pay their labor and rent anyway. What effect will the computation of the Typothetæ have upon Sunday & Daily? Will the committee dare go into the office of this firm and read to

them the homilies which they publish for the benefit of their victims? I think not.

Furthermore, can the knowledge of the just price of Linotype composition change the condition created by the Messrs. Sunday & Daily? They have crippled many good printing-offices in the larger cities and ruined some entirely. The experienced and responsible firms have lost their periodicals and plain bookwork, which gave them and their first-class employers steady work and regular incomes. The average master printers can not think of introducing the typesetting machines in their composing-rooms, because Sunday & Daily now hold all the work in the city fit to do on them, at rates which are not sufficient to pay union operators in book offices. Thus it has come about that the machine, which the past generation of master printers have looked to as to a star of hope, has become an instrument to give a death-blow to the masters and journeymen of the craft. While the union book offices, losing the steady work which they need to keep their highly paid staff, discharge union labor by the score, the Hooks & Crooks receive a powerful impulse. With the help of poorly paid boys, they finish up the composition done by Messrs. Sunday & Daily. The small job printers can thus bring out the work which formerly required large plants and union help. Shrewd publishers take advantage of this condition. They distribute the same work which was formerly in the hands of one responsible craftsman among four irresponsible firms. Composition, make-up, presswork, binding, each is done by different parties. If anything is wrong, one party blames the other, but the publisher beats them all down, so that none can earn more than the mere necessities of existence.

This is the havoc wrought in the printing trades by Messrs. Sunday & Daily and their highly paid Linotype compositors. In small matters, the unions act like fanatics on the fallacy that they can provide work for their unemployed by diminishing the quantity done by each employed workman. On a large scale, they tolerate the burdening of newspaper compositors with the work of book-hands without extra pay, and send the old "sticks" by the hundreds into the houses of call, providing at the same time employment for the mendicant rats.

Indeed there is a great task for a Committee on the Improvement of the Printing Business, and I hope that it will soon be composed of men who have the courage of looking straight into the face of truth and do not shirk when common sense tells them that it requires a union composed of employers and employees to change those conditions which exist through the discord of the craft.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

More than twenty-five years I have been a studious reader of the typographical journals, in order to know the drift of trade-unionism in printerdom. Though often disheartened by the boldness of visionaries propagating eccentric errors, I was ever and again encouraged by observing the slow but steady growth of true trade-unionism. The strong economic belief on which it rests has never been entirely obliterated from the minds of journeymen printers. I believe there is now as ever a taciturn majority which holds that the interests of the craft precede those of individual craftsmen, and that the welfare of the commonwealth is more important than that of all trades, trusts or professions. The more rampant the writers of false trade-unionism grew, mashing all distinct craft-interests into the insipid pap called "class consciousness," the oftener I met journeymen printers pronouncing the simple truth that living wages depend on living prices; and that neither organized nor unorganized laborers can be happy as long as the country or the craft to which they belong is in a bad condition.

Thus assured that common sense had a strong bottom in the rank and file of the printers' craft, I felt encouraged to

ring the truths of ideal trades-unionism in the columns of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, because our profession has suffered more than any other business from the fallacies of trade-individualism, and, therefore, seemed most willing to give me a hearing. The progress of all master printers is hampered, because our craft is in reduced circumstances. Every day we must witness, with aching hearts, how the trades and professions requiring our services abuse our honorable craft. With subdued anger, we are smarting under the daily experience of tricks practiced successfully on our craft by mean, meddling men and low-bred higglers, who take the compensating features of our life in constant competition. Indeed, heart and brain give daily evidence that our Alma Mater—our printing craft—is subjected to the contumely of the world, because her children, quarreling at her breast about the milk which is to nourish them, have made her weak and sick to death.

Yet the master printers, united in the *Typothetæ*, were too proud to extend the hand of friendship to their employees; and the International Typographical Union was too weak to follow up a common trade policy which would elevate the printers' craft, that is, journeymen and masters withal. In this emergency, however, there appears again, spontaneously, an array of true trade-unionists with the strong armor of common sense. Boudreaux publishes "Real Trade-unionism"; Northup speaks imperatively, "I demand reform." McNarney expounds "The Foremost Proposition," and Spencer wants "The Defense Fund!" All these writers are my allies, because they dare expose the appalling weakness of the International Typographical Union to cope with the problem of securing a standard rate throughout the country, and whoever does so, rallies all those journeymen who are free from self-conceit and long to place their union upon such a basis as will command respect in peace and success in war.

True trade-unionism begins with such a reformation of the International Typographical Union and of the *Typothetæ* as will invest these two national bodies with plenipotentiary powers to think and act for their subordinate local bodies. The grand work ends with the institution of one strong trade government, after the model of the United States Government, deriving its powers to enact and enforce common rules from the consent of the two federations under them. Living prices and living wages will follow as sure as prosperity follows peace, and as sure as strength follows unity.

I believe, and I hope, in common with every intelligent workman, that the jurisdiction of the trade-union should be one and indivisible within the limits of each trade, and that the existing lines of demarcation, which are drawn by localities, races or religions, are pernicious to the cause of labor. In other words, I believe that trade-unionism, for example like that of the printers in New York, misses its ends, because three independent bodies, separated by racial and religious division lines, as well as a number of small unions in the neighborhood, legalize inconsistent rules and scales. The life of trade-unionism is a uniform minimal scale and a standard workday, insuring living wages wherever the Star Spangled Banner waves. The liberty of small coteries of Germans, Hebrews, Bridgeporters or Kalama-zooters to nibble on the minimal scale or to legalize longer than the standard hours, is death to trade-unionism.

Secondly, I believe that the fighting strength of a trade-union lies not in the large bank account of a numerically strong local body, nor in the liberality of its members to support sister unions when in trouble, but in the ready cash of a central trade government and the discipline of the local bodies and their members. I believe, therefore, that the trade government ought to have unlimited control of the strike funds of local bodies, as well as the absolute right and duty to levy taxes and to issue mandates to local unions and their members whenever exigencies require it. It is past the

possibility of the wisest man on earth to predetermine by fixed rules how trade interests must be protected in all vicissitudes of business life. The best generalship is bound to fail if its strategy and tactics are determined through the cumbersome devices of home rule with its referendum appendages. The best attorney of the thousands of individual laborers can not conclude favorable labor contracts, valid for the whole trade, if he have no power to act according to judgment at the moment when he is bargaining with the employers.

My dear printers, I ask you as comrades in this struggle of trade-unionism against trade-individualism how can you expect the master printers to respect your cause if you yourself persist in legalizing the glaring apostasy from the first article of trade-union faith: *Identical pay for identical work in an identical country?*

Is there any one among you who will deny that the weakness of administration which permits each town to have its own standard rate and working rules must act upon the very life of trade-unionism just as disintegratingly as would the weakness of a local union to let each member fix his own standard of wages and hours of labor?

Indeed, the strangest phenomenon of our age is that the master printers look to the International Typographical

further argument the thorough reformation of this body and its investiture with as much power as is needed to issue mandates, not only to local unions composed of six members, but also to the Big Six of the Empire City.

NOTES.

THE Common Rule of the Workshops is the indispensable weapon of the intelligent and far-sighted craftsmen against the stubborn and selfish of their trade.

ANARCHY, that is, an unregulated condition of apprentices, journeymen and masters of a craft, is never a lasting, but always merely a passing condition of a trade.

THE success of the Amalgamated Engineers of England is due to their principle of considering the funds of local branches as the property of the Amalgamations.—*Brentano, English Tradeunions, 140.*

THE agitation of organized craftsmen is but a manifestation of the consciousness that the trade should adopt a more suitable system of regulating not only its internal affairs, but also its method of dealing with those who require its services.

THOSE trade-unions which have most completely recognized that *centralization of finance implies, in a militant organization, centralization of administration*, have proved



Copyright, 1899, by Pan-American Exposition Co.
GRAPHIC ARTS, HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY BUILDINGS, PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Buffalo, New York, U. S. A., May 1 to November 1, 1901.

Union for relief from the curse of such competition as is practiced through low wages in country districts. This shows that unconsciously the better class of employing printers lean toward trade-unionism, although I believe that they declaim against it. But they are repulsed by the half-heartedness of the exponents of this new and yet so old economic creed. They know full well that the International Typographical Union gives an unjust preference to suburban printers by legalizing such glaring differences in the standard wages as exist, especially in the neighborhood of industrial centers.

The employers can not consider the union men as equals in collective bargaining, valid for the whole trade, if they shirk the duty of doing their share in abolishing the present anarchy of competition, which pares down the incomes of journeymen and masters alike. Those high-minded printers who understand full well that common action is necessary to shift the burden of competition from the price to the quality of printed matter, will justly refuse to negotiate with a national federation of printers' unions, which persists in carrying on a small guerilla war against individual employers, while it ignores the most abominable parasitism which is growing up under the eyes of its largest local unions.

Therefore, the International Typographical Union should begin at once with a general leveling up of the conditions of labor which they have gained so far. This requires without

most efficient and therefore most stable. Whenever funds have been centralized, and power nevertheless left to local authorities, the result has been weakness, divided counsel, and financial disaster.—*Webb, Industrial Democracy, 94.*

THE object of organized labor is to substitute the system of collective bargaining for the existing custom of individual bargaining for wages in order to institute standard rates and a normal day in the whole country. Will the "International" please answer: In which way do erratic strikes undertaken by local unions to confer the degree of brotherhood upon spaceband cleaners promote the object of progressive trade-unions or the interests of journeymen printers?

THERE is no workshop without discipline, and there is no discipline without compulsion. This is because every workshop has a purpose, and because no purpose can be reached without common action, which depends upon discipline—the visible result of compulsion. In the patriarchal age the compulsion of the workshop was exerted by the master. In our democratic century master and journeymen ought to exert it conjointly. The method to introduce self-government is to adopt a Common Rule and a Common Scale valid for the whole trade.

JOHN FIELDING, secretary of the Bolton Provincial Cotton Spinners' Association, in England, wrote, after a terrible defeat of his organization in 1878: "The result of not having

a common treasury was that, when a strike occurred, some of the branches were at the point of bankruptcy, while others had sufficient funds for maintaining the struggle. They soon found out that their real fighting strength was gauged, not by the worth of their richest branch, but by the poorest. It was an exemplification of the law of mechanics, *that the strength of the chain is represented by its weakest link.*"

ESTIMATING NOTES QUERIES AND COMMENTS

CONDUCTED BY J. I. C.

Under this head will be included such notes and advice on estimating as may be requested by subscribers, together with such comment and criticism of business methods as may be for the best interest of the printing trades. All letters for this department should be marked "J. I. C.," care The Inland Printer, and addressed to 212 Monroe street, Chicago.

The following list of books is given for the convenience of readers. Orders may be sent to The Inland Printer Company.

COST OF PRINTING.—By F. W. Baltes. This book presents a system of accounting which has been in successful operation for ten years, is suitable for large or small printing offices, and is a safeguard against omissions, errors and losses. \$1.50.

INLAND PRINTER ACCOUNT BOOK.—A simple, accurate and inexpensive method of job accounting that is in use by hundreds of prosperous printers. Prices: 400 pages, 2,000 jobs, \$5; 200 pages, 1,000 jobs, \$3.50. Specimen page and descriptive circular on application.

CAMPBELL'S VEST POCKET ESTIMATE BOOK. for the convenience of solicitors of printing. Contains thirteen pages of useful information for estimators, and ninety pages of printed blanks adapted for making detailed estimates on any class of work. 50 cents, prepaid.

THE HARMONIZER, by J. F. Earhart.—An invaluable aid to the estimator on colored work. Shows the effect of a great variety of harmonious combinations of colored inks on colored stock. Gives a practical illustration to the customer. \$3.50. The Inland Printer Company, Chicago.

PAPER STOCK ESTIMATING SIMPLIFIED.—A useful book for users of paper. It will aid in making estimates quickly and accurately. It gives the cost of 1,000 sheets of paper at almost any weight and price per pound, and will aid in checking paper dealers' bills, as well as aid dealers in selling goods, saving time and figures to both. \$5.

WHITE'S MULTICOLOR CHART contains seventy-three specimens of cover paper of various colors, shades and qualities, on which are printed six colors of ink—black, yellow, red, blue, green and brown—colors most generally in use. Each page shows how each color of ink would look on that particular paper, and also how the various colors look in combination. Of great value to the printer who desires to show his customers the effect of a certain color of ink without the trouble of proving up the job. Reduced price, 40 cents.

SHOPPING AND PRICE-CUTTING.—There appears to be a movement on foot in a number of cities to bring the master printers together for the purpose of securing better prices for their product. It is admitted on all sides that the time-honored plan of allowing the customer to make the price for work should have been stopped long ago. The custom of many users of printing of taking an order or a number of orders and shopping around from one printer to another until they find one who makes an error in his figures or misjudges the amount of composition, the weight of paper or some other detail, has become entirely too common. These "shoppers" occasionally meet a printer who thinks when they ask for bids that "now is my opportunity to secure a new customer." He immediately makes a ridiculously low figure which hardly covers first cost, with the idea that the shopper is a large user of printing and that if this order is obtained, even at a small loss, other work will follow, and in the end the loss can be made good by adding a little to each future order. He accordingly takes the order, rushes it through and delivers it promptly, only to find that the next order of the "new customer" goes to the lowest bidder as usual. Not feeling disposed to lose on this one, he has figured to make a little profit. The customer naturally goes first to

the man who printed the last lot, and then to the others who figured higher on the first order, and before he gets through finds one who will cut a fair price in two to capture the work. It therefore follows that the man who took the first order "to get acquainted" never has an opportunity to make good his loss. I have knowledge of a case where a large manufacturing concern's printing, amounting to from \$500 to \$700 per month, was all practically handled by one house, and was charged for at a fair, reasonable profit. Very seldom was a price asked, and then merely as a comparison between two or more styles they had in mind for that particular job. The result was their work all looked uniform and neat, and the paper was of a good quality. The clerk looking after the ordering was not occupied with this branch of his duties to exceed fifteen or twenty minutes a day, and all went smoothly until he was promoted and his work passed into other hands. His successor at once began a system of asking for estimates on every order, large or small, with the result that nearly his entire time was taken up with receiving bids and placing orders which his predecessor handled in two or three hours a week. Of course he lessened the cost quite materially, but the quality and general character of the work suffered to a surprising degree. During the new man's incumbency I actually saw one of their large catalogues being printed in a small office where the presswork was done two pages at a time on a Gordon press. Today their stationery and advertising matter will not compare with the smallest manufacturer in their line, the work is being done by a dozen or more printing-offices, their cuts are scattered here and there, and each of these printers comes in competition with all the others on every order placed by the house. If these printers would get together and compare notes, how much better it would be for them all, and if the customer could only be made to realize it, how much better it would be for him, too.

COMPARATIVE WEIGHTS.—A point which often puzzles beginners as well as a number of the older heads, is the question of how to get at the weight of an odd-sized sheet. It is an easy matter to refer to a table of comparative weights which can be found in a number of the catalogues issued by the paper houses, and get the comparative weight of the regular sizes, but often the sheet on which you require to run a large order most economically must be made to order. Your customer looks at the various samples, and selects a sheet and tells you to figure on say, for example, 25 by 38—80 pounds to the ream. On measuring the size of the catalogue you find that it will cut to waste from any regular size in which this particular stock is made, but that it will cut to a nicety from say 34 by 45. This, of course, is an odd size, and must be made to order. The job, however, will require over 1,000 pounds, and will be accepted as a mill



Copyright, 1899, by the Pan-American Exposition Co.

MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDINGS, PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Buffalo, New York, U. S. A., May 1 to November 1, 1901.

order, and can be delivered under ordinary circumstances in from two to three weeks. The question then arises, what weight will I have to figure the 34 by 45 sheet in order to get the same thickness as the 25 by 38—80-pound sheet? *Answer.*—Multiply 34 by 45, which gives you the number of square inches in the sheet; then multiply the result by 80, the known weight of the other size; then divide the result by 950, the number of square inches in the 25 by 38 sheet, and the result will be the weight of the 34 by 45 sheet.

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE WEIGHTS OF REGULAR SIZES OF FLAT WRITING PAPERS AND BOOK PAPERS.

Flat Writing Papers.						Book and Print Papers.			
	16 x 21	17 x 22	18 x 23	19 x 24	17 x 28		24 x 36	25 x 38	28 x 42
16 x 21									
14		16	17	19	20	24 x 36	20	22	27
16		18	20	22	23		25	27	34
18		20	22	24	26		30	33	41
20		22	25	27	28		35	38	48
22		24	27	30	31		40	44	54
24		27	30	33	34		50	55	68
28		31	35	38	40		60	66	82
17 x 22									
12	11	13	15	17	18	25 x 38	30	27	37
14	13	15	17	18			35	32	43
16	14	18	20	20			40	36	50
18	16	20	22	23			45	41	56
20	18	22	24	25			50	45	62
22	20	24	27	28			60	55	74
24	22	27	29	31			70	64	87
28	25	31	34	36			80	73	99
							100	91	124
18 x 23									
20	16	18	22	23		28 x 42	40	29	32
22	18	20	24	25			45	33	36
24	19	22	26	28			50	37	40
28	23	25	31	32			60	44	48
32	26	29	35	37			70	51	57
36	29	33	40	41			80	59	65
40	32	36	44	46			100	74	81
							120	88	97
19 x 24									
16	12	13	15	17		32 x 44	45	28	30
18	13	15	16	19			50	31	34
20	15	16	18	21			60	37	40
22	16	18	20	23			70	43	47
24	18	20	22	25			80	49	54
28	21	23	25	29			100	51	68
32	24	26	29	33			120	74	81
							140	86	94
17 x 28									
20	14	16	17	19					
24	17	19	21	23					
28	20	22	24	27					
32	23	25	28	31					
36	25	28	31	34					
40	28	31	35	38					

EXPLANATION.—Find the size and weight of paper you wish to match in left-hand column. Follow this line to the right, to the column of the proposed size, in which will be found the approximate weight desired.

COMMON SENSE IN SPELLING.

A Senate committee has decided that "Porto Rico" is the proper spelling of our new island territory, and not "Puerto Rico," after the local and Spanish usage. The spelling adopted by the committee ought to prevail. It is the easiest and simplest form, and in accordance with common-sense principles. Whenever an opportunity presents itself, as in this case, to choose between a phonetic form of spelling and an intricate or more involved form, the former ought always to be adopted. Silent letters and fantastic combinations in words impose a useless and wholly unnecessary tax upon the memory and intellect, and they ought to be ruled out of the English language as rapidly as possible. Life is too short and time too precious to be spent in trying to master the absurdities of the spelling-book which have no excuse for existence.—*Leslie's Weekly*.

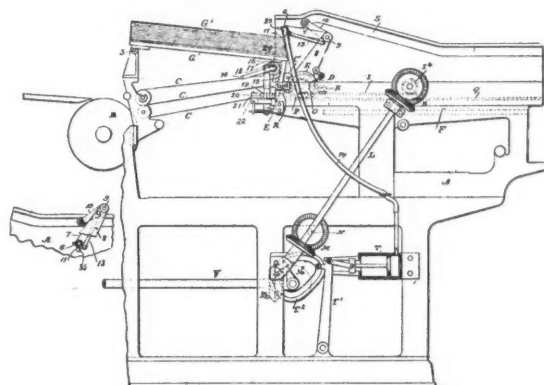
IDEAS gleaned from THE INLAND PRINTER and put into practice have given me over five hundred dollars' worth of business during the year that I would not have gotten otherwise.—*J. Bruce Hess' Printing and Publishing House, Mannington, West Virginia.*



BY CHARLES H. COCHRANE.

(For other patents see the various departments.)

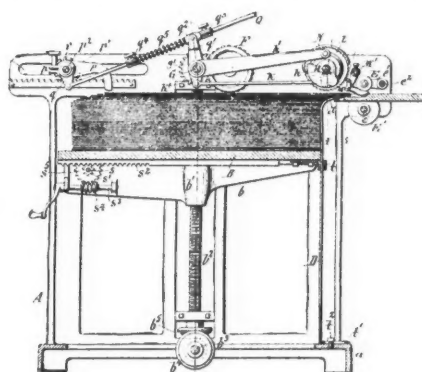
Patent No. 641,152 shocked a good many in the craft because it referred to Walter Scott, the genial press-builder, as "deceased." Of course this was a blunder. The patent



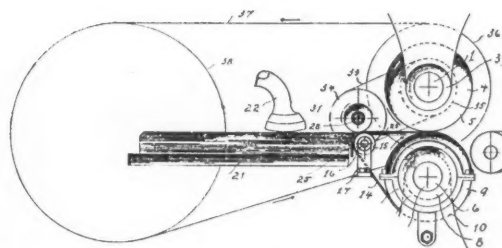
No. 641,152.

shows an inlay-sheet-supplying device designed to operate automatically.

Feeding-machine patents continue to grow in number. William Carter, of Glasgow, Scotland, is responsible for No. 639,960, which operates by suction holes on the cylinder 3.

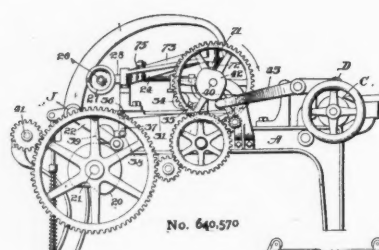


No. 640,368.

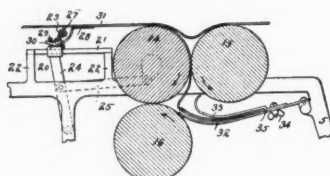


No. 640,709.

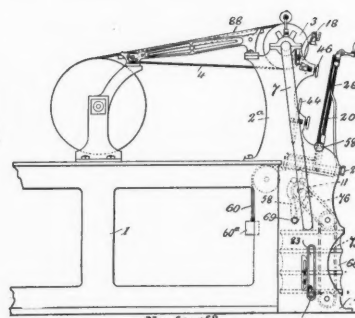
Frank L. Cross, of Mystic, Connecticut, devised No. 640,368, which shows some new details. Richard H. Scott and Henry C. Teel, of Toledo, Ohio, patented No. 640,709, which



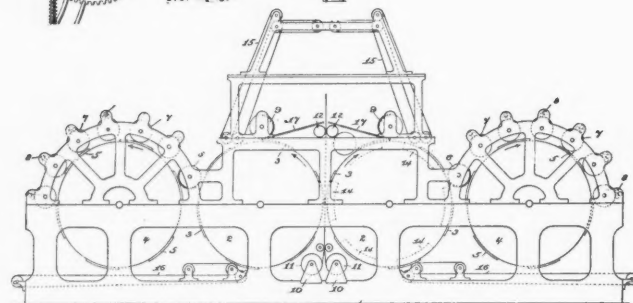
No. 640,570



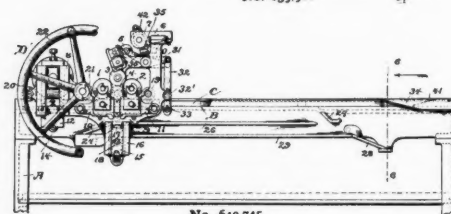
No. 641,303



No. 639,968

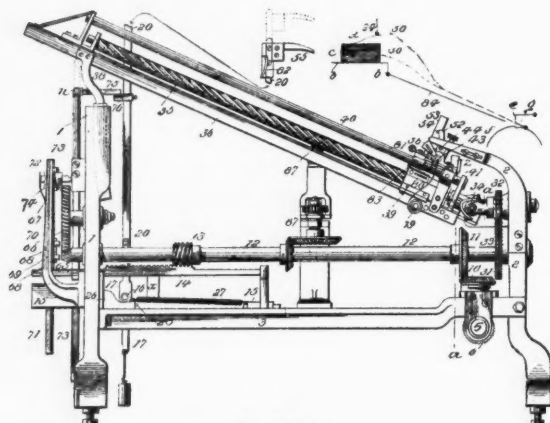


No. 640,563



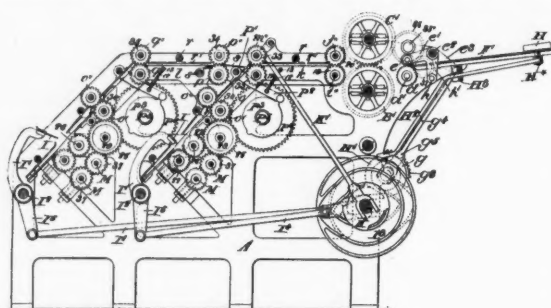
No. 640,745

is certainly simple. Abel Bug, of Berlin, Germany, produced No. 640,991, which was accepted by the Patent Office notwithstanding his funny name.



No. 640,991.

The folders patented are even more numerous than the feeders this month. W. Lang and W. Zander, of Chicago, patented No. 641,303, in which the sheet is buckled or partly creased in advance so as to come to the folding-rollers in the condition shown in the drawing. H. K. King, of the Cham-



No. 640,100.

bers Company, has taken out Nos. 640,570 and 640,571, covering various improved details. Wellington Downing and Frederick H. Wendt, of Erie, Pennsylvania, in No. 641,000, show means for varying the distance between the supports

at the folding line. E. H. and C. P. Cottrell, in No. 640,100, exhibit an elaborate machine for cutting sheets into shorter lengths or sections and folding them together. Frank Wulff, of Colusa, California, as No. 640,248, patents a simple one-fold machine.

E. C. and F. L. Jones, of Boston, have been improving the ticket-printing machine of the Graham-Jones Company, by a number of devices in patent No. 640,568.

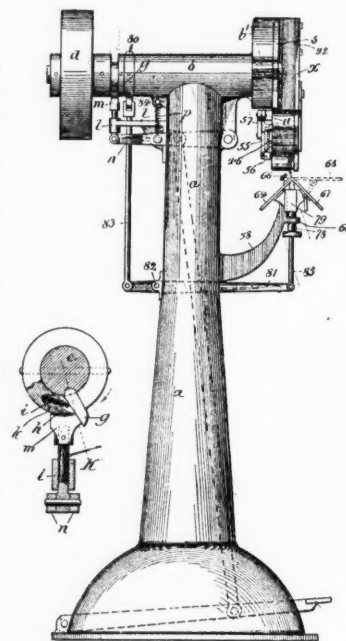
The improved book-stitching machine illustrated as No. 640,417, is by Frederick P. Rosback, of Chicago.

Johnson R. Corbin, of Philadelphia, describes a new method of printing, and two machines for carrying it out, in patents Nos. 640,447, 640,633 and 640,634. He transfers the ink from an electrotpe-plate surface to a rubber or composition surface on a cylinder, and prints on the paper from this transfer. In this way he prints both sides of the paper at once, without make-ready, and in the diagrammatic machine here shown prints six colors on both sides of the web that passes perpendicularly through the center.

The elaborate proof-press, shown as No. 640,745, is designed by T. G. Claridge, and assigned to the Hoes.

An effective appearing clamping device for paper-cutters has been patented by E. M. Lockwood, of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, and assigned to the Oswego Machine Works.

Patent No. 640,013, by S. A. Neidich, of Philadelphia, covers the method of producing combined and assimilated printed and typewritten work, which consists in making a mechanically printed impression through a textile fabric, from which the ink for said impression is solely derived, and



No. 640,417.

manually typewriting a portion of the work through an identical textile fabric from which the ink for said portion is solely derived, employing for the respective impressions type productive of corresponding irregularities therein, and using ink, for the printed impressions, which, when applied to the paper, will resemble the ink of the typewritten impressions.

A three-tiered web printing-machine is patented as No. 640,923, by Isidor Lam, of Vienna, Austria.

An automatically clamping paper-cutter is covered by patent No. 640,713, issued by Robert F. Sproule, of London.



The purpose of this department is to candidly and briefly criticize specimens of printing submitted hereto. The large number of specimens submitted makes it necessary that all comments shall be brief, and no discourtesy is intended in the seeming bluntness of adverse criticisms. Contributors who fear adverse criticism must give notice that they desire only favorable mention, and should their specimens not deserve praise no comment whatever will be made. Samples intended for review under this head should be mailed to this office flat, and plainly marked on corner "Alpha."

H. J. HOLNESS, of the *Ballston Journal*, Ballston Spa, New York, submits a few samples of letter-heads, the composition on which is neat and artistic, and the presswork good.

HUNTLEY S. TURNER, Ayer, Massachusetts.—Your samples are neat in design and execution. Your own letter-head in two colors and gold is very artistic, and could scarcely be improved upon.

ADKINS PRINTING COMPANY, New Britain, Connecticut, submits samples of covers of *The Private*, all of which are neat and artistic specimens of typography in color-printing and embossing.

E. L. SUTTON, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.—The card of the Courier Printing House is a neat piece of work in four colors. The bill-head is neatly and forcefully displayed, and presswork excellent.

BRADY, "The Printer," of Statesville, North Carolina, does excellent printing, as evidenced by the specimens of his work submitted. Composition is neat and artistic, and shows pains taken in execution. Presswork is of a high class of merit.

F. W. HAIGH, Toledo, Ohio.—The card which you submit is in every respect a most artistic piece of work. Composition, presswork, ink and color of card are all harmonious, and combine to produce what might be termed a perfect piece of typography.

THE *Journal*, Niagara Falls, New York, sends out a neatly printed folder in two colors, setting forth the benefits to be derived from a liberal use of the advertising columns of the *Journal*. The composition is excellent and the presswork of good quality.

ROY ANDERSON, Greenville, Texas.—The work submitted by you is good in composition and presswork. A little too much work has been put on the Larkin card—the diagonal rule and tint could have been omitted without detracting from its appearance.

SAMPLES of commercial stationery from the Harmon-Whipple Company, West Superior, Wisconsin, are excellent specimens of that class of printing. The composition is neat and effective, and the presswork good. The business cards in two colors are especially striking.

J. L. & JOHN MELVIN, Claysville, Pennsylvania, submit two letter-heads for criticism. The Simon White letter-head would be better without the ornaments (and do not try to print half-tone cuts on hard lined papers). The Knights of the Maccabees letter-head is neat and well printed.

A FEW neat samples of printing and embossing have been received from Gatchell & Manning, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, giving evidence of their artistic ability in the making of engraving plates for work, both plain and in colors. There is a snap about their work that is very pleasing.

"A LITTLE TALK ABOUT LOCK-MAILING ENVELOPES" is the title of a brochure sent out by L. H. Cahan & Co., 310 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is a neat piece of typography describing in pithy sentences their special envelope, with price-list of same. The work is artistically prepared.

WOODWARD & TIERNAN PRINTING COMPANY, St. Louis, Missouri, has sent out a very beautiful poster calendar for 1900, the central figure of which is a decorative head after a design by the celebrated French poster artist Mucha. The work is done by the three-color half-tone process, and

with the aid of gold and a handsome background of brown makes a very attractive hanger. It is in keeping with all the work which emanates from this well-known St. Louis house.

J. A. KINNEY, Aurora, Iowa.—The samples of your work are good, especially the blotter, the design and arrangement of colors being excellent. The lithogravure tints on the note-heads should have been worked in a color not near so strong as that used. Pale, delicate colors are best suited for such work.

THE J. C. BLAIR COMPANY, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, sends a package of neat and artistic specimens of typographical work. The calendar for 1900 is very attractive. The "Pointed Remarks" leaflet is excellent in design and execution. Composition and presswork on all the samples are almost above criticism.

THE INLAND PRINTER acknowledges with thanks the receipt of tickets and invitation to the third informal hop of Detroit Job Pressmen, Feeders' and Assistants' Union, No. 40, at the Evening News Auditorium, Thursday, February 22. The invitation was tastefully set up and printed in red and green on buff paper, the effect being harmonious.

THE Myers Printing House, 617 Camp street, New Orleans, Louisiana, has issued a series of souvenir postal cards of New Orleans. The illustrations are printed in one color, and a decorative border in another color. The samples sent include a scene on the levee, bird's-eye view of the city, Jackson's statue, city hall, boat loads of cotton and other views.

A MOST artistic calendar has been issued by Henry Tirrill & Co., St. Louis. It is in the form of a four-leaf clover, edged with forget-me-nots. In each of the four panels, or leaves, is a daintily colored picture of the wooing and winning of a young couple in the dress of the seventeenth century. The calendar is one of the prettiest we have seen this year.

A. F. DENGLER, Cleveland, Ohio.—The brochure entitled "Origin of Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata," is a neatly designed and executed piece of typography. The design on front page of cover is very appropriate, but would have been more effective if printed in silver bronze and been tied with a very pale blue ribbon instead of the dark color which you selected.

THE Merry & Nicholson Printing Company, of St. Louis, Missouri in sending out a removal notice, takes occasion to show what neat work in typography it is capable of executing. The booklet is of eight pages, each printed in black and red, on one side only of the stock, on deckled-edged paper, with tinted cover. The composition is good and presswork excellent.

THE "Story of a Newspaper" is a neat booklet issued by the *Republican*, Boone county, Iowa, narrating the inception and progress of the *Republican*. The work is illustrated with many half-tones, but the ink used is not so clear as it might be, some of the illustrations being muddy in appearance. The composition is all right, but presswork could be improved.

THE Nusbaum Book & News Company, through Sidney L. Nusbaum, has sent out a neatly printed announcement, the composition and presswork on which—done by Mr. J. P. Neville, of the firm of Wilkinson & Neville, of the same place—are both of good quality. A corner card on the envelope enclosing the announcement is also a neat piece of typography.

THE *Printers' Review* is a handsomely printed 16-page periodical issued by Golding & Co., Boston, with branches at New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. The *Review* treats of the latest improvements in printers' machinery, with illustrated articles descriptive thereof, and advertises the latest labor-saving devices on the market for printers' use. It is very well set and admirably printed.

THE Gottschalk Printing Company, St. Louis, Missouri, printed a very handsome menu for the annual banquet of the St. Louis Typothetæ, on Franklin's birthday, January 17. It consisted of four leaves and a finely printed portrait of "Ben," tied with silk ribbon to a dark-colored beveled gold-edged card as a background. The composition was neatly displayed, and the presswork—in red and black—very well executed.

WALTER E. McLAIN, New Vineyard, Maine, sends a package of commercial stationery, referring to which he says: "I have had no experience in a printing-office, and all I know about it I have picked up since I got the office, about a year ago." The work is very well done for one so trained, but there is evidenced the usual tendency in beginners to use too much ornamentation in composition. The presswork is of good quality.

BAINS & SCARBROOK, 75 Fairfax Road, South Hampstead, London, England, send out a useful memo. calendar, printed on good stock in first-class typographical style, which should prove a useful advertisement and trade-bringer. A local guide and almanac of 240 pages is printed on heavy enameled stock, the ads. in two colors, with many half-tone portraits of local celebrities. Both composition and presswork are of a high grade.

A BOOKLET of tasty design and workmanship comes to us from Bartlett & Company, New York. It describes the Goodson Graphotype Machine, made by the Goodson Graphotype Company, Park Row building, New York. The title is: "The Mechanical Substitute for the Hand Compositor and Foundry Bill and Articles reprinted from THE INLAND PRINTER of October and August, 1899, concerning the Various Machines for Type Casting and Setting and their Comparative Merits." It is interesting reading, as well as being an excellent piece of typographical work.

Those desiring substitutes for hand composition should write to the Goodson people for one of these books.

"SWIFT'S PUBLICITY, No. 2," is a collection of the latest ads. used by Swift & Company, Chicago, gathered into book form and issued by William M. Shirley, manager of the advertising department of the company. The ads. are printed on extra heavy fine enameled stock with the best of ink, and will be valuable to the ad. writer and setter in suggesting new ideas and methods of display in ad. building. The collection is neatly bound in paper cover and tied with silk cord.

We reproduce in miniature a clever advertisement for a furniture house written by Ben F. Hildebrand, advertising manager of the *Western*

picture, and make handsome decorations for any wall. The subjects include Apache chief, "James A. Garfield"; "Buckskin Charlie," sub-chief of the Utes; Ute chief, Sevara, and family; the cigarette smoker, "Moki Pueblo." The process by which these pictures are made seems particularly well adapted for the reproduction of Indian pictures.

"ABOUT A PRINT SHOP IN THE OLD QUAKER TOWN" is a handsomely printed folder sent out by Henry B. Croskey, of 3325 Powelton avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The work is printed in the William Morris style, with fancy initials and ornaments in color, on deckle-edged stock, sewed with floss silk, with cover printed in green and silver bronzes. Such artistic printing ought to bring numerous orders from those who appreciate a good thing when they see it, and this is undoubtedly a very good thing.

The Sprague Electric Company, New York, has issued a second edition of its catalogue No. 58, describing the methods of applying electric power to machinery of many descriptions. The illustrations which would particularly attract the printer are those showing the motors attached to the Linotype machine, to printing-presses, embossing-presses, paper-cutting-machines, ruling-machines, wire-stitchers, gathering-machines, jig-saws, planers, routers, etc. The printing is done by Bartlett & Company, New York.

The Acme Publishing Company, Morgantown, West Virginia, submits a price-list which is on the whole a creditable piece of work, but the title-page, which should have been the best, is the worst of all the pages in the booklet. The heavy rules should have been at the bottom and right of the panels instead of at the top and left, and then care should have been taken that joints were properly made, or, better yet, that whole pieces of rule should have been used. This carelessness detracts from what would otherwise have been a neat little pamphlet.

J. G. SCHELTER & GIESECKE, typefounders, Leipsic, Germany, have issued a handsome 48-page pamphlet showing some new cuts and ornaments intended for cover and title-page decoration. Examples, tastefully arranged, are presented in different colors of ink, enabling prospective purchaser to see the effects produced by proper type display in connection with the cuts. The drawing of the illustrations is excellent. The new material ought to have a good sale. THE INLAND PRINTER acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of a copy of this pamphlet.

ROBERT DUNCAN & COMPANY, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, submits samples of letter-heads for criticism. They are all good specimens of artistic composition, being neat in design and execution. In a letter accompanying the package Messrs. Duncan say: "For the purpose of calling the attention of our customers to the fact that we do printing, we change our letter-heads every few weeks." We think this is an excellent plan, and that no better could be devised to impress the fact on the minds of customers or prospective customers. Both composition and presswork are excellently well done.

A LARGE and varied assortment of samples of typography has been received from Lewis L. Rettew & Co., Reading, Pennsylvania. Most of the work is well designed and set, with a tendency, however, to too much ornamentation. In the Celery Compound labels the mistake has been made of giving too much prominence to the name of the maker. "Celery Compound" should have been the prominent feature of those labels, and the name of the compounder secondary. The presswork is good, and shows that the pressman knows how to handle the different classes of work submitted to him. Altogether the work is of a satisfactory character.

THE Chicago Specialty Box Company submits a number of box labels on which the printing and embossing are of more than usual good quality. A calendar for 1900 is a novelty in that it is made in the form of a book, each leaf of which is a calendar for one week, which is perforated in the back and can be torn out when its usefulness has expired, revealing a calendar for the next following week. The fifty-two weekly calendars are bound in a finely printed and embossed celluloid cover, and will be a handsome acquisition to the desk of the business man. The Michener Printing Company, 196-198 Clark street, Chicago, which executed the work, is entitled to credit for its excellence and originality.

We have received from the Lithotone Colortype Company, 1621 Manhattan building, Chicago, a number of samples of color-work by their new lithotone process. These color specimens mark a new epoch in the history of color-printing in America, and will be examined with interest by those who have watched the progress of three-color work. The prints have the appearance of lithographic work, but the results are secured by three printings only, the colors used being yellow, red and blue. No half-tone screens or lines are shown, and the pictures have a peculiarly soft effect which can be obtained by no other process. The specimens submitted show the plates as printed upon coated paper, S. & S. C. book paper and news paper, which gives one a correct idea of the possibilities of these plates on different classes of stock. The specimens are evidence of the fact that very creditable work can be done on even the cheaper grades of paper. The Lithotone Colortype Company has erected a new building, corner of Lake street and Forty-ninth avenue, Chicago, which has a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 220 feet, and is three stories high. It is equipped with the latest and finest machinery, electric power and light plant of its own, and every invention known that will give best results in the quality and quantity of work to be turned out. The company proposes to furnish plates for newspaper use, but will control the

Corrected Jan. 1900.

ENTERPRISE FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.
(Housefurnishers and Homemakers Route.)

EASY PAYMENT ROUTE
E. F. & C. CO.

TIME TABLE

NOT DUPLICATED ANY WHERE ELSE.

This Time Table is for the Benefit of Patrons, and the Company reserves the right to reduce the figures at any time, to meet competition, without further notice.

EVERY "STOP" A PLEASURE
A COMPLETE LINE

ST. JOSEPH TO YOUR HOME LINE.

FIRST-CLASS.			ARTICLES.		FIRST-CLASS.		
10	5	1	ALL TIME	8	14	4	
40.00	11.45	8.00	STOVES AND RANGES	0.00			
10.00	4.50	7.00	OFFICE CHAIRS	1.00			
25.00	16.00		OFFICE DESKS	7.00			
40.00	18.50	9.00	BOOK CASES	5.50	11.00	25.50	
25.00	20.50	25.00	CRUPPORIES	9.50			
75.00	12.00		COUCHES	0.00			
			CLOAKS	1.00	0.00		
15.00			SEWING	10.00	0.50		
25.00			LADIES' DRESSERS	5.00	11.00		
9.00			CHAIRS	.40	8.00		
30.00	17.50	14.00	DINING TABLES	2.00	11.00	18.50	
15.00		0.00	DINING SETS	6.00	18.00		
10.00			CLOCKS	.75		.50	
25.00			BED ROOMS	1.50	18.00	11.50	
75.00	25.00	37.00	BED ROOM SUITES	14.00	65.00		
25.00	18.00		IRON BEDS	2.50	4.00		
20.00	5.50	3.00	MATTRESSES	1.50	2.50		
10.00		3.50	BED SPRINGS	1.50	3.00		
10.00	9.50		LACE CURTAINS PER PAIR	1.00	0.50		
8.00			WASHES	5.00	0.00		
			CARPETS PER YARD	.40	1.50		
40.00			CHINA CLOSETS	10.00	10.50		
65.00			SEWING MACHINES	60.00			
10.00	5.50	3.50	BOOKS	1.00	3.50	0.00	
			FURNISHED HOME COMPLETE	Any price	Up to \$100		

No. 1. Carries nothing Second Class under any Circumstances.
No. 2. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 3. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 4. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 5. A little bit extra, but very comforting and satisfactory to patrons.
No. 6. The Standard Special. Special rate will take order for any article.
No. 7. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 8. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 9. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 10. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 11. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 12. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 13. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 14. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 15. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 16. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 17. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 18. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 19. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 20. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 21. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 22. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 23. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 24. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 25. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 26. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 27. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 28. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 29. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 30. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 31. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 32. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 33. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 34. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 35. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 36. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 37. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 38. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 39. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 40. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 41. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 42. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 43. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 44. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 45. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 46. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 47. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 48. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 49. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 50. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 51. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 52. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 53. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 54. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 55. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 56. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 57. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 58. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 59. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 60. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 61. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 62. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 63. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 64. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 65. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 66. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 67. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 68. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 69. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 70. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 71. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 72. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 73. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 74. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 75. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 76. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 77. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 78. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 79. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 80. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 81. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 82. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 83. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 84. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 85. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 86. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 87. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 88. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 89. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 90. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 91. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 92. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 93. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 94. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 95. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 96. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 97. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 98. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 99. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.
No. 100. Called "The Standard Special." Popular for its Economy.

ENTERPRISE FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.
214-220 SOUTH SIXTH STREET
S. HASSENBUSCH, Prop. and Gen. Mgr. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Railway Gazette. The arrangement of a price-list in the form of a railway time-table is a novelty, and the advertisement should certainly attract attention.

THE New Zealand Government Printing Office Time-Work Composers' Chapel send their Christmas and New Year's Greeting to their fellow-craftsmen in the Northern Hemisphere, in the shape of a neatly printed card with half-tone cut showing portraits of all the members of the chapel, with the names of the members printed below. The kindness and good wishes of our Antipodean brethren are reciprocated, and we wish them prosperity and happiness during the present year.

FROM Dr. Lövinsohn & Co., Berlin, Germany, we have received a poster advertising their printing and lithographic inks. We should judge that it was intended to show more particularly the inks intended for three-color process-work, as three female figures garbed in blue, red and yellow are offering rays of these colors to a lithographic artist, while one of them points to the sky as being the source of color. It is an attractive picture and should prove a good advertisement for this ink house.

MRS. DAVIS COX, Huntsville, Texas, has issued a neat pamphlet entitled, "Sam Houston Normal Institute and Huntsville Through a Camera." It contains 104 pages enclosed in a handsomely printed and embossed cover. The composition throughout is well executed and the presswork of a high class. Mrs. Cox designed all the ads. and prepared nearly all the subject-matter, and is deserving of much praise for the excellence of the work from both literary and mechanical points of view.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Detroit Photographic Company, scenic and art publishers, Detroit, Michigan, THE INLAND PRINTER is in receipt of four very handsome Indian pictures. These photographic reproductions of the noble red man are executed in colors by the Detroit Photographic Company's special ALC process of color photography, which reproduces not only a perfect likeness of the subject, but absolute faithfulness so far as color goes. The pictures are mounted on suitable board, and surrounded by a wide mat in keeping with the character of the

printing of all of their plates on other classes of stock. They would be pleased to submit samples to those interested.

THE Republican Publishing Company, Hamilton, Ohio, submits two catalogues for criticism. One is a catalogue of the Columbia Carriage Company, 8 by 11 inches, oblong; the name and address of the company are printed in gold in a rule border on a dark olive stock, the pages of the catalogue being printed on heavy enameled stock in red and black and pasted on the dark-colored sheets inside the gold border, producing a very rich — though doubtless expensive — effect. The front page of cover is beautifully embossed in gold; the title-page, representing Columbia awarding the wreath of honor and victory to the Columbia Carriage Company, being printed in the three-color half-tone process. The other catalogue is a trifle smaller in size but equal in richness. It treats of porcelain refrigerators, made by the Wilke Manufacturing Company, Anderson, Indiana. The typography, engraving and presswork are all of the very highest class, and it would be difficult to conceive of any higher order of workmanship than has been bestowed in the production of these two catalogues. Mr. W. L. Smith, superintendent of the Republican Publishing Company, is to be congratulated on the success of his efforts to produce such masterpieces in the typographic art.

THE INLAND PRINTER is in receipt of a unique bill of fare, with "The compliments of Mr. John Thomson, chairman of dinner committee." This elaborate menu was printed in connection with the celebration of the one hundred and forty-first birthday of Robert Burns, given by the Burns Society of the city of New York, at Delmonico's. In composition as well as typographical form it is more than creditable to the society, and particularly to Mr. Thomson, by whom it was evidently compiled. We will not describe it, but the harmony of subject and design, the appropriate type and paper, and excellent presswork, suggest a fact too often lost sight of in other things as well as in printing — the spirit or inspiration behind the workman that creates everything which has individual merit. In this compilation of so simple a thing as a bill of fare, Mr. Thomson, or some other Scotsman — none other ever compiled it — had the inspiration of one who won the greatest fame in making beautiful the little things in life, and worked out the spirit of the poet's motto with which he inscribed the title-page:

"Even then a wish, I mind its power,
A wish that to my lasting hour
Shall strongly heave my breast,
That I, for poor old Scotland's sake,
Some useful plan or book would make,
Or sing a song at least!"

He paraphrased this and printed a menu that will be preserved for association's sake by every one who was so fortunate as to secure one, and prized for its artistic merit by every one who loves good printing. Bartlett & Company did the printing.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE AT WASHINGTON.

UNDER an act of Congress making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, a sum not exceeding \$2,000,000 was authorized, \$350,000 being made available this year for a government printing-office building, to be erected under the direction and supervision of the chief of engineers of the army, and upon specifications to be prepared by him and approved by the public printer. The selection and appointment of a competent architect to prepare the plans and specifications for the elevation of the building were to be made by the chief of engineers and public printer jointly.

The lot for the new office extends 408 feet on G street and 175 feet on North Capitol street. The northwest corner is occupied by the printing-office power-house, which is 60 by 112 feet in size, and the rest of the space will be covered by a new construction, except for interior courts and entrance for wagons. The building will be of seven stories and basement, fireproof, and its size may be realized when it is known that its floor space will cover nine acres, or 400,000 square feet.

The total number of bricks used to complete the office is 9,000,000 or 10,000,000, and it will take about 12,000,000 pounds of steel.

Twelve electric elevators will be required to carry employes and others; 850 windows will provide light and sunshine, and 150 doors will allow exit. The cost of electric wire and fixtures will reach forty or fifty thousand dollars, and the expense of putting it in will be about fifty thousand more. The ventilation of the building will add \$75,000 to its cost, and increase the coal consumption about forty per cent.

Three hundred and seventy columns of steel will support what is designated a "live load of 300 pounds to a square foot," and a total load of 425 pounds to a square foot. This will enable 85,000,000 pounds to be piled on the floors.

The material of the printing-office will be of red brick with some red sandstone, and the walls will simply inclose the building and support themselves; there will be a steel frame to support the floors.

The average height of the cornice will be 123 feet above the sidewalk. A court in the interior of the structure, lined with buff brick, will give additional light. Each workroom will be furnished inside with a dado seven feet high, of



FRANK W. PALMER,
Public Printer.

glazed brick, which will cost from \$75 to \$110 per thousand, not including cost of laying. The elevator shafts will be lined with glazed bricks from top to bottom.

Fans driven by electric motors will furnish ventilation, and a system of telephones and pneumatic tubes will facilitate delivery of messages and copy. The plumbing will be up to date, and sanitary arrangements are promised to be superior. Floors, except in the basement, will be in hard maple, and the floor arches of brick and masonry, making the mass fireproof. Ceilings will be formed by plastering the under side of floor construction, and a false ceiling will drop below each floor construction, so that electric wires can be carried there and out of sight. All window and door frames will be of cast iron; the only wood in use will consist of floors, window sashes, and a few doors.

The width of most of the doors will be about four feet; that leading into the power-house will be thirteen feet, to admit a boiler. The windows will be of plate-glass for principal elevations.

The building will have steps made of concrete finished with slate, which will never become slippery, and will always be clean and give a convenient tread.

Steam radiators of black steam-pipes are to be placed in recesses under windows, and fresh air will enter under window sills, and be deflected by proper passages, while foul air will be exhausted by large stacks that run up in middle of room.

A "sally-port" or driveway is to be built under the main building, and there will be a court twenty-nine feet wide.

The present power-house will be increased in size. It is now a modern installation of engine and dynamos of the best

type. The power-house will then be 130 feet by 112 feet in size.

An unusual feature of the establishment will be a crematory to burn up shavings and refuse; to heat all water needed for binding and operations of the office. Surplus hot water may be turned over to feed boilers and for furnace. There will be a small ice plant put in, which will not be used to freeze water, but will furnish cold filtered water on tap, with no typhoid germs.

Probably the first electric elevator ever installed in Washington was put into the Government Printing Office three years ago, and all the hydraulic elevators formerly in use were replaced by those of modern design operated by electricity, with a considerable saving in steam power. Every press is run by a separate motor, no belts or shafting being in sight. When a man wants to run a press he pulls a lever and away it goes. The new construction will provide the

sequently passed both houses, and a contract for the erection of necessary buildings was the result.

At that time the facilities of the building were considered amply sufficient to execute all work required from both branches of Congress, but in a few years an enlargement was actually necessary, and in 1865 the first addition to the main building was made. In 1870 a second addition, extending south on North Capitol street, was completed. Again, in 1879, a fireproof building was added, and as the Government Printing Office has entered upon a career of usefulness greatly in advance of twenty years ago, the new structure will be made available as soon as possible.

The capacity of the office for doing vast quantities of work is illustrated by the following information taken from the reports of public printers. Orders for millions of copies of blanks are received at a time. Envelopes for Capitol use are printed by the millions. Census blanks—twelve or four-



NEW BUILDING FOR GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Government with the most complete and extensive printing establishment in the world.

Congress was besieged from year to year to make provision for a printing-office, and the necessity was explained by Hon. John A. Gurley, a member of the House of Representatives in 1860, when he declared that Congressional and Executive printing was interwoven with the law-making power of each house and was a leading and essential element of national legislation; for the information which it affords must always control to some extent the action of those engaged in it. "It is unlike any other department of Government service," he said. "For ships you can wait; for guns you can generally wait, and ordinarily you are in no special hurry for the various munitions of war, but you can not be deprived of your printing for a single day without serious embarrassment and loss of time. In a sense, therefore, of a leading element of the law-making power the public printing underlies your armies. It underlies your navies and every other arm of the national service." Mr. Gurley introduced a joint resolution in Congress which sub-

teen millions—were furnished during last census. Every customhouse, land office, internal revenue, pension agency, postoffice, treasury branch office, war, navy, consular, and diplomatic office relating to the service of Uncle Sam has its blanks, expensive books and pamphlets furnished and bound by the printing-office. All scientific works connected with research, embracing text-books, reports of geological and geographical surveys, are sent out from this office, and have attracted the attention of many master printers and scientific men at home and abroad with unstinted praise as models of the printer's art.

The class of matter passing through the Government Printing Office embraces treaties which involve a knowledge of all the modern and dead languages. The French, German and Latin tongues are cleverly handled, and a dictionary of the Indian language has been printed. A catalogue for the Surgeon-General's office, embracing the whole field of medicine and medical literature, by author and subject, from remote times, has excited admiration of all who have examined it.

The printing ordered by Congress annually absorbs about a half of the whole appropriation made for printing and binding for the Government. Much of it is done at night. The value of printing for Congress depends upon the promptness with which it is done, and it often occurs that a hundred or more men are placed upon one piece of work, so that in an hour from the time the copy reaches the compositors' hands, proof-slips are passing into the proofroom to be read.

The most striking illustration of recent execution of hurried orders was the printing of the message of the President transmitting the report of the naval court of inquiry upon the destruction of the United States battleship Maine. The publication consisted of 298 pages of reading matter, with twenty-four full-page engravings and one lithograph in colors, and although the originals of the illustrations were not in possession of the office until 3 o'clock P.M. of March 28, and the manuscript was not received until 6 P.M. of the same day, complete printed copies in paper covers were placed upon the desks of Senators and Representatives by 10 o'clock the following morning.

One of the largest jobs ever undertaken by the office was the printing of the official records of what is known as the Rebellion Records. Some of the volumes issued by the Government before the establishment of the printing-office were expensive and elaborate. In the list are the following: "Explorations of the Valley of the Amazon," 2 volumes, \$55,865.99; "Naval Expedition to Japan," volumes 1 and 3, \$140,851.30; "Explorations for a Railroad from St. Paul to Puget Sound," 2 volumes, \$146,168.14.

It is very rare since the office was built that the cost of a book has reached \$20,000, if the agricultural report be excepted. Better facilities and improved machinery under the management of the Public Printer, Frank W. Palmer, have convinced the public that the era of expensive printing for Uncle Sam has passed.

James G. Hill, of Washington, architect for the new Government Printing Office, has presented his preliminary design to Mr. Palmer and Colonel Sewall, and it met with their approval. Col. John Stephen Sewall, United States engineer, is first lieutenant Corps of Engineers, of the United States army, and a graduate from West Point.

The following statistics relating to the Government Printing Office may prove interesting: Total floor space occupied by the office and its several branches is 242,500 square feet. The new building, now under erection, will increase this area 377,200 square feet. The number of employees, November 4, 1899, was 3,250. The number of presses in use is 127, the output of which is 1,000,000 impressions per day of eight hours. Among these presses is one capable of printing cards on both sides from a web of bristol board at the rate of 65,000 cards per hour. Also two envelope presses, the output of which is 9,500 printed envelopes each per hour. The total horse-power of the engines is 900; the boilers, 1,200. The sizes of the electric generators are one of 300 kilowatts, one of 187 kilowatts, and one of 125 kilowatts. There are 219 electric motors in use, having an aggregate of 692 horse-power. The quantity of type in use is about 1,500,000 pounds, or 750 tons. The aggregate expenditures of the office per year are \$4,000,000, nearly three-fourths of which is paid to its employes for labor. The office has a circulating library for the use of its employes which contains 2,265 volumes, consisting of historical, biographical and poetical works, and fiction.

The credit for the acquisition of a new building for the Government Printing Office is due entirely to Mr. Frank W. Palmer, the present Public Printer, whose efforts first during his former administration, and energetically renewed since his second incumbency, are now bearing fruit in the erection of the splendid edifice. A portrait of Mr. Palmer, reproduced from a picture taken several years ago, appears on page 891.



THOMAS CALVERT.

In the death of Thomas Calvert, in Detroit, Michigan, February 8, the lithographing interests in America lose one of their foremost members and a man well known wherever lithographing is in use. He was the founder of the Calvert Lithographing Company, of Detroit, and its active president up to within a few weeks of his death. Thomas Calvert was born of well-to-do parents in Yorkshire, England, February 10, 1828, and was educated in the Scarborough grammar school. When nineteen years of age he entered the employ of George Hudson, then the railway king of London, and after a year at this work accepted a position in a bank. In 1849, having reached his majority, he was seized with the



THOMAS CALVERT.

American fever and came to the United States, locating in Philadelphia and entering the offices of the Pennsylvania Central Railway Company. It was while holding this position that he made the acquaintance of George Cook & Co., engravers and color printers, in whose business he bought an interest. An indefatigable worker, he was obliged, because of loss of health, to sell out his interest. By the advice of his physician he located in Minnesota, where he engaged in the lumber business. From 1853 to 1858 he prospered both as to health and business, but in 1858 he lost nearly everything he had—chiefly lumber and logs—by the tremendous freshets of that year.

Restored to health, however, he returned east to Buffalo, where he identified himself with Sage & Co., of that city, in 1859. The following year he located in the city of Detroit, Michigan, and began business in a small way as an engraver and printer. Frugal, industrious and of good business equipment, Mr. Calvert cared for and built up the business until March 16, 1867, when he organized and incorporated the Calvert Lithographing & Engraving Company, with himself, Claude B. Candler and Charles B. Calvert as officers. The life of the corporation expiring by legal limitation March 6, 1897, the property and effects were disposed of to a new corporation known as the Calvert Lithographing Company, with practically the same officers. The new concern occupied an entire five-story business block and maintained offices in San Francisco, St. Louis and Chicago.

Mr. Calvert is entitled to all credit for the building up of such a business, because he had been its guiding spirit from

the time, forty years ago, when, with very little cash capital, he began in a very small way and with a plant which, compared with that of today, was of the crudest and most primitive character. A man of good physical condition and habits of accuracy and thoroughness in whatever he undertook, Mr. Calvert very soon established a generally recognized reputation for probity, industry, thrift, enterprise and public spirit that remained to his credit up to the time of his death and will long survive him.

It is said of him that he was not an easy man to become acquainted with, his keen judgment as to human nature, together with his natural modesty, almost amounting to diffidence, causing him to be very deliberate in bestowing his confidence and friendship. And yet, on the other hand, when once he gave that friendship he was loyal to the last degree and was seen as a man with a strong and valuable social side to his nature.

Perhaps nowhere outside his family circle will his loss be felt more keenly than among the three hundred and more employees of the concern of which he was the head, by all of whom he was regarded as a father. This sense of personal bereavement led the employees and officers of the company to meet the day after his death and adopt a memorial setting forth their estimate of Mr. Calvert's character. Many tributes of respect were also paid to his memory by men in official and business life in his home city who knew him well.

COL. A. W. HYATT, president and manager of the A. W. Hyatt Stationery Manufacturing Company, New Orleans, Louisiana, died in that city Thursday, January 25, 1900.

THE *Typothetae* and *Platemaker*, St. Louis, has the sympathy of THE INLAND PRINTER, as well as all in the trade, in the loss it has sustained in the death of its editor, D. M. Harris, which occurred on January 27. Mr. Harris' work in the editorial field had begun to make itself felt, and it is to be sincerely regretted that he was taken away so early in his career on that paper. Mr. Harris was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, January 4, 1843. He received his education in Bloomington, Illinois, to which town the family removed when he was a lad. For a number of years he was professor of natural sciences and languages at the Lincoln University, Lincoln, Illinois.

TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN PRESSES.

The Goss Press Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, will ship direct from its works one of the most perfect web printing machines for fine half-tone and illustrative purposes that has ever been built for any concern. This machine has been specially built for the publishers of the government organ—*Novoie Wremia*—(the New Times) on which to print a real art weekly supplement to their daily. The press is now adapted for two colors; but is so constructed that one or two more "color decks" can be easily placed in position when needed. A complete outfit of electrotyping machinery goes with the press, the plates requiring trimming, routing and curving. All these auxiliaries are of the most approved character. Mr. William J. Kelly, of New York, one of the editors of THE INLAND PRINTER, will accompany the outfit to St. Petersburg, Russia, where he will have charge and instruct the Russian workmen in the manipulation of fine printing. He goes under a large salary.

INLAND PRINTER ADVERTISING PAYS.

I consider our outlay for advertising in your well-known and deservedly popular publication, THE INLAND PRINTER, as one of the best investments we ever made. Please continue our ad. for another year.—W. S. Parker, Chicago Ad-Setting Company, Chicago.



THE New York offices of *Art Education* have been removed from 76 to 123 Fifth avenue.

THE printing-office of James T. Cunningham, of Mattoon, Illinois, was damaged by fire on January 30.

THE Stationers' Board of Trade annual dinner was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, February 7.

STONECYPHER, the printer, Omaha, Nebraska, has removed to 1201 Howard street, and has added to his plant in the way of new material.

THE J. F. Tapley Company, bookbinders, New York, has removed to 33-37 Bleecker street, where larger and better quarters have been secured.

PORTER & FOSTER have opened a job office in the Egert building, Gouverneur, New York, in the rooms formerly occupied by the Adirondack Press.

CAPS BROTHERS' SPECIAL PRINTERS' MACHINERY COMPANY has removed from 3013 Main street to 317-319 South-west Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri.

J. H. NORTON has become part owner and manager of the Bell Chalk Plate Company, makers of chalk-engraving plates and tools, 71 Ontario street, Cleveland, Ohio.

L. B. RYAN, formerly with the *Catholic Universe*, has leased the plant of the Williams Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, which will hereafter be known as the United Printing Company, and will be a union office.

DOUBLEDAY BROTHERS & Co., Kalamazoo, Michigan, have removed to 304-308 North Burdick street, and now carry a full line of office stationery and supplies, in addition to conducting a complete printing and binding establishment.

GEORGE C. HUBBS, for the past five years foreman of the State Journal jobrooms at Madison, Wisconsin, has purchased the printing and binding establishment of H. C. Middleditch, of Waterloo, Iowa, and will take charge of the plant on March 5.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between T. O. Metcalf, A. W. Metcalf and H. N. Rhodes, under the firm name of T. O. Metcalf & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on January 24. The business is to be continued by Thomas O. Metcalf under the same firm name.

THE Eclipse Electrotyping & Engraving Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has purchased the entire plant and good will of the Chromotype Engraving Company of that city, and consolidated it with their other business. Clark & Wolfram are the proprietors. The new plant is considered a model one.

THE Stovel Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba, has purchased the plants and good will of the Canadian Lithograph Company and Printers' Litho-Engraving Company, and announces that it is prepared to receive orders for lithographing, embossing, engraving, electrotyping and stereotyping.

S. N. FRANCIS, proprietor of *Facts*, an illustrated weekly representing Colorado, published at Colorado Springs in that State, has recently equipped his office with an outfit of up-to-date machinery, and is now setting and printing his own paper. Mr. Francis was in Chicago a short time ago and favored THE INLAND PRINTER with a call.

THE Dexter Folder Company has opened an office in Boston, which will be in charge of W. M. McCain (a brother

of its Chicago manager, B. H. McCain). He is a thoroughly skilled mechanic, and will personally look after the installation of its machinery placed throughout New England. The Boston address is No. 12 Pearl street.

An order for six or seven thousand dollars' worth of type has recently been placed with Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, Chicago, by Ganpatrao, Gandhi & Co., of Bombay, India, who will in the future represent them in that country. These capable and progressive East Indians report a largely increased demand for American goods in India.

T. E. CALKINS, formerly with the Franklin Engraving & Electrotyping Company, has taken a position with Rogers & Wells, engravers and printers, 521 Wabash avenue, Chicago. Mr. Calkins is well and favorably known among the people who order fine engraving, and being thoroughly posted in that branch of the art will make a valuable salesman for the house he is now with.

THE Patteson Press, 33 Gold street, New York, is now conducted under the ownership of Lamberson Sherwood & Co., this firm having purchased the business on February 1. The proprietors of the company are Lamberson Sherwood, Edmund Wolcott and D. M. Van Vliet. Mr. Wolcott, who has been the superintendent of the office for a long time, will continue in the same capacity. Mr. Sherwood was formerly manager of the Standard Machinery Company in New York.

A. CRESSY MORRISON, secretary of the Association of American Advertisers, New York, has sent a circular letter to advertisers asking them if willing to submit their books and records to the inspection of an accredited representative of the association at any time that might be selected by the association during the present year, without further notice. This action is in compliance with the wishes of the Board of Control, and is intended to develop a means of ascertaining accurately the circulation of publications which accept advertising.

E. A. NATTINGER, one of the editors and publishers of the *Republican Times*, Ottawa, Illinois, since the consolidation of the *Republican* and *Times* in 1890, has sold his interest in the office to his partner, F. M. Sapp, and the latter has conveyed it to Charles E. Pettit, who has been foreman since early in 1871, and Fred A. Sapp, who has had charge of the books for several years. The business of the office will be conducted under the firm name of Sapp, Pettit & Sapp. F. M. Sapp will have charge of the newspaper department, Charles E. Pettit of the printing department, and Fred A. Sapp of the business department.

F. P. ROSBACK, of Chicago, has planned to leave about the middle of April for Paris, where he expects to be during the exposition. He has arranged to exhibit two of his new wire-stitchers, in practical operation, in the publishers' building. In addition to this, he will have three boxmaking machines to look after in one of the other buildings. Mr. Rosback has been perfecting these machines for some time and considers that their successful operation is beyond question. They are intended to make wire-bound wooden boxes automatically, and should prove of even more interest to foreigners than to those who have seen the machines working in Chicago, being entirely novel in operation.

THE annual meeting of the Chicago Trade Press Association was held at the Victoria Hotel in that city January 29, preceded by the usual informal dinner. The secretary and treasurer made their annual reports. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, John J. Bohn; vice-president, R. J. Haight; secretary, C. F. Whitmarsh; treasurer, Louis Muller, Jr. A feature of the evening was a stereopticon exhibition, the pictures thrown upon the screen being portraits of the members of the association. A. H. Lockwood acted as lecturer, introducing each individual in pleasant style before turning him over to the phrenologist

for a "roast." E. J. Baker, the "phrenologist," explained in an unusually humorous way the peculiar attributes and eccentricities of each member.

It is reported that Charles Austin Bates has purchased a \$60,000 building lot at 206 and 208 West Forty-third street, corner Broadway, New York, and will erect a sixteen-story, steel-construction, fire-proof building. The building is to be ready for occupancy on or before October 1, 1900. The top six floors will be used for Mr. Bates' own business. The engraving and electrotyping departments will be on the top floor; art and literary departments on the floor below; business offices, magazine and newspaper departments on the fourteenth; and printing, binding, addressing, shipping and storage on the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth. The ten lower floors will be let, preferably, to publishers or those in kindred businesses, and will be divided to suit their convenience. The building will have its own electrical plant for lighting.

THERE are two more "B's" in the engraving field in Chicago. That city, not satisfied with Binner, Behrens, Barnes, Bersbach, Benedict and Blomgren, now welcomes George H. Brinkerhoff and Joseph H. Barnett as forming a house which proposes to take its place with the others. The new firm is the Brinkerhoff & Barnett Engraving Company, and the officers are: Joseph H. Barnett, president; George H. Brinkerhoff, treasurer; L. A. Larsen, vice-president and secretary. Quarters have been fitted up at 300 to 306 Dearborn street, in the old location of A. Zeese & Co. Mr. Brinkerhoff is well known in the engraving line, having formerly been at the head of Brinkerhoff & Co. on Van Buren street, and Mr. Barnett has also been in the business a great many years, and was formerly vice-president of A. Zeese & Co. The firm will do a general engraving and electrotyping business.

THE *Republican News*, Hamilton, Ohio, in its issue of January 13, had an interesting account of the plant of the Champion Coated Paper Company and the Hamilton Belt Line Railroad of that city. Peter G. Thompson, the president of the Champion Coated Paper Company, is also one of the promoters and directors of the Hamilton Belt Railroad. The Champion Coated Paper Company has become in a very few years one of the most important industrial enterprises in Hamilton. Its business has been rapidly increasing, and the buildings have been added to from time to time until the plant is considered a model in its line. The article states there are in the United States but twenty-one paper-coating mills, and of these the Champion is the youngest and also the largest. Its daily product is 125,000 pounds of coated paper, besides a full line of cardboard and highly glazed paper for box covers. Mr. Thompson was born in Cincinnati in 1851, and went to work at the age of seventeen for Robert Clarke & Co., the Cincinnati book dealers. When twenty-three years of age, he opened a book and stationery store of his own. While in this business Mr. Thompson did much literary work, both as an author and a publisher. He finally sold out his book business and embarked in the publication of children's toy books, in which line of trade he made wonderful success. He sold his interest in the publishing business to engage in the making of paper in Hamilton, and has also been connected with a number of important enterprises in that city. Personally he is of a genial and happy disposition, and combines in a marked degree the attributes of a perfect gentleman and a successful business man. Hamilton has reason to be proud of him.

ENCLOSED find \$1. Many thanks for your "reminder." Have no idea of discontinuing my subscription, for I think THE INLAND PRINTER stands second to none. Do not let me miss this month's issue.—J. Harry Cruse, Baltimore, Maryland.

THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND THREE OF ITS OFFICERS.

THOSE who have had the good fortune to travel over the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Line ("Lackawanna Railroad," as its familiar trade-mark reads), between Buffalo and New York, in either direction, or in reaching any of the thriving cities of Scranton, Binghamton, Utica, Syracuse, Oswego, Ithaca, Elmira and other places in picturesque New York and Pennsylvania, have always spoken in highest terms of the excellent service that route



T. W. LEE,
General Passenger Agent, D. L. & W. R. R.

supplies, and of the magnificent scenery through which it passes. For the benefit of those unfortunates who either do not travel at all or who have taken some other line, the following concerning the road may prove interesting:

Two gentlemen who had roamed together years ago in the beautiful Columbia river country, which has the reputation of being the garden spot of the American continent, recently met in New York, after several years of separation.

After the spirited conversation which marks the meeting of two old friends had quieted a bit, the traveler, in response to a question from his friend, stated that he had journeyed from Buffalo on the Lackawanna Railroad, and remarked that he had made an exceedingly quick and comfortable journey.

"What kind of scenery do they have on the Lackawanna?" asked the friend.

"You know the Columbia river?"

"Yes; the most beautiful region in all America."

"Well, the Lackawanna has Columbia river scenery every mile of its length."

The Lackawanna Railroad does offer to the traveler one of the most beautiful and interesting journeys in all America. Its scenery is diversified by mountain, lake and river. It passes through one of the oldest regions in the United States, and to the mind of the traveler is brought continually many of the most interesting events of American history and of Indian romance.

A daylight ride in either direction between New York and Buffalo is a journey long to be remembered. On the westward journey the train passes through the famous Bergen tunnel, and, after rushing swiftly across the great Jersey meadows, it begins its climb into the Blue Ridge mountains. In this interesting region were some of the first settlements of the pioneer American. At Morristown, Washington made his headquarters. At various points near at hand were fought famous battles between the early settlers and the Indians, and between the forces of growing America and Great Britain.

Time, however, has healed all the wounds which Nature suffered in these terrible conflicts, and on every hand are spread pictures that entrance the artist. For miles the track skirts the picturesque old Morris & Essex Canal, its tow-path buried beneath a carpet of green, its slow-moving waters reflecting the trees and shrubbery which overhang its banks. Fifty years ago this highway of commerce was one of intense activity; today the traveler, rushing swiftly by on the Lackawanna train, may still see an occasional tow-boat toiling slowly along the crooked channel. Here and there, too, may be seen the curious appliances for dragging these boats to a higher level, up which water could not be made to run.

During all this delightful companionship between the train and the canal the traveler has been climbing steadily into the mountains. Even on hot summer days the air grows cooler and more refreshing as the train speeds on. The hills become more rugged, the valleys deeper, the views longer. Each curve of the road brings to view some new delight of Nature's making. Little lakes glimmer for a moment in the sunlight and then are lost to view behind some projecting mountain or in the dense thickets of mountain shrubbery.

Ahead seems to be an impassable mountain, yet the entranced traveler sees the train winding in and out among the hills always toward it, skirting the majestic Delaware river. The mountains on either side steadily grow higher, the shadows on the roadway become darker, the sky above seems more remote, the train seems plunging steadily against the solid mountain.

In the distance looms up a giant cleft in the very heart of the mountain, and the traveler gets his first view of that famous gap through which the Delaware river, rising hundreds of miles back in New York, has broken its way through the Blue Ridge mountains on its journey to the sea. For miles the train traverses this magnificent valley, conceded by all to be one of the most picturesque spots in all America.

The climb is not over, however, even when the gap is passed and the powerful locomotives toil rapidly along with the heavy trains circling about the sides of the mountains, climbing the smaller hills, dipping occasionally into the valleys, plunging now and then through tunnels to escape too heavy grades. Looking backward one catches frequent glimpses of the gap, and at one point the traveler may look clear across the beautiful valley and see this great gash in the earth, nearly thirty miles away.

From Pocono summit, 1,900 feet above the level of the sea, the westward-bound train begins its journey into the beautiful Susquehanna valley. The scenery here is, if anything, more rugged and picturesque than on the eastern slope of the mountain. Here, too, is the edge of the great coal-mining district of Pennsylvania, penetrated by a branch of the Lackawanna Railroad, which fights its way with river and canal adown the Susquehanna valley from Scranton. The interesting appliances which give to the greater part of the United States its winter warmth are seen here and there as the train passes close to some of the great mines.

From Scranton on the train climbs again; this time in the picturesque Susquehanna valley to Binghamton. Thence on west the grades grow easier and easier, and the powerful engines have no difficulty in hauling their heavy loads. In this great stretch to Buffalo, however, the eye never tires, for picturesque valleys lie on either side, dotted with farms like the play-gardens of children, and houses that look like boxes. The climax of this beautiful valley scenery is reached at Dansville, a great city over the housetops of which the traveler looks up and down along a magnificent valley. Soon the outskirts of Buffalo are reached, and after threading its way among the busy shops and the great manufacturing plants, each teeming with its horde of busy workmen, the train reaches its journey's end, overlooking picturesque Lake Erie.

Not only does the Lackawanna road offer one of the most beautiful journeys in the United States, but it gives it with greater comfort than may be found on any other railroad. All its locomotives are fitted with appliances for burning anthracite coal, and from journey's beginning to the journey's end neither smoke nor cinders molest the traveler. Built as it is among the mountains, it is ballasted with stone, from which there is no dust. Railroad experts who have traversed it concede its road-bed to be second to none in the world, and however long the journey, the traveler will feel neither jar nor jolt. Its ordinary coaches are built by the company and they are noted for their comfort and for their conveniences. The best equipment of the great sleeping-car companies may be found upon all through trains. The dining-car service is up to the standard maintained on the best American railroads. Being double-tracked for its entire length, the danger of ordinary accidents is entirely eliminated, and the careful watchfulness constantly exercised by hundreds of employes make even an extraordinary accident almost an impossibility.

Familiarity with the road naturally leads one to a desire to know something of the personality of the men who conduct it, especially so far as the passenger service and advertising go. We therefore present short sketches of three of the officers through whose efforts the Lackawanna system has advanced to a position second to no other railway in America. These gentlemen are B. D. Caldwell, the Traffic Manager, T. W. Lee, the General Passenger Agent, and William B. Hunter, the advertising manager.

B. D. Caldwell, the Traffic Manager of the Lackawanna Railroad, began his railroad service in 1873 as a clerk in the auditor's office of the Vandalia Railroad, Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1881 he was made chief clerk in the General Passenger and Ticket department of the same road and transferred to St. Louis. In 1885 he went to the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroads as chief clerk of the General Passenger and Ticket department, and during 1888 became Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent of these roads, with headquarters at St. Louis. In June, 1892, he was chosen for the position of Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, in which capacity he served until July, 1899, when he accepted the position of Traffic Manager of the

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. Mr. Caldwell is too well known in railroad circles to need an extended notice in this connection.

T. W. Lee, the new general passenger agent of the Lackawanna Railroad, is one of the most perfectly equipped men in his line of business. Still a young man, for he was born in 1858, his experience in railroad matters has been wonderfully varied and exceedingly wide. As soon as his school days were completed he jumped at once into the railroad field and for a number of years operated the electric key which covered a little station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Ohio. His energy was such that it would not permit him to remain a telegraph operator for any great length of time, and after filling the various duties as train dispatcher, he blossomed out as a ticket agent for the old historic railroad at that station. The ticket business was mastered as easily as the telegraph work, and the Baltimore & Ohio began to realize that their country ticket agent was worthy of higher duties, and he was made traveling passenger agent and given the State of Ohio in which to work. His duties frequently called him into the West, where Tom Potter, the well-known president of the Burlington Railroad, was attracted to him and secured his services. He was sent out to work up business, and in working it up he insisted on departing somewhat from the methods of his competitors, and used the country newspapers to a large extent. Columns of Burlington matter were written by him in little country printing-offices all over the West. When the Burlington road later had need for an advertising agent it was not long in picking out Lee for the work. His success here was as signal as in the other departments of railroad work in which he had been engaged, and the Lake Erie & Western claimed him for its general passenger agent. The entire ticket system and much of the present effective passenger service of this road are due to his efforts. Later on, the Western fever caught him and he became general passenger agent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, which later became a part of the Union Pacific system, although still maintaining its identity. Mr. Lee, by this change of the wheel, therefore became one of the general passenger agents of the Union Pacific. Texas was beginning to boom about this time and Mr. Lee became the general manager of the La Porte, Houston & Northern Railroad, now the Galveston, Houston & Northern. The boom burst some years later and Mr. Lee became superintendent of water lines of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, having charge of all its boat business, foreign and domestic, and the construction and equipment of many of its best boats. With the acceptance of his present position as general passenger agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad he returned again to the East, the scene of his first



WILLIAM B. HUNTER,
Advertising Manager, D. L. & W. R. R.

railroad service, but equipped with a wide and varied experience which places him in the foremost ranks of the general passenger agents of this country.

The man who advertises a railroad must be more than an expert in ordinary advertising. He must have some knowledge of the railroad business, must be accustomed to dealing with printers (a severe task in many cases), and should have the education and ability to compile plausible arguments to convince the traveling public that his road is the only one to travel over. If, in addition to this, he has had newspaper experience, can grind out "stuff" for the papers, work them for plenty of notoriety for his railroad, turn down people gracefully when occasion requires, and in conversation or by correspondence be always diplomatic, always courteous — he may then be considered an ideal railroad advertising man. Such is William B. Hunter, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Hunter

was formerly railroad editor of the Chicago *Times-Herald*, and is regarded as one of the ablest and brightest newspaper men that Chicago ever claimed. Although his connection with the line only began last August, a marked improvement has already been manifest in the advertising of the Lackawanna system, and it is safe to predict that his reputation for finished, artistic work in the line of publicity will be thoroughly sustained. A number of handsome booklets are now in preparation under his supervision, and the public will soon be advised of them. His writing is concise and logical, and the printed matter he gets out always dignified, tasty and harmonious, entirely in keeping with the excellent line he so ably represents.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad connects at Buffalo with the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad ("Nickel Plate") for all points on the line between Buffalo and Chicago. The equipment of the through line is perfect in every detail, and passengers traveling between Chicago and New York or vice versa can be assured of comfort and elegance en route.

BUSINESS NOTICES



This department is designed exclusively for business announcements of advertisers and for descriptions of articles, machinery and products recently introduced for the use of printers and the printing trades. Statements published herein do not necessarily voice the opinion of this journal.

SALES already made of "Practical Embossing" on a job press by Frank A. Cunningham, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, would imply that progressive printers can not afford to be without the book. Circulars on application.

THE MORTON LOCK-UP.

Attention is directed to the Morton Lock-up, made by the Wickersham Quoin Company, of Boston, mentioned on another page of this issue. This lock-up is constructed in one piece, thus saving a great deal of time in making up forms. The company also make the improved three-disk cam quoin. Those who are looking for up-to-date devices for the composing-room should investigate the merits of these articles.

"BEFORE AND AFTER USING."

We often smile at the medicine ads.

And yet the proof of all pudding is in the "eating," and "testimonials" are valuable. Here's one, for instance, that means a good deal to printers:

"The Typewriter Type Co., 146 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.:

"GENTLEMEN,—We are satisfied with your type, after giving it a trial, and hereby order five fonts more. We are in a great hurry for this. LORING & AXTELL, Printers, Springfield, Mass."

Why don't you try this type? See insert January INLAND, or send for late samples and prices to The Typewriter Type Company, Boston.

ROYAL MELTON COVER STOCK.

The cover stock used upon this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER is Saranine Royal Melton, made by the Niagara Paper Mills, of Lockport, New York. This particular paper can be furnished in ten different colors, all of which are very attractive. The company has recently issued a sample book of papers showing six very complete lines. These include the following brands: "Taffeta," "Queen," "Royal Melton," "Defender," "Victorieux," "Sultan." The papers will be found useful for pamphlets, brochures and booklets, and

ranging as they do from inexpensive qualities to the more costly kinds, they will be found to cover a wide range of work. Samples can be had of the mill, or by writing to houses representing them in different parts of the country, the names of which are to be found in the advertisement on page 802.

THE PROGRESS WIRE-STITCHER.

F. P. Rosback, Chicago, has at last perfected a wire-stitcher which he has been working on for some time, has placed it on the market, and can fill orders promptly. It is called the "Progress," and is an up-to-date machine in every particular. The last patent was issued January 2, 1900. The machine has been thoroughly tried, and has been found to stand all tests given it. One of the special features or claims for the machine is that it will not kink the wire, something which causes a good deal of annoyance in many stitchers.

and small for all kinds of ink, such as lithograph, poster, bag, etc. The plant has been added to, and the company feels justified in fully guaranteeing the quality of its inks, as it has always done in the past. The reputation of the house is too firmly established, and its methods and formulas too well understood by those in charge, to admit of anything but the turning out of first-class goods. The Chicago agent is Mr. J. C. Rogers, who has been with the concern so many years, and the salesrooms in that city remain at 345 Dearborn street.

THE BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.

The accompanying illustration, reproduced from one of the color-prints of the Detroit Photographic Company, shows the celebrated "Black Diamond Express" on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The inauguration of this service on the Lehigh Valley Line, between New York and Buffalo, in



Copyright, 1900, by Detroit Photographic Co.

BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS, LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD SYSTEM,
Running between New York and Buffalo.

It is simple in construction and easy of adjustment. There are no parts to change; and if the wire cutters become worn, they can be taken out and others substituted in one minute. At present two sizes are being built, but others will soon be ready for the market. It is proposed to sell the machine through the typefounders and printers' supply houses, as well as direct from the manufacturer. The illustration on page 804 shows the No. 2 machine.

THE QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK COMPANY.

E. H. Murdock, the new president and treasurer of the Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, informs THE INLAND PRINTER that his company has not changed its formulas for making any of its well-known black inks, such as "H. D.," "Lumberman," "E. B.," etc., but has made quite a radical change in the colored ink department, and is now in position to take orders large

1896, marked an epoch of progression in railway car-building which has met with universal favor at the hands of the traveling public, as shown by the popularity of this train, and the new business which has come to this road by reason of this service; and now with the operation of new coaches of still later date, more comfortable and luxurious, it is confidently expected that the popularity of the train will accordingly increase. The Pullman Palace Car Company is now building for the Lehigh Valley Railroad six new passenger coaches, which in interior and exterior finish and arrangement will eclipse anything heretofore built in this or any other country in the way of passenger cars used on regular trains for the accommodation of the public. These new cars will be run in the Black Diamond Express trains between New York and Buffalo, and will replace the coaches now used in these trains, themselves models of comfort and luxury, but considered by the company to be not good enough for the Black Diamond Express, and which it has been con-

sidered necessary to replace, with the end in view of keeping ahead of all competitors in affording the public accommodations which can not fail to be appreciated to an extent that will occasion increased patronage and consequent increased revenue. The present café, library and dining car, and the magnificent Pullman palace parlor car which have given such eminent satisfaction, will continue to run in this train, the only change of equipment being in the coaches.

THE SIMPLEST CARD CASE IN THE MARKET.

The Aluminum Novelty Company of Chicago has at last invented an aluminum card case that does away with all the objectionable features of the old book-form case. The cards are kept clean, as the case is closed all around. This case can be used for a variety of purposes. It is practicable to use them for engraved cards, and it prevents offsetting and blurring which always results from pressure. The cases are made in two sizes. The company also manufactures advertising novelties of all kinds. Its new 1900 catalogue should find a place in every printing-office. Its advertisement may be found on page 923.

EUROPEAN ENTERPRISE.

Walter Haddon, proprietor of the Caxton Type Foundry, London, England, has issued a notice to the trade, in which he states that he has just returned from America and Canada, where he has spent several months studying the question of American machinery from a printer's point of view, and that he is now in a position to give to the trade the benefit of his knowledge. The Caxton Type Foundry has, during the past month, received from Her Majesty's Government an important order for type and metal furniture on the point system. This is the first order that Her Majesty's Government has placed with a British typefoundry for type on the point system. The gold medal given by the proprietors of the *British Printer* for the most effective design for their November-December cover was won by the compositor who used type and original florettes produced at the Caxton Type Foundry.

THE A. D. FARMER & SON TYPE FOUNDRING COMPANY.

The Chicago house of A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Company recently bought out the printers' supply business of Julius Heinemann & Co., and now have running in their premises at 163-165 Fifth avenue one of the best equipped brass rule plants in the country. They have a special catalogue of plain and fancy rules which they will send on application. Another thing which Western printers will thoroughly appreciate is the fact that they are also manufacturing new and old style mahogany stereotype blocks in Chicago, and are therefore able to save customers a great deal of time, which is an important item, for where blocks are wanted they are wanted quick. The general reputation of the house is a guarantee that the goods manufactured are first-class and can be fully depended upon. The company is sending out circulars showing a number of its borders—"Florence," "Touraine," "Franklin," "Arlington" and "Outline." It is also advertising a new series of type called "Engravers' Title." This letter is made in ten sizes on seven different bodies.

"THE EMPIRE OF THE SOUTH."

An interesting and timely publication setting forth facts about the Southern States has just been issued by the Southern Railway. It is called "The Empire of the South," and gives a comprehensive exhibit of the development of this section of the country in every line of activity. It contains a discussion of the South as it was, as it is, and as to its destiny, and treats at considerable length the various interests,

such as agriculture, cotton, tobacco, iron, coal, resorts and climate. Chapters are devoted to each of the States south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, and east of the Mississippi river. In these the early history of the States is given, and the important features are touched upon, as well as the progress of the leading cities. The author of the work, Mr. Frank Presbrey, has been a student of the Southern conditions, and with the assistance of the extensive organization of the Southern Railway has been enabled to collate much that will interest the practical man who is interested or contemplates an interest in the South. The book contains 184 quarto pages, each of which is illustrated. It will be sent by mail for 15 cents, the amount required to cover the postage, if request is addressed to J. C. Beam, Jr., Northwestern Passenger Agent, 225 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois.

THE SANSPAREIL-HARRIS RULE CASE.

We show below an illustration of a new rule case which is being introduced by a Cincinnati firm, and known as the Sanspareil (without equal) Harris Rule Case. This case embodies all the possible good features in a rule case, and is destined to be the most popular rule case on the market. The size is 14¾ by 15¾ inches, two to fit in a blank case. Its walls and partitions are a trifle higher than type high,



thus protecting face of rule; rule can not fall flat; can not become wedged in; rule is easy to extract; prevents intermixing of sizes; arrangement of sizes is systematic; each case is complete, with a liberal allowance for sizes most used; is convenient size; occupies little space, and has a large capacity, every bit of space being utilized. It has "new departure" bottom, and the general construction is substantial. It is just the article printers have been looking for, as being attested by its immediate success. On sale at all foundries and supply dealers. We understand that the Hamilton Manufacturing Company has arranged to build the case, which is a guarantee that it will be constructed in best style.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We will receive want advertisements for THE INLAND PRINTER at a price of 25 cents per line for the "Situations Wanted" department, or 40 cents per line under any of the other headings. Ten words counted to the line. Price invariably the same whether one or more insertions are taken. Cash must accompany the order to insure insertion in current number. No advertisement of less than two lines accepted. Copy for this column must be in our hands not later than the 20th of the month preceding publication.

BOOKS.

A BIT, and another bit—two bits, 25 cents—brings to you a copy of my booklet on Souvenir Mailing Cards, with a set of six photogravured cards. You need it if you're interested. OTTO KNEY, Madison, Wis.

ABOUT PRICES FOR JOB PRINTING—Ramaley's New Price List. Fifth edition. Up to date. 75 cents, or two for \$1. D. RAMALEY, Box A, St. Paul, Minn.

BOOKS.

BOOK OF DESIGNS FROM TYPE, by Ed S. Ralph. We have secured a small edition of this book, which was so popular a short time ago, and will fill orders at the old price of 50 cents, postpaid, as long as the books last. **THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY**, Chicago.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST FOR JOB PRINTING. Good for any locality. A backbone stiffener. Intended for daily use. 75 cents, or two for \$1. **D. RAMALEY**, Box A, St. Paul, Minn.

CONTESTS in Typographical Arrangement, Volume I, containing 230 advertisements submitted in a contest conducted by **THE INLAND PRINTER**, the result of which was announced in May, 1899. Contains in addition to the designs the decisions of the judges, and is a valuable collection for comparison and study. 40 cents. **THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY**.

DRAWING FOR PRINTERS, a practical treatise on the art of designing and illustrating in connection with typography. Containing complete instructions, fully illustrated, concerning the art of drawing, for the beginner as well as the more advanced student, by Ernest Knauff, editor of the *Art Student*, and Director of the Chautauqua Society of Fine Arts. 240 pages; cloth, \$2, postpaid. **THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY**.

ELECTROTYPING, a practical treatise on the art of electrotyping by the latest known methods, containing historical review of the subject, full description of the tools and machinery required, and complete instructions for operating an electrotyping plant, by C. S. Partridge, superintendent of electrotyping and stereotyping for A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, Chicago, and editor Electrotyping and Stereotyping Department of **THE INLAND PRINTER**. 150 pages; cloth, \$1.50, postpaid. **THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY**.

ESTIMATING BY PERCENTAGE, by Henry E. Seeman. An exposition of a method of estimating profit and expense by percentage which has been in successful use several years. Reprinted from **THE INLAND PRINTER**. 10 cents. **THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY**, Chicago.

JOB COMPOSITION; Examples, Contrast Specimens and Criticisms Thereon, together with a brief treatise, by Ed S. Ralph. This is a book that hundreds of printers have been looking for in vain up to the present time. Specimens of letter-heads, bill-heads, cards, envelope corners, invitations, blanks, etc., are shown, and the same reset in improved form, with the weak parts pointed out. The book also contains a brief treatise on the principles of display composition. Forty pages and cover, 7 1/4 by 9 inches, neatly printed and bound. 50 cents. A book that no progressive compositor can afford to be without. **THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY**, Chicago; 150 Nassau street, New York.

MAKING READY ON JOB PRESSES, by Charles H. Cochrane. A pamphlet of 32 pages, dealing with make-ready as applied to platen presses; full instructions are given in regard to impression, tympan, overlaying and underlaying, register, inking and distribution, etc. Sent, postpaid, for 10 cents, by **THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY**, Chicago and New York.

NICHOLS' PERFECT ORDER AND RECORD BOOK for printers; saves journalizing; \$3; at foundries, or **FRED H. NICHOLS**, publisher, Lynn, Mass.

PRINTERS' CYCLOPEDIA—Eighty solid pages valuable recipes, padding and roller compositions, tables, ink reducers, varnishes, embossing, imposition of books, etc.; lifetime collection by first-class printer. 25 cents. **A. PEMBERTON**, 271 Seventh street, Buffalo, N. Y.

PROCESS YEAR BOOK, 1899; Penrose's Pictorial Annual; indispensable to photo-engravers and printers; Oscar Binner writes: "Must say it contains oceans of information and I only wish that a copy would get into the hands of every photo-engraver in this country." 78 full-page illustrations, cloth binding, \$1.50, post free. **TENNANT & WARD**, 289 Fourth avenue, New York.

PROOF-READING, a series of essays for readers and their employers, and for authors and editors, by F. Horace Teall, critical proof-reader and editor on the Century and Standard dictionaries, and editor Proof-room Notes and Queries Department of **THE INLAND PRINTER**. 100 pages; cloth, \$1, postpaid. **THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY**.

SIXTY IDEAS IN JOB COMPOSITION—By William H. Brown, containing sixty samples of everyday practical job composition, printed in ten colors on heavy enameled paper, handsomely bound; compositors will find it very useful in arrangement of type designs in office stationery; price, 50 cents. **THRASH-LICK PRINTING COMPANY**, Fort Smith, Ark.

THE INLAND PRINTER CUT AND ORNAMENT BOOK, new enlarged edition, 192 pages, over 1,600 cuts for advertisements, blotters, head and tail pieces, initials and ornaments, some of which you may need on your next job. Price, 25 cents, postpaid, which we will refund on first order for cuts amounting to \$1.

THE THEORY OF OVERLAYS, by Charles H. Cochrane; a practical treatise upon the correct method of making ready half-tone cuts and forms of any kind for cylinder presses. Reprinted from **THE INLAND PRINTER**, in pamphlet form, convenient for reference; illustrated; price, 10 cents, postpaid. Worth many times this amount to any printer or pressman. **THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY**, 212 Monroe street, Chicago; 150 Nassau street, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Letters in reply to these advertisements will be forwarded without extra charge. Specimens of work or advertising matter will not be forwarded unless necessary postage is sent us.

ADMINISTRATRIX MUST SELL first-class paying job printing plant in prosperous Ohio town; value \$4,500. **M 530, INLAND PRINTER**.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a photo-engraving plant in good running order, or will give a man with money a chance to run on percentage. Address **TEXAS BOX AND BASKET CO.**, Dallas, Tex.

FOR SALE—Modern job office, doing paying business among 40,000 people; will sell at invoice, about \$1,500; this will bear strictest investigation; satisfactory reasons for selling. **BALDWIN BROTHERS**, Rochester, Pa.

FOR SALE—First-class job printing and publishing business in St. Louis; 11 presses, and all necessary equipment for doing a high class of work; trade well established and paying. This city being on the verge of a world's fair, here is a great opportunity for party to buy an established and paying business. Poor health reason for selling. Close investigation invited. \$20,000 required. **M 549, INLAND PRINTER**.

HALF INTEREST in first-class printing and binding business; up-to-date capable man with \$2,000 to \$5,000. **M 570, INLAND PRINTER**.

JOB OFFICE and established weekly newspaper; cylinder press, motor and up-to-date outfit; Ohio; cheap. **M 555, INLAND PRINTER**.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—Clearing \$200 monthly, \$2,500; in live progressive Western city of 60,000; material new, latest up-to-date styles; good location, steady trade; side line that pays all expenses; owner engaged in other business; must sell within 90 days. **P. O. Box 641, Butte, Mont.**

MUST SELL AT ONCE—Finely equipped job printing-office in live manufacturing city of 30,000; everything up-to-date; established business; proprietor has other business interests, and must sell at once; will sell at a big sacrifice for quick action; answer at once if you mean business. **M 574, INLAND PRINTER**.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING PLANT, up-to-date, seal and rubber stamp works, for sale in a live Western city of 40,000; no competition within 400 miles; doing excellent business; price, \$2,500. **F 469, INLAND PRINTER**.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY—A perfectly equipped engraving plant in very choice location is offered for sale, for personal reasons only. Elegant business, paying big on investment; an exceptional opportunity; investigate thoroughly. **M 524, INLAND PRINTER**.

WANTED—In Duluth, Minn., photo-engraving and zinc etching institution; first-class plant desired; no competition; population 100,000. **DULUTH IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION**, Duluth, Minn.

FOR SALE.

Letters in reply to these advertisements will be forwarded without extra charge. Specimens of work or advertising matter will not be forwarded unless necessary postage is sent us.

FOR SALE—Cylinder press, bed 30 by 42, good as new, \$400; bran-new Gally Universal press, 14 by 22, just from factory, unpacked, less than jobbers' price; Sanborn Gem paper-cutter, 30-inch, good as new, \$125; 14 by 24 Carlton & Caps stereotype outfit, cheap; 15 full-size 20-case cabinets, fine condition, \$10, \$14; lot good double stands, \$1, \$1.25; large assortment job, book and wood type, like new, cheap. Retiring from business. Inquire for what you need. All sold piecemeal. **FRANK J. BOYER**, Reading, Pa.

FOR SALE—Five-horse 500-volt Bullock electric motor, almost new, \$175 cash. **MARSHALL PRINTING CO.**, Marshalltown, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Three folding machines, good as new; will fold 8, 16 or 32 pages; wide range of sizes; point machines; will sell at very low prices. Six-horse power Baxter engine and other machinery. **M 517, INLAND PRINTER**.

GEORGE P. GORDON eighth-medium press, good as new; will sell at a bargain. **F. G. CHANDLER**, Hornellsville, N. Y.

NEW OR SECONDHAND MACHINERY, presses, type and supplies; highest discount. **A. McKILLIPS**, Harrisburg, Pa.

**STEEL DIE
EMBOSSING MACHINES**

THE BLACKHALL MFG. CO., . 12 Lock Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Operated by steam-power. Price, \$1,000
Takes dies up to 2x4 inches.

We have in operation five Power Steel-Die Presses doing Embossing for the trade.

We manufacture Rotary Perforators, Knife Grinders, Stamping Presses, Fast Envelope Machinery, Litho. Stone Grinders.

Complete Bindery Outfits furnished promptly.

HELP WANTED.

Letters in reply to these advertisements will be forwarded without extra charge. Specimens of work or advertising matter will not be forwarded unless necessary postage is sent us.

COMPETENT MAN to run small ruling-machine, superintend padding, cut stock; weekly pay; write at once, stating salary wanted, etc. **SHENANGO PRINTING CO.**, Greenville, Pa.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—Several up-to-date men on catalogue and commercial work; entire plant equipped with latest faces and everything needful to produce the very highest class of work. **M 537, INLAND PRINTER.**

FOREMAN wanted for newspaper and job office; must be first-class job compositor, cylinder and job pressman, and a hustler; state experience and salary required. **E. P. WHITNEY**, Wellington, Ohio.

JOB FOREMAN—First-class compositor, experienced on high-grade, practical and profitable work; must possess originality and understand correct handling of type for the production of up-to-date and tasty typography. **M 511, INLAND PRINTER.**

JOB PRINTER—Good man, familiar with blank book and magazine advertisement work. **THE RICHMOND & BACKUS CO.**, Detroit, Mich.

JOB PRINTER WANTED—A man who can handle neat work quickly; must be thoroughly first-class; steady work. **THE CARSON-HARPER CO.**, Denver, Colo.

LINOTYPE MACHINIST-OPERATOR—Must be able to set 40,000 solid minion, eight hours, and take care of machine; night work; California town; references required. **M 511½, INLAND PRINTER.**

PRESSROOM SUPERINTENDENT wanted for large publishing house in Scotland, Scotchman preferred; applications stating experience. **M 565, INLAND PRINTER.**

PRESSMEN WANTED—Two cylinder pressmen, with large experience on first-class book and catalogue work; only sober men wanted, who can show results as to quality and amount of work. **M 537½, INLAND PRINTER.**

RULER WANTED—Young man with experience enough to go ahead under instructions, who can also work at forwarding; steady employment and a good place to work, with chance for advancement. **M 518, INLAND PRINTER.**

SALESMAN drumming lithographers, printers, etc., can add line whereon New York man earns \$1,800 yearly; free outfit. **P. O. 1371, New York.**

SALESMAN—Wanted, competent salesman in bookbinders' and leather supplies; state full particulars. **MANHATTAN, P. O. Box 672, New York city.**

WANTED—Artistic and progressive young job printer; good place and foremanship for right party. **NEWS-REPUBLICAN**, Kenton, Ohio.

WANTED—Four first-class commercial job printers. **CLARKE & COURTS**, Galveston, Tex.

WANTED—Practical bookbinder (union) who is able to run a shop; must be a good finisher. **M 563, INLAND PRINTER.**

WANTED—Reliable traveling salesman for printing and stationery house; must be competent to figure catalogue work, blank books and bank work; for northern Ohio, western Pennsylvania and New York and eastern Indiana; state experience, salary, etc. **M 548, INLAND PRINTER.**

WANTED—Salesman calling on printers, lithographers and bookbinders to carry side line on commission. **M 558, INLAND PRINTER, New York.**

WANTED—Several experienced ink salesmen who control sufficient trade to warrant liberal salaries, and with such business ability as to make the establishment of branches in all the large cities feasible if expedient. **M 539, INLAND PRINTER.**

YOUNG REPORTER—With experience on daily, who will cover outside towns for weekly; some soliciting; state experience and wages wanted. **M 591, INLAND PRINTER.**

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS RULER desires permanent position; sober, honest, reliable; experienced in all classes of work. **M 546, INLAND PRINTER.**

ALL-ROUND ELECTROTYPYER and finisher wants charge of small shop; non-union; sober. **M 560, INLAND PRINTER.**

ALL-ROUND PRINTER, long experience in job and news work; sober and reliable; union. **M 553, INLAND PRINTER.**

AN ALL-ROUND MAN, 15 years' experience, wants foremanship or management of large weekly or job shop; Michigan preferred; strictly sober; gilt-edged references, and a worker; steady situation the object. **M 590, INLAND PRINTER.**

A No. 1 half-tone and three-color process etcher wants position with first-class house. **M 547, INLAND PRINTER.**

A YOUNG woman Linotype operator wants position; 5,000 an hour; union; references. **M 536, INLAND PRINTER.**

DUPLEX PRESSMAN desires position on morning or afternoon paper; first-class. **M 577½, INLAND PRINTER.**

FOREMAN—Now in charge of daily and weekly plant, wants change of location. Sober; successful; reasonable salary; sure way of handling "position" ads. **M 514, INLAND PRINTER.**

FOREMAN OF PRESSROOM wants position with up-to-date house; good executive ability; have plant and can save house money by making rollers; married; steady; sober; union; good reference. **M 550, INLAND PRINTER.**

JOB COMPOSITOR—(English and German), sober and steady man, desires permanent position. **M 523, INLAND PRINTER.**

JOB FOREMAN—Up-to-date printer, with experience on the highest grade of artistic printing, desires engagement with a progressive firm who are anxious to improve the quality of their work. **M 559, INLAND PRINTER.**

LINO. MACHINIST, first-class workman; has own kit of tools; large experience; references; steady; I. T. U. **M 506, INLAND PRINTER.**

LINOTYPE MACHINIST—Six years' experience; sober and reliable; references; union. **M 536½, INLAND PRINTER.**

MACHINIST-PRESSMAN wants work dismantling and erecting web presses, Duplex, Potter, Hoe, Scott; price reasonable, work guaranteed. **M 577, INLAND PRINTER.**

MAN WHO CAN ILLUSTRATE practically in line and half-tone, wants inducement to install his own engraving plant. **M 561, INLAND PRINTER.**

MASTER PRINTERS—Are you in need of an experienced man in your business? As foreman or manager I can furnish practical ideas. **M 575, INLAND PRINTER, New York.**

PRACTICAL WEB PRESSMAN desires steady position; sober and reliable. **M 576, INLAND PRINTER.**

PRESSMAN desires trial; now working; best references. **M 569, INLAND PRINTER.**

PRESSMAN working in Ohio desires a change; practical on fine illustrated half-tone and color-work; can handle anything that comes into a first-class pressroom; place must be steady. **M 532, INLAND PRINTER.**

PRINTER of exceptional ability, in present position as superintendent for five years, desires to make change April 1; thorough knowledge of estimating, good executive ability, and a hustler. **M 571, INLAND PRINTER.**

PROOFREADER—With ample experience in both book and job offices, seeks permanent situation with some firm in or near New York. **M 578, INLAND PRINTER.**

ROUTER AND BLOCKER—First-class workman, ten years' experience, wishes change; refer to leading Chicago engravers. **M 567, INLAND PRINTER.**

SITUATION WANTED—A1 pressman, 16 years' experience half-tone, map, catalogue and color work; can take charge **M 568, INLAND PRINTER.**

SITUATION WANTED—As foreman of pressroom; union; sober; married; good references; willing to make employer's interests my interests. **M 562, INLAND PRINTER.**

SITUATION WANTED—Job printer, experienced, union, references, samples, best class of work; Illinois preferred. **M 573, INLAND PRINTER.**

STEREOTYPYER AND ELECTROTYPYER, 9 years' experience in Berlin, Germany, wants situation with good firm; reasonable wages. **F 490, INLAND PRINTER.**

CHALK PLATES

Simplest, Quickest and Cheapest Process of Engraving. Practically Infallible. Outfits, \$15 up. Catalogue of stereotyping machinery, proofs, etc., free.

HOKE ENGRAVING PLATE CO.,
ST. LOUIS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

STEREOTYPER—All-round man, capable of taking charge; prefer job or book work; will go anywhere. M 540, INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—By an all-round printer (also machinist-operator), a situation as foreman daily newspaper in middle West or South. M 513, INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—By experienced man, foremanship or business management of newspaper or job office; or will buy interest in Democratic or independent newspaper in county seat, and take inside management; twenty years' experience—thirteen years as owner and manager of newspaper; best of reference; prefer town of 4,000 to 10,000. R. G. WEISELL, Neosho, Mo.

WANTED—Position by an A-1 Linotype machinist, to take charge of plant of from four to six machines; generally handy on all work around newspaper; A-1 references; own tools. M 519, INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Position by cylinder and Gordon feeder; can make ready; 18 years old; first-class references. M 535, INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Position; capable of taking charge of printing-office; been foreman of weekly and daily; Linotype machinist; can make up, set ads. Would take charge of five or six machines, or do Linotype work by contract. M 510, INLAND PRINTER.

WANT TO MAKE A CHANGE—Good practical working or nonworking pressroom foreman; good, economical manager, up to date and a hustler; will guarantee to turn out good work and keep presses in good order; strictly sober and steady; good references; willing to go anywhere. M 526, INLAND PRINTER.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—Twenty-four Lewis's three-color blotter plates for others. Send specimen with inquiry. STANDARD PRINTING CO., Grand Island, Neb.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Letters in reply to these advertisements will be forwarded without extra charge. Specimens of work or advertising matter will not be forwarded unless necessary postage is sent us.

WANTED—Secondhand 20 16 C.-P. lamp, 110-volt dynamo, Lundell preferred. F. A. NORRIS, Eldora, Iowa.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A weekly newspaper in town of 800 to 1,500 inhabitants, in Michigan or northern Indiana; give full particulars. M 545, INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—150 pounds 6-point, 300 pounds 7-point, 200 pounds 8-point body type for newspaper work, secondhand. SPIRIT, Punxsutawney, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CHANCE TO LEARN THE LINOTYPE—Coöperative union class; \$25 per month; mechanism and operating taught. WASHINGTON LINOTYPE SCHOOL, 636 G street, N.-W., Washington, D. C.

ABOUT THAT NEW TYPEWRITER TYPE which prints direct from face and perfectly imitates genuine typewriter work—see insert January issue. Particulars of THE TYPEWRITER TYPE CO., Boston.

A PRINTER would make a good advertising man. He possesses one of the essential points to its complete success, namely, typography. Ad-writers make from \$25 to \$50 per week. We will teach this modern, profitable business practically by mail. Send for prospectus. THE PAGE DAVIS CO., 6th Floor, Medinah Temple, Chicago.

ANYBODY CAN MAKE CUTS with our simple transferring and etching process. Nice cuts, from prints, drawings or photos, are easily and quickly made by the unskilful, on common sheet zinc. Price of process, \$1. All material costs, at any drug store, about 75 cents. Circulars for stamp. THOS. M. DAY & SON, Hagerstown, Ind.

ARE YOU interested in stock cuts for newspaper use—any business? Get our catalogues. BARNES-CROSBY CO., 108 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

CHALK PLATES RECOATED, ½ cent per square inch; no infringement of patent. BYRON POPE & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

ILLUSTRATIONS—The best collection of half-tone and line cuts for advertising purposes, booklets, etc., in United States. Catalogue, four parts, 20 cents. (Refunded.) THE SPATULA, India street, Boston.

SUPERIOR EMBOSSING COMPOSITION at \$1 the pound, the cheapest and best embossing composition on the market. The old reliable. Sold all over the world. Embossing plates made by us will save you 50 per cent. SUPERIOR EMBOSSING PLATE AND COMPOSITION CO., 322 N. Third street, Camden, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE—By mail, 100 samples of fine jobs for a dozen of yours: want one-color jobs strikingly simple, neat or novel. PACIFIC STATES TYPE FOUNDRY, San Francisco.

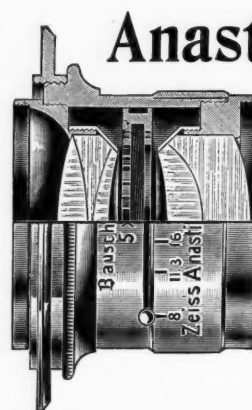
The VAN BIBBER ROLLER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Winter Rollers

<p>WE MAKE THE BEST THAT CAN BE MADE</p>	<p>We use the latest and best compressed-air system in casting, and make solid, perfect rollers by the best formulas. Established 30 years. Cincinnati is sufficient address in writing or shipping.</p>
---	--

BAUSCH & LOMB-ZEISS

Anastigmat
LensSeries
IIa.

Has demonstrated its superiority for all kinds of process-work, being in daily use by many of the best engravers. Its speed, covering power, even distribution of light and the absolute sharpness with which it reproduces every line and dot, from full size to the greatest reduction, especially commend it. Sent anywhere on trial.

BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

NEW YORK. ROCHESTER, N. Y. CHICAGO.

THE UNIVERSAL PRESS

MERRITT GALLY
INVENTOR AND SOLE PROPRIETOR
130 FULTON ST., NEW YORK

THE LATEST IMPROVED AND
BEST OF PLATEN PRESSES.
HANDLED BY ALL DEALERS.

SOLD AS A SPECIALTY BY ALL
BRANCHES OF THE AMERICAN
TYPE FOUNDERS CO.

IT STILL GROWS!

The universal satisfaction given by R. R. B. padding glue is rapidly increasing its sale. Have you tried it? Sixteen cents per pound.
ROBT. R. BURRAGE, 35 Frankfort St., New York.

NOT IN THE TRUST.

BRASS TYPE

MISSOURI BRASS TYPE F'DRY CO.
Howard and 22d Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS
PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO.
OR. 4TH & PINE STS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

YOU CAN SHARPEN OR WHET YOUR PAPER-CUTTER KNIFE

immediately without taking it out of the machine with Hoerner's "Little Wonder" Sharpener. It always preserves a perfect edge and can not injure the knife—unlike a stone that becomes uneven and dangerous to use. Lasts a lifetime. Does the work at least as quickly as it can be done any other way, and saves the time and danger of removing and resetting the knife. A boon to every printery and bindery, large or small. Only \$3. discount for cash. Descriptive circular and testimonials furnished by typefounders and dealers, or by the Inventor, J. S. HOERNER, Highland, Ill.



Dixon's - - - - Electrotyping Graphite - - - -

Used and recommended by the leading Electrotypers of the world.

Different kinds prepared for different work.

For moulding and polishing.

JOSEPH DIXON
CRUCIBLE CO.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

HARDINGE STANDARD POINTS

LET US GIVE YOU A POINT

We herewith show a method of pointing for folding machines which has been used for some years in a large publishing house, and is the most practical method we have seen. Just drive these points into the furniture where you want them with the above punch, which does not damage the round end of point. Price: Punch, 25c.; Points, \$3.50 per gross. Try them.

HARDINGE BROS., 1036 LINCOLN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

Campsie's Vest Pocket Estimate Book

The most compact and valuable estimate book on the market.

There is a place for entering every item of cost.

It is convenient and easily carried, and prevents any chance of mistake.

This estimate book is in use by more printers who do the estimating on printing than any other system.

Price, \$5.00 per dozen or 50 cents each. Send 50 cents in coin (my risk) for sample. Address

JOHN W. CAMPSIE,
MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A.
"EVENING WISCONSIN" BLDG.

Four Attractive Specialties

SUCCESSFULLY HANDLED BY PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

ALUMINUM CASES for Unperforated Cards. Pat. Dec. 5, 1899. Handsomely embossed. Three sizes: No. 1, 2½ x 4¼ in.; No. 2, 2½ x 3½ in.; No. 3, 2 x 3½ in. Sample, 10c.; with name engraved, 15c.

FOLDING BLOTTERS. Pat. July 27, '99. Can be sent flat through the mails and present an oval face when adjusted. With aluminum tops for gifts. Sample, 10c.; with name engraved, 15c. Also furnished with embossed or lithographed cards for advertising purposes. Sample, 6c.; ask for special prices on large lots.

MEMO. PADS. Aluminum case, "Memoranda" embossed on cover, and four pads in a neat box. Can be used singly for advertising. Sample box, postpaid, 20c.

ERASABLE TABLETS. Two silicate leaves, "Memoranda" embossed on aluminum cover. Firm name can be embossed for advertising. Sample, 8c.; with name on back, 13c.

"Our Trade Catcher" will tell you of other specialties for printers and stationers, salable at all seasons of the year.

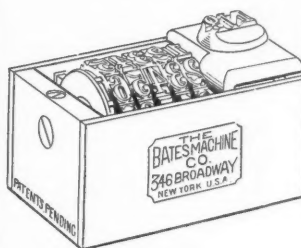
MASS. PUBLISHING CO., Everett, Mass.

273, 275, 277 MONROE STREET



CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

NEW MODEL No. 27 TYPE-HIGH NUMBERING MACHINE.



\$12.60 THE BEST MACHINE AT ANY PRICE.

No 12345
(Facsimile Impression)

Size, 1½ in. x 1½ in.
Capacity, 1 to 99,999.

Steel Figures.
Entirely Automatic.

Built to Wear.
Fully Guaranteed.

Designed to lock in the form—like a cut—and used with or without type on any printing press.

New Model No. 29—for Cash Sale Books—1 to 50 or 1 to 100 and repeat, is the most perfect device for this work.

WHAT USERS SAY.

* Equal if not superior to any machine **
WEED-PARSONS Ptg. Co.,
Albany, N. Y.

* Are giving entire satisfaction.
JOHN S. BRIDGES & Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

Think your Model No. 27 all right **
as others which cost much more **
HANN & ADAIR,
Columbus, Ohio.

* Give entire satisfaction ** work perfectly ** so easy to clean **
SHOLTY & DODD,
Springfield, Ill.

THE BATES MACHINE COMPANY,

New York Life Building, 346 Broadway, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

LONDON, ENG.—15 Tudor St., E. C.



Chalk Plates

PATENTED MAY 30, 1899.

BELL CHALK PLATE CO., 7 WORLD BLDG., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

RECOATING PLATES A SPECIALTY.

LOWEST PRICES.

Send for free circular of prices for plates, and recoating and stereotyping outfits.

We know you need it. TRY IT. It will cost you nothing if you are not satisfied with it.

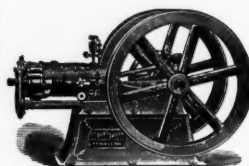


Manufactured and for sale only by

THE MCGINTY FEED GAUGE CO., DOYLESTOWN, PA.

A Common Sense Device—accurate, reliable, simple and durable—the invention of a practical printer. Greatest time-saver and most needed appliance ever attached to a press.

The Guides can be set in the fraction of a minute. Packing can be changed without danger of displacing pins. Same tympan can be used over and over again. A set will outlast a new press. Thirty days' trial given, and if not entirely satisfactory, price refunded. Send for descriptive circular and price list.



TAKE AN OLDS

gas or gasoline engine, put it on your work and if it does not fulfill our claims and satisfy you that there is no better engine on the market, send it back, without expense to you. Our electric and tube igniters are unsurpassed. Our self-contained engines are most convenient.

Free Illustrated Catalogue.

OLDS MOTOR WORKS, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Mich.: Office and Factory, 1310 Jeff. Ave.

Lansing, Mich.: Factory.

Before Removal.

COUNTRY CYLINDER PRESS

—AT—
EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS!

REBUILT COMPLETE.

A postal brings Illustrations,
Terms and Prices.

Now—Write!

CONNER, FENDLER & CO.

New York City.

Why not try

LEATHERETTE and FELTINE?

If you have tried them before, why not come again and discover the improvements we have made?

PEGAMOID LEATHERETTE...

A new article, can be cleansed with water if soiled in process.

Price and Samples on application.

A. W. POPE & CO., Manufacturers and Agents,
45 High Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Bound Volumes of The Inland Printer at less than cost.

Volume IV, October, 1886, to September, 1887; Volume XV, April, 1895, to September, 1895; Volume XVII, April, 1896, to September, 1896.

\$1.00 Each Transportation to be paid by the purchaser.

The information in these books is worth many times the price, which does not cover cost of binding. Order early if you wish to secure one.

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212-214 Monroe Street, Chicago.



ROSENOW & COMPANY
PHONE HAR. 130
GENERAL ENGRAVERS
373 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO.

SEND FOR

The Inland Printer Cut and Ornament Book

192 pages; 1,628 cuts.
25 cts., postpaid; we refund the 25 cts.

INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

150 Nassau St., New York.
212 Monroe St., Chicago.



113 PURCHASE ST.
50 HARTFORD ST.
BOSTON-MASS.

Job Composition...

A book that no progressive compositor can afford to be without.

Specimens of letter-heads, bill-heads, cards, envelope corners, invitations, blanks, etc., are shown, and the same reset in improved form, with the weak parts pointed out. The book also contains a brief treatise on the principles of display composition.

Forty pages and cover, 7 3/4 by 9 inches, neatly printed and bound. 50 cents.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

Chicago.

THIS IS A SPECIMEN OF OUR

40c. CUT BLACK

*Highly Recommended
by Hundreds of Testi-
monials. We give the
best always at moder-
ate prices* ❀ ❀ ❀

*We Manufacture any
Goods you want, and
Remember—Always
the Best* ❀ ❀ ❀



*Half the Railroads in
the country specify*

**OKIE'S
COPYING INK**

*in contracts. Why?
Because it is the best*

WE SELL

News Ink, - - 4c.

(By the Barrel)

Peerless Book, - 15c.

*Specimen books and
price list on application*

F. E. OKIE & CO. KENTON PLACE
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE PRINTING INKS



Sample Books vs. Specimen Books.

THE above is a picture of our new specimen book, which we wish to place in the hands of all bona-fide purchasers of printing inks.

We have been much complimented on its appearance. Some of our customers have told us it is the handsomest ink specimen book ever issued. Knowing the money and pains some ink manufacturers spend on their specimens, we doubt this. But we do confidently claim that it is the handsomest real *sample* book of inks ever offered to the printing trade.

Very few specimen books of inks are really sample books. They show specimens of inks, but these are so disguised by special treatment that they are not fair samples. The man who buys an ink, taking the impression of it in the specimen book to be a sample, is disappointed. The ink when delivered does not come up to sample.

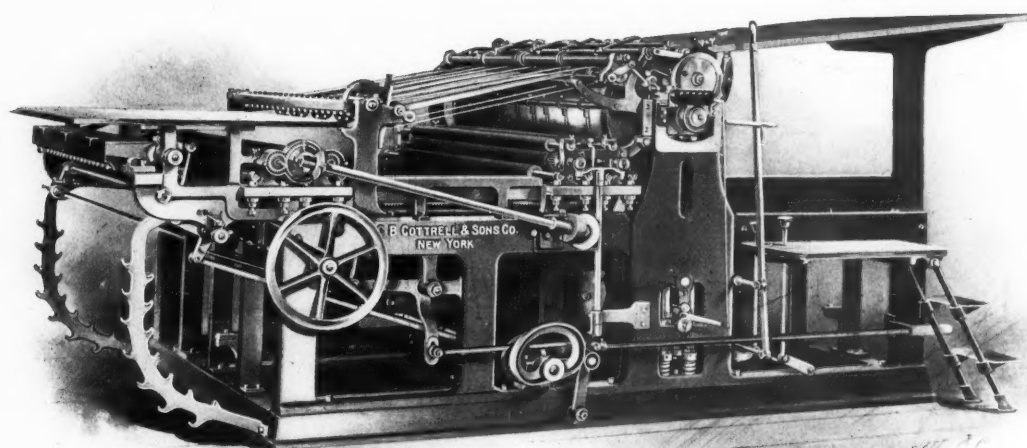
Our book is gotten up on a different plan entirely. We show nothing but actual samples. Here are the real inks: no tricks of the trade or special treatments used to show them off. Ordinary presses and regular methods made these specimens; the same means will produce the same results for you.

This is a fact of great value to the careful ink buyer. When he comes to realize that he can safely order by the specimens we show, we think he will prize our book. He may forgive it for not being the handsomest one out.

Our book would rather tell the truth than take first prize in a beauty show.

F. E. OKIE COMPANY,

Kenton Place,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.



Almost.

There are men in this world who are almost successful, almost religious, almost well, almost happy.

But a miss is as good as a mile. A recruit who is 5 feet 9½ inches in height, when the standard is 5 feet 10 inches, is rejected just as surely as if he were only 4 feet in height. It is of little avail how valiant, and how strong, and how experienced, and how willing to fight he may be. He is not up to the standard the law requires, and so he is rejected.

If you run and jump 7 feet after a ferry boat leaving the dock, and the ferry boat is 7½ feet away, you fall into the water just as surely as a little child who only jumps one foot; and you sink just as deep, for you both go to the bottom.

"Almost" is a dangerous word. It looks so large and is really so weak. What you require is a certainty. You want to be assured. You want definite answers. You want definite things.

The Cottrell Two-Revolution Printing Press is a definite thing. The Cottrell name-plate is never affixed to anything but the *very best*. It is the machinery which costs at the start all that it will cost for years to come. There are no after-claps of expense, no repairs, no broken parts to be replaced. You pay for perfect service and you get it.

But with a press "almost as good as the Cottrell" you are nowhere.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons Co.

41 Park Row, New York.

279 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

Albany Department,

No.

Order _____
Terms _____

Petroleum Products,

Albany, N. Y. _____ *190* _____

Sold to _____

Shipped via _____

Delivered from _____ *Warehouse* _____

THIS handsome script heading is printed from a Cerotype.
Our plates can be used on any cylinder or job press,
giving results equal to lithographed work. Full par-
ticulars, prices, etc., given upon application.

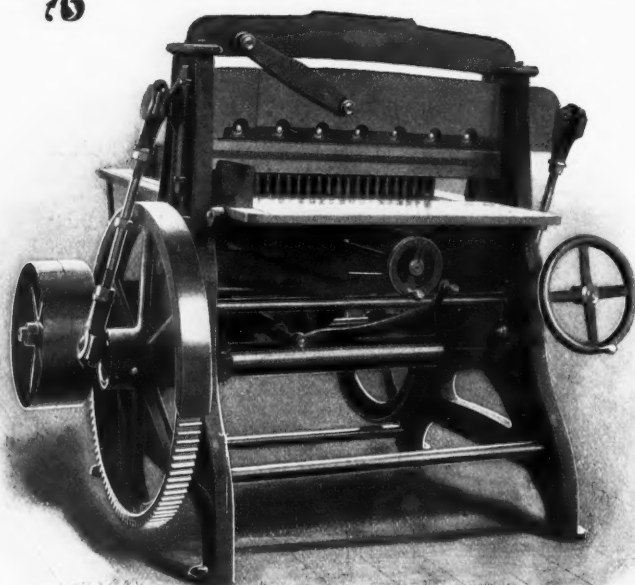
We will help you to secure orders by furnishing handsome sketches free of charge.

FRANK McLEES & BROS.,

We are the only Makers of Cerotypes.

216 William Street, NEW YORK.

SECOND machines to previous users prove
the **BROWN & CARVER CUTTERS** are
Profit Producers.



**Oswego
Machine
Works**

OSWEGO, N. Y.

SELLING AGENTS:

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, 17-23 Rose St., New York.
C. R. CARVER, 25 North Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.
T. E. KENNEDY & Co., 414 E. Pearl St., Cincinnati, O.
MILLER & RICHARD, 7 Jordan Street, Toronto, Can.
AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS Co., 405 Sansome Street,
San Francisco.

Chicago Store, . . . 319 Dearborn St.

J. M. IVES, Manager.

A. D. FARMER & SON TYPE FOUNDING COMPANY

MAKERS OF PRINT-
ING TYPE, BRASS
RULES, LEADS, SLUGS
METAL FURNITURE
AND BRASS TYPE



NEW DRESSES FOR NEWSPAPERS
AND MAGAZINES :::::::::::
COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR BOOK
AND JOB OFFICES OF ANY SIZE
:::::::::::::::::::
MACHINERY AND WOOD FURNI-
TURE IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE
SHIPMENT :::::::::::::::

NEW YORK...63-65 Beekman St.
CHICAGO...163-165 Fifth Ave.

Send for New 1900 Specimen Book

Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons

PAPER WAREHOUSES
32, 34 & 36 BLEECKER ST.
20 BEEKMAN STREET
===== NEW YORK =====

CARRY IN STOCK THE LARGEST LINE OF
STANDARD GRADES AND HIGH QUALITY

Novelties in Cover Papers



Book Papers, White and Colored,
All Finishes.

Coated Papers of every description.

Writings, Ledgers,

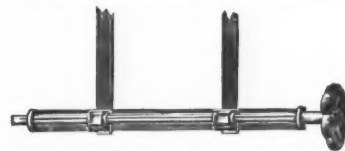
Bonds, Parchments,

Gravure, Plate Chrome,

Specialties in Thin Papers,

Cardboard of all kinds.

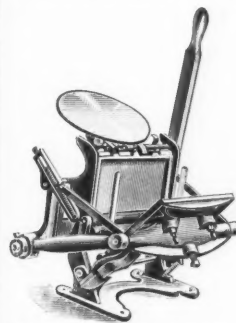
PATENT GRIPPER BAR



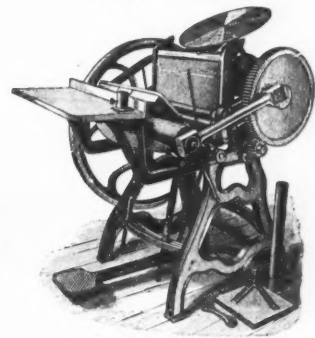
To shift grippers, give knob on side one-eighth turn, shift grippers, turn knob again and both grippers are tight. No wrench required.

Hand-Lever Presses.

Foot Presses.



Four sizes made; \$15 and up.



Five sizes made; \$65 and up.

....DEALERS INVITED....

New Champion Press Co.

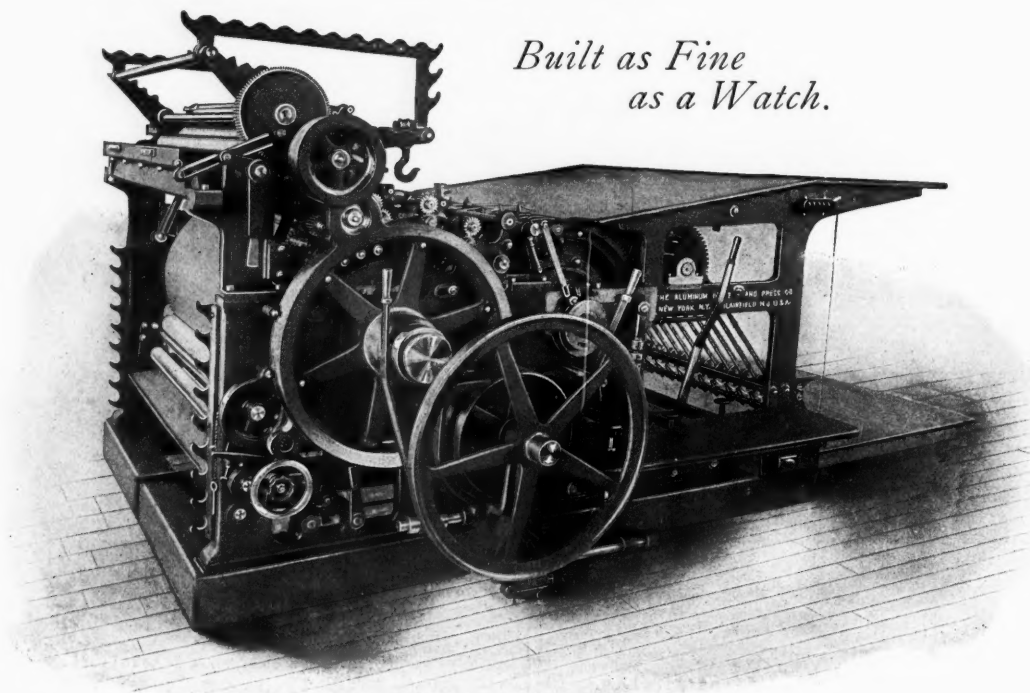
C. OLMESDAHL, MANAGER.

Machinists and Manufacturers of Job Printing Presses.

175 Grand Street,

NEW YORK.

The Alumographic Rotary



*Built as Fine
as a Watch.*

AMONG THE USERS OF OUR PRESSES ARE THE FOLLOWING CONCERNS:

The Milwaukee Litho. & Engraving Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	The National Folding Box & Paper Co., New Haven, Conn.
The J. Ottmann Litho. Co., New York.	The Munson & Co., " "
The Sackett & Wilhelms Litho. & Ptg. Co., "	The Forbes Litho. Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.
The Gray Litho. Co., "	The Friedenwald Co., Baltimore, Md.
Trautmann, Bailey & Blampey, "	The Howell Litho. Co., Hamilton, Ont.
The Orcutt Co., "	The Canada Eng. & Litho. Co., Montreal, Can.
The Brett Litho. Co., "	Mardon Son & Hall, Bristol, Eng.
The Stecher Litho. Co., Rochester, N. Y.	The Printing Machinery Co., London, Eng.
The Karle Litho. Co., " "	Compton & Sons Litho. & Ptg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
The Rochester Litho. Co., " "	E. S. & A. Robinson & Co., Bristol, Eng.
The Globe Sign Co., Akron, Ohio.	Seiter & Kappes, New York City.
The Goes Litho. Co., Chicago, Ill.	Monasch Litho. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
The Carqueville Litho. Co., " "	Brooks Bank Note Co., Springfield, Mass.
The Buxton & Skinner Staty. Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Kabushiki Kwaisha Toyo Insatsu Kwaisha, Kioto, Japan.
The Calvert Litho. Co., Detroit, Mich.	

What stronger recommendation can our press have than the above list of the foremost lithographers in the United States, Canada, England and Japan, who have adopted the Aluminum Rotary Printing Press.

We control all patents for surface printing from Aluminum. All presses using Aluminum are subject to licenses granted through our agents.

The Aluminum Plate & Press Co.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 87 Nassau St.

LONDON OFFICE, 28 Queen St., E. C.

Works: Plainfield, N. J.

WESEL QUALITY

[ONE WORD SUGGESTS THE OTHER]

AND MODERATE PRICES

FOR THE ADVANCED PRINTER

Self-Inking Proof Presses (hundreds in use); complete line of equipments for Linotype offices; Linotype Slug Cutter (\$12); Patent Linotype All-Brass Galleys, self-locking; Patent Iron Grooved Block for those who print from plates—it will supersede all other styles of stereo blocks; Iron Imposing Surfaces; Iron Case Stands and Racks; Electric Welded Chases; Hand Presses; Printers' Saw Table (\$70); Paper Cutters; Card Cutters; Rule and Lead Cutters; Galleys of all kinds; Brass Rule, and Printers' Tools of every description, all our own make, all WESEL QUALITY.

Most Complete Stock of
Printing Machinery and
Material in America.

COMPLETE OUTFITS
a Specialty.

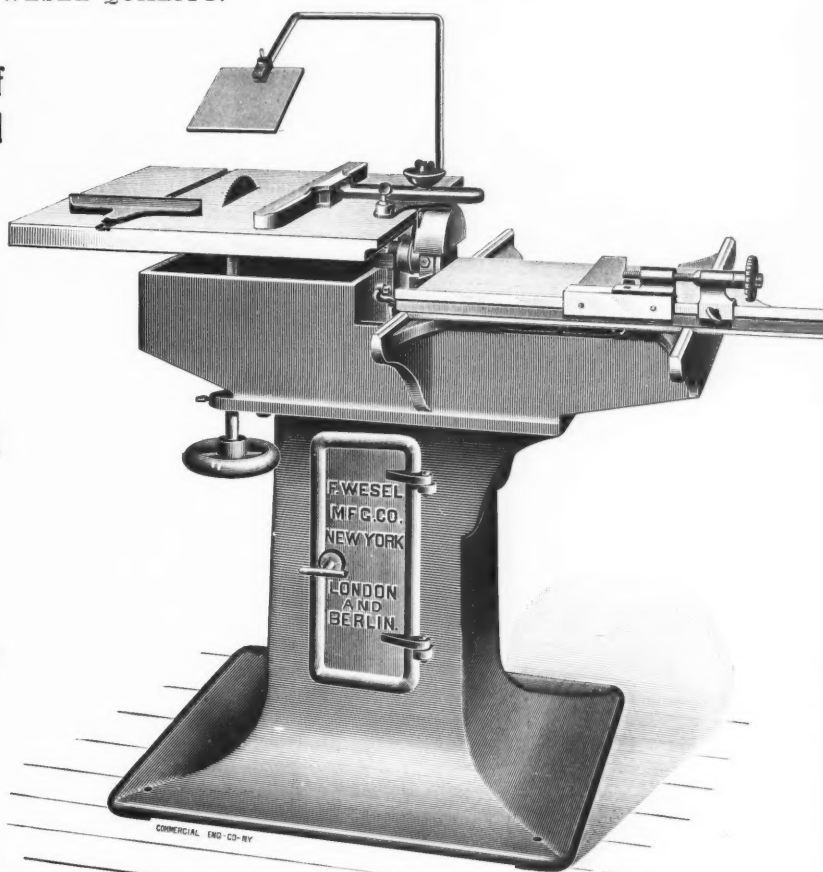
Our Prices are the Lowest
for same quality.

F. Wesel Mfg. Co.

82-84 Fulton Street
New York

LONDON AGENT:
PRINTING MACHINERY CO., LTD.,
15 Tudor Street, E. C.

BERLIN AGENTS:
FISCHER & KRECKE,
16 Friedrich Strasse.



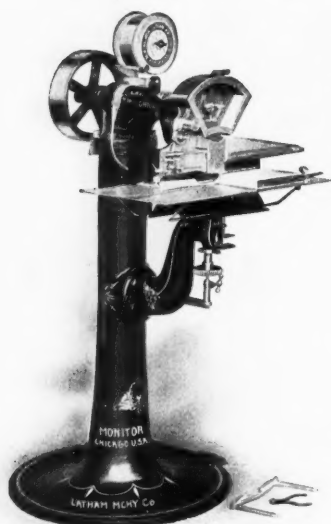
WESEL COMBINED SAW TABLE AND TRIMMER.

COMPLETE LINE OF MACHINERY FOR ELECTROTYPERS, STEREOTYPERS AND PHOTO-ENGRAVERS

SEND FOR CATALOGUES

BUY ONLY THE BEST

—We Make It.



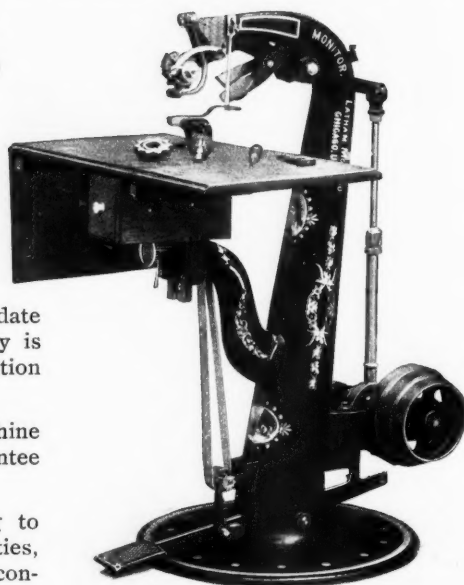
No. 1—20th Century Monitor Stitcher.
Capacity, 1 sheet to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Monitor Machinery

Is used in all up-to-date offices. Our machinery is giving the best satisfaction everywhere.

WE manufacture every machine we advertise, and guarantee them.

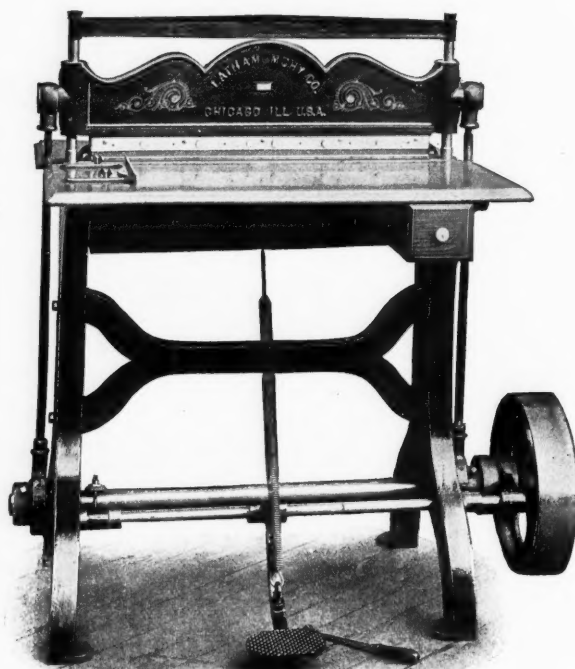
WE are continually adding to our number of specialties, sparing no expense in constructing them on first-class mechanical principles.



Combined Steam and Foot Power Monitor Numbering and Paging Machine.



Multiplex Monitor Punching Machine.



Monitor, Extra Heavy, Power Perforator.

Let us send you details. Write for Catalogue, Secondhand Lists, Terms, etc.

LATHAM MACHINERY CO. 197-201 SOUTH CANAL STREET, CHICAGO
NEW YORK STORE—8 Reade St. LONDON, ENG.—Printing Machinery Co., Ltd.

Announcement

THE advertising department of the Neidich Process Company begs to announce to the printing fraternity that it has about completed plans for an elaborate campaign of advertising for the benefit of its lessees, in which it will seek to educate the business men of the country to the profitable use of its well-known typewritten letters. Experience gained by the direct control over the production of nearly a million letters each week enables it to lay before every business man a plan by which he can get new business through the mails at a minimum of cost.



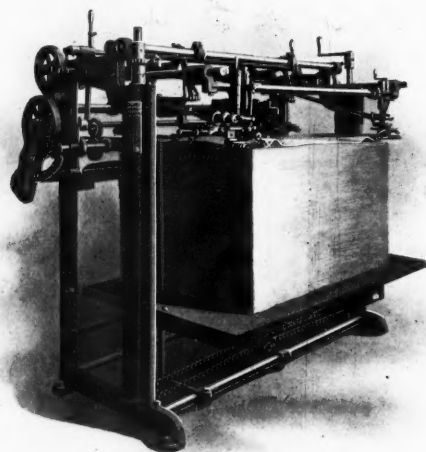
Large returns have always followed this form of advertising, and the only regret is that there are still a few of the smaller cities in which there is no printer representing us to reap the harvest from the seed we are sowing.

May be the other man is writing us while you are thinking. If he gets our contract you will be too late, as we give *exclusive* rights.

The Neidich Process Co.
730-732-734 Drexel Building
PHILADELPHIA

The Dexter Folders Feeder

— For —
Folders
Printing Presses
Ruling Machines



Giving
Unqualified
Satisfaction.
200
In Use.

NEW YORK, 127 DUANE STREET
 CHICAGO, 315 DEARBORN STREET
 BOSTON, 12 PEARL STREET
 LONDON, 46 FARRINGTON STREET
 TORONTO, 28 FRONT ST., WEST

DEXTER AUTOMATIC FEEDING MACHINE.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY

DEXTER FOLDER CO., Pearl River, N. Y.

Queen City



INKS

Are
Unrivalled.

OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS OF

Blacks...

"H. D.," "LUMBERMAN," "E. B.," etc., still lead, the formulas having undergone no change. They have stood the test of time, and can be relied upon.

WE GUARANTEE the Quality and Working and Lasting Properties of all our goods.

CHICAGO,
 345 Dearborn Street.

Our **Colored Ink Department**

has been radically improved, and we are in position to fill orders, large or small, for every kind of INK—Lithograph, Half-tone, Poster, Bag, etc.

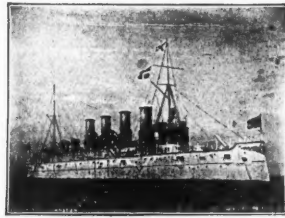
Write for Prices and Sample Sheets.

QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

When You See

**THIS
TRADE-
MARK**



You will know that it stands for
THE BEST GRADES of



Black AND
Colored
Inks

Columbia Printing Ink Company, Inc.

C. J. DUNN, Manager.

Telephone,
1135 Williamsburg.

292 Flushing Ave.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

When in Want

OF BOOKBINDERS'
MACHINERY

Call on Us.

WE HANDLE NONE BUT THE BEST

ACME CUTTERS
BROWN FOLDERS
MONITOR STITCHERS
JACQUES SHEARS
ELLIS BACKERS
AUTOMATIC FEEDERS

AND A FULL LINE

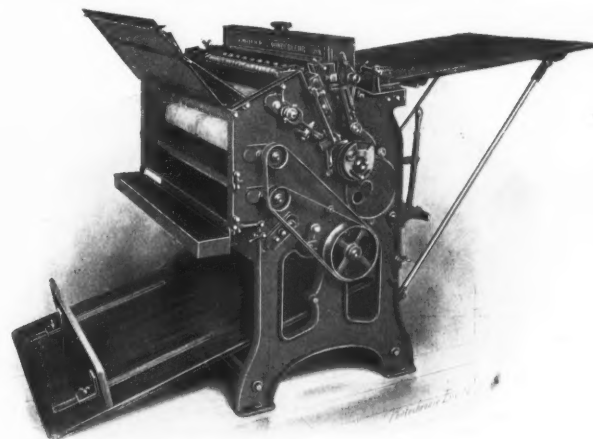
Weld & Sturtevant

199 So. Canal St.
CHICAGO

12 Reade St., cor. Elm
NEW YORK

The Emmerich Bronzing Machine...

Over 2,000 of these
Machines in use



SIZES

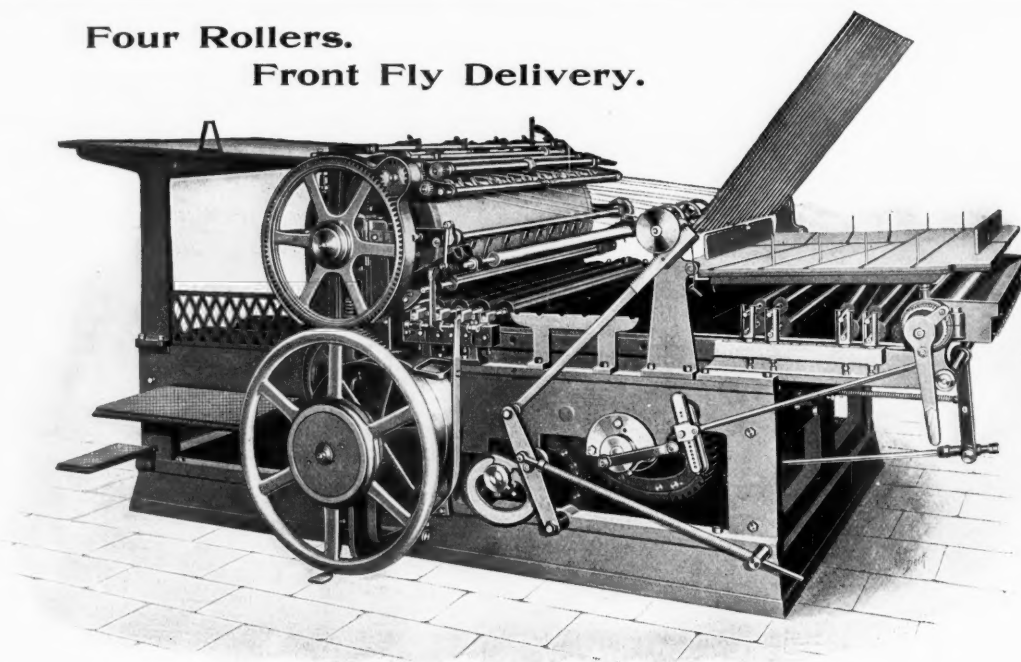
12 x 20—14 x 25—16 x 30—25 x 40—28 x 44—34 x 50—36 x 54—40 x 60—64 x 44

Emmerich & Vonderlehr 191-193 Worth Street
New York City

THE WHITLOCK NEW CRANK MOVEMENT TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

Four Rollers.

Front Fly Delivery.



... SIZES ...		
Bed Inches.	Form Covered.	Sheet.
45 x 62	40 x 58	42 x 60
43 x 56	38 x 52	40 x 54
39 x 52	34 x 48	36 x 50
35 x 47	30 x 43	32 x 45
29 x 42	24 x 38	26 x 40

EMBODYING THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE FEATURES:

Swiftest, Smoothest Running and Most Durable Bed Motion. Extreme Rigidity of Impression. Absolute Register. Perfect Distribution. Driven Angle Rollers. Trued Box Type Bed. Continuous Cylinder Surface. Tipping Fountain. Adjustable Quadruple Air Springs. Smooth Sweep of Fly. Four Full-length Tracks. Trip Motion. Back-up Motion. Hinged Roller Frame, with Roller Offset Device. : : : : : :

... MANUFACTURED BY ...

THE WHITLOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.

SALES OFFICES

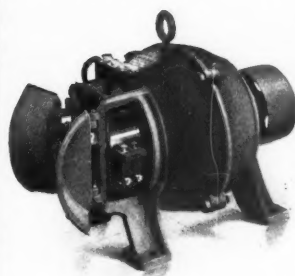
NEW YORK, 132 TIMES BUILDING. BOSTON, 10 MASON BUILDING. CHICAGO, 706 FISHER BUILDING.
WORKS—DERBY, CONN.

SOUTHERN AGENTS:

J. H. SCHROETER & BRO., 39 W. Mitchell St., ATLANTA, GA.

EUROPEAN AGENTS:

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN, 46 FARRINGTON ST., LONDON, ENG.

LUNDELL**MOTORS**

RELIABLE

ECONOMICAL

THE SUCCESSFUL PRINTER

Is the one who always aims to be the best printer. He never allows another to surpass him in producing good work. Modern ideas, latest inventions and up-to-date methods are constantly sought by him who forges his way ahead. The use of Lundell Motors has enabled many a printer to pass his competitor and get the job. Why? Because the motors are attached individually to each press and machine and save money in the running expense account. There is no waste power. One press can be operated without running the whole plant. The motors being attached to the presses, there is no dirt, oil, etc., dropping from the shafting, pulleys and belting. There is no deterioration of stock from dirt. The premises are clean and the printer turns out neater work and increases his reputation for fine printing. The compositor and pressman take more pride in their work when given better facilities. Use the Lundell Motors and the business will increase. Catalogue 351 tells the story.

CLEAN

SAFE

SPRAGUE ELECTRIC COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES: 527-531 West 34th Street, NEW YORK CITY

WORKS: Bloomfield, N. J., and New York City

CHICAGO OFFICE: Fisher Building

BOSTON OFFICE: 275 Devonshire St.

EMPIRE SEPARATE LEAF PRICE BOOKS

PATENT
APPLIED FOR

WE HAVE JUST BROUGHT OUT UNDER THE ABOVE NAME A LINE OF GOODS WHICH WILL FILL A LONG-FELT WANT, i.e., A PRACTICAL PRICE BOOK WHICH WILL NEVER HAVE TO BE THROWN ASIDE AS USELESS THROUGH BEING "OUT-OF-DATE." WHAT A BOON TO ANY AND ALL WHO BUY OR SELL GOODS OF ANY KIND.

DESCRIPTION—ANY NUMBER OF LEAVES OF FINE BOND PAPER YOU MAY NEED UP TO A HUNDRED (THE BOOKS HAVE A HUNDRED TO START), WHICH YOU CAN INSERT OR REMOVE AT WILL.

AN INDEX (EXTENSION TABS) OF YELLOW PAPER TO MARK THE BEGINNING OF EACH LETTER OF THE ALPHABET.

BOUND IN RED IMITATION RUSSIA OR BLACK SEAL AND ASSORTED IN SIZES TO SUIT ALL.

THEY SELL AT SIGHT, SO GET SOME FOR STOCK AT ONCE FROM THE MANUFACTURERS

BOORUM & PEASE COMPANY

MAKERS FOR THE TRADE ONLY

101 and 103 Duane Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Lithographic Work on an ordinary press by an ordinary printer....

Litho-Cerotypes are relief plates by our new wax-engraving process.

These plates are type high and can be used on any ordinary printing-press.

They take no more make-ready than type, and the results are far brighter, cleaner and snappier than any lithographed work on stone ever produced.

The cost is within reason, and the Litho-Cerotype is your property. The next time the work comes in, the profit is increased the amount of the first outlay and you are not dependent on any one.

These Litho-Cerotypes will stand seventy thousand impressions if you handle them half right.

We are map, script and diagram engravers as well.

Stock plates of the following maps in colors, from which we will sell duplicate plates, will print on any press.

Size of maps:

Cuba, 13 x 20 in.

Cuba and Puerto Rico, 6 x 7½ "

Philippines, 5¾ x 8¾ "

Bormay & Co., Engravers, All Processes,

Telephone, 371 John.

64 Fulton St., New York.

BRONSON'S BARGAIN LIST OF PRINTERS' MACHINERY ... NOW IN... All our Secondhand Machinery is thoroughly and carefully rebuilt and guaranteed. WAREHOUSE.

SECONDHAND PRESSES.

March 1, 1900.

TWO REVOLUTION.

- 237—43x56 Two-Revolution Cottrell & Babcock, 4 rollers, rack and cam and table distribution, air springs, rear delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures. REBUILT.
- 268—42x60 Two-Revolution Potter, 4 rollers, table distribution, air springs, rear delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures.
- 280—36x52 Two-Revolution Potter, air springs, 4 rollers, rack and cam and table distribution, rear delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures.
- 281—43x56 Two-Revolution Campbell, wire springs, 2 rollers, table distribution, front delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures.
- 282—34x50 Two-Revolution Campbell, wire springs, table distribution, 2 rollers, front delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures. REBUILT.
- 284—37x52 Two-Revolution Campbell, wire springs, table distribution, 4 rollers, front delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures.
- 298—41x60 Two-Revolution Campbell, 4 rollers, rack and cam and table distribution, wire springs, front delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures.
- 386—38x55 Two-Revolution Scott, 4 rollers, table distribution, air springs, rear delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures. REBUILT.
- 389—37x52 Two-Revolution Cottrell, 4 rollers, table distribution, air springs, rear delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures.
- 409—45x60 Two-Revolution Hoe, 4 rollers, air springs, table distribution, rear tapeless delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures. REBUILT.
- 419—23x30 Two-Revolution Pony Campbell, 2 rollers, wire springs, table distribution, front delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures.

THREE REVOLUTION.

- 203—40x54 Three-Revolution Taylor, air springs, steam and overhead fixtures. (Press suitable for newspaper work.)
- 265—37x54 Three-Revolution Taylor, air springs, tape delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures.

STOP CYLINDERS.

- 261—34x48 Hoe Stop Cylinder, 6 rollers, rear delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures.

- 341—37x52 Cottrell Stop Cylinder, 6 rollers, table distribution, front chain delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures. REBUILT.

DRUM CYLINDERS.

- 226—24x29 Hoe Pony Drum Cylinder, tape delivery, wire springs, rack and screw distribution, steam and overhead fixtures.
- 223—17x21 Hoe Pony Drum, 2 rollers, wire springs, tape delivery, steam and overhead fixtures. REBUILT.
- 214—24x29 Country Campbell, 2 rollers, table distribution, tape delivery, wire springs, steam and overhead fixtures.
- 262—17x21 Hoe Pony Drum, 2 rollers, wire springs, tape delivery, steam and overhead fixtures.
- 270—20x25 Country Campbell, 2 rollers, table distribution, tape delivery, steam and overhead fixtures.
- 276—36x52 Potter Drum, wire springs, table distribution, 2 rollers, tape delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures.
- 279—37½x52 Hoe Drum, rack and screw distribution, 2 rollers, tapeless delivery, wire springs, side steam and overhead fixtures.
- 288—17x22 Potter Drum, wire springs, rack and screw distribution, tapeless delivery, 2 rollers, side steam and overhead fixtures. REBUILT.
- 289—33x50 Taylor Drum, air springs, table distribution, 2 rollers, tape delivery.
- 382—33x46 Babcock Country Drum, 2 rollers, rack and screw distribution, tapeless delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures.

OSCILLATORS.

- 349—39x53 Campbell Oscillator Job and Book Press, rack and table distribution, 4 rollers, front delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures. REBUILT.
- 381—31x43 Campbell Oscillator, 4 rollers, table distribution, front delivery, side steam and overhead fixtures. REBUILT.

The largest and best stock of cylinder and job presses on earth. Nothing advertised that is not actually in my warehouse. Every machine guaranteed thoroughly rebuilt, and in first-class condition. My storeroom is ample for the display of machinery. Call and satisfy yourself at any time or write for descriptive prices.

Telephone, Main 224.

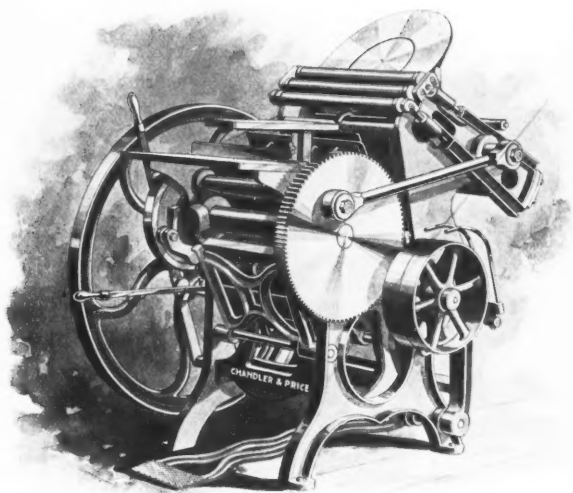
BRONSON'S PRINTERS' MACHINERY HOUSE,
54 North Clinton Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

H. BRONSON,
Manager.

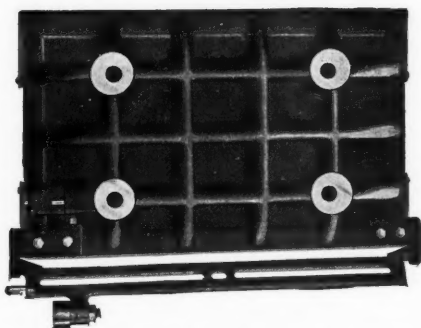
Strength

IS AN ESSENTIAL OF A
PERFECT PLATEN PRESS.
IT IS ONE OF THE LEAD-
ING CHARACTERISTICS OF
THE

CHANDLER & PRICE..... **JOBBER**



ONE REASON....



Thickest at point of greatest strain.

IS FOUND in the construction of the platen. It has more metal than the platen of any other make of Gordon presses. The construction is convex, heavily ribbed, and thickest in the center at the point of greatest strain—as shown in the illustration. The tympan rests on a perfect surface and the gripper bars and platen ears are of malleable iron, a metal much tougher and more expensive than cast iron. The construction secures firmness, rigidity, perfect impression—making possible perfect register and perfect work in every way besides insuring



Durability

ONE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS
AND ECONOMIC FEATURES OF
THE CHANDLER & PRICE PRESS.

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY, with Perfect Mechanical Construction, make a press always ready and equal to any demand or any emergency.

THE CHANDLER & PRICE CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.
MAKERS

THE J. W. O'BANNON COMPANY

Agents for
HOLLISTON
LINEN-FINISH
BOOK CLOTHS and
BUCKRAMS, also
KERATOL
Imitation Leather

**Manufacturers of Book Cloth, and
Dealers in Bookbinders' Supplies**

74 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK

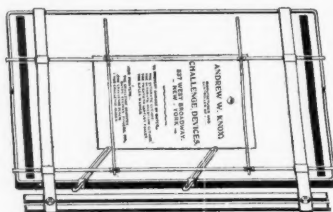
Book Cloth Factory
DROWNVILLE, R. I.

Cable Address
Obannonco, New York

THE CHALLENGE GRIPPERS BEARERS. PUNCH.... SHIELD....

Of course you've heard of them. If not, just look up some previous issue of the best journal for printers ever published, or send for circulars.

Apologies to all whose wants we have not attended to. We expect to catch up with orders and requests very soon.



The Challenge Bearers (mounted on chase) working over steel bands of The Challenge Grippers—the favorite method.

ANDREW W. KNOX, Challenge Devices, 337 West Broadway, NEW YORK.

The Keen Edge and
Wearing Qualities of the

Lancaster Paper Knives

Give the best results, and the second order, which we are always after.



THEY ARE FULLY WARRANTED.

LANGASTER MACHINE & KNIFE WORKS - - LANGASTER, N. Y.

L. Martinson & Co... Machinists.

**Printers' and Bookbinders'
Machinery a Specialty.**

196 and 198 SOUTH CLARK STREET,
Sixth Floor, Rear...

CHICAGO.

THE RULE CASE OF THE FUTURE



Embodies all possible Good Features in a Rule Case

PLYMOUTH PAPER CO
HOLYOKE, MASS.

**Writing Papers,
Bonds, Ledgers
and Linens.**
All
Grades.

WHITMORE MFG. CO.
HOLYOKE, MASS.

MANUFACTURE BEST GRADES OF

**Surface Coated Papers
AND
Card Board**

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
LITHOGRAPHING
AND THREE-COLOR WORK.

SLADE, HIPPE & MELOY

139 Lake Street,
Chicago,

Agents for....

KERATOL

The best imitation of leather made.
Send for samples and prices.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

H. GRIFFIN & SONS,

**Bookbinders' and
Pocketbook Makers'
Supplies....**

We carry large assortment of Imported Marble
Papers. Send for sample book.

INDEX TABS. FLEXIBLE GLUE.

Agents for Keratol and Skiverette.

75 and 77 Duane Street, NEW YORK CITY.

CARBON BLACK

MADE BY
GODFREY L. CABOT
BOSTON, MASS

ECLIPSE.
ELF.
SUNSET.
BANNER.

I manufacture all my Papers, both full
and semi, thin and thick, in three qualities.

Black and Colored Carbon Papers

Send for Samples.

HOWARD WHITFIELD,

Factory—52 and 54 Hudson St., Jersey City.
New York Salesroom, . . . 123 Liberty Street.
Chicago Office, 115 Dearborn Street.

Trade Price, 20 x 30—\$12, \$14 and \$16 per 500
sheets. Special price on quantities.



CHICAGO OFFICE:
207 SOUTH CANAL STREET.



Foot Power Perforator.

THE BLACK & CLAWSON CO.

HAMILTON, OHIO,

BUILDERS OF IMPROVED...

Paper and Pulp Mill Machinery...

INK MILLS.....

PERFORATORS.

Saturating and Drying Machinery,
Plating Machines,
Special Machinery, etc.

Write us for prices and further particulars.

WM. J. ALEXANDER, Pres. GEO. T. SCHUSTER, Vice-Pres.
F. J. WELCH, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHICAGO ELECTROTYPE & STEREOTYPE CO.

Half-Tone, Designing,
Zinc Etching, etc.

ILLUSTRATING Fine Book and Catalogue
Work a specialty.

149-155 Plymouth Place,
CHICAGO.

Telephone,
Harrison 612.

National Electrotpe Company,



PROCESS ENGRAVING
AND ELECTROTYPING.

OUR SPECIALTY

Is Nickel-Plated Half-Tone
Electrotypes.

We guarantee them to be just as good as the
original plates.

300-306 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Silver
Medal
and
Diploma

ALL BOOKBINDERS'
MATERIALS

The

J. L. Shoemaker & Co.

National
Export
Exposi-
tion, 1899

15 South Sixth Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

New Jersey Wire Stitcher

The Best Wire Stitcher

KAST & EHINGER

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING INKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHAS. HELLMUTH

MANUFACTURING AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.
Office and Factory, 46-48 E. Houston St., New York.
CHICAGO OFFICE AND FACTORY: WELLS BUILDING, 357 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

Three-color Process
and Proving Inks a
specialty.

IMPORTERS OF

BRONZE POWDERS
AND LITHOGRAPHIC
SUPPLIES.

The Oldest Engraving House
In America

The
Best
Too



Good
Work
Only

THE BECK ENGRAVING COMPANY
-147-149-151 N. 10TH ST. PHILA-PA-



Inland Printers! Write To THE STANDARD ENGRAVING CO of New York 61 Ann Street

C. W. CRUTSINGER

MANUFACTURER OF

Printers' Rollers

AND COMPOSITION

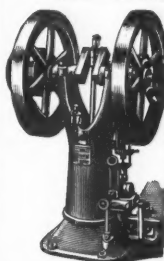
OUR ELASTIC TABLETING GLUE
IS THE BEST ON THE MARKET

21-23 South Third Street
ST. LOUIS ... MISSOURI

This Beats Wind, Steam or Horse Power.

WE OFFER THE

Webster Gas Engine,



2 1/2 actual horse-power,
for \$150, less 10 per cent
discount for cash. Built
on the interchangeable
plan. Built of the best
material. Made in lots of
100, therefore we can make
the price. Boxed for ship-
ment, weight 800 pounds.
Made for gas or gasoline.
Write for Special Catalog.
WEBSTER MFG. CO.
1073 W. 15TH ST. CHICAGO.
Eastern Branch, 35a Dey St., New
York City. Southern Agts., Boland
& Geschwind Co., Ltd., S. Peter and
Lafayette Sts., New Orleans, La.

Printers' Rollers..

BEST
and
CHEAPEST
in
USE!

Also Tablet Gum

GODFREY & CO.

909 Sansom St. Philadelphia, Pa.

The Dittman Overlay Process

Is a patented method of making overlays for
half-tones, woodcuts and all illustrations requiring
overlays. It is a perfect and very rapid method,
superseding the old-fashioned hand-cut overlay in
all the cities where it has been introduced. If time
is valuable, finer results desirable, and saving in
the cost of printing any object, the practical up-to-
date printers should use this process. Full par-
ticulars will be given upon application to the
company. The foundation patent for all manu-
factured overlays is owned by it. Licenses can be
obtained for territory or shop. Address

THE DITTMAN OVERLAY COMPANY,

409 Pearl St. NEW YORK CITY.

Quality sells the MORTON LOCK-UP - Eighteen Lengths 3 in. to 22½ in.

The Quickest, Safest and Most Complete Lock-up Made. All in One Piece.

Sold by the
**RELIABLE
DEALERS.**

Send for
Price List.



Also, improved
WICKERSHAM
Three-Disk-Cam
QUOINS, made
in Two Sizes.

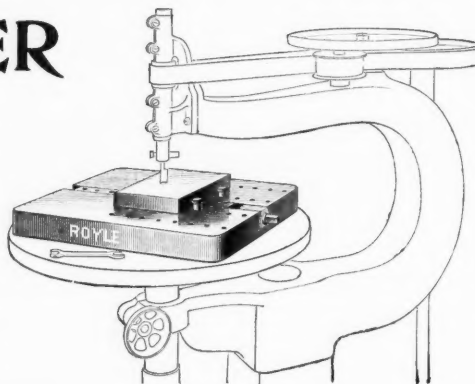
An iron sidestick with broad bearings (true and square), attached to the best machine-finished Steel Quoins. POWERFUL and RIGID. DIRECT SPREAD. Absolutely SECURE against WOOD or METAL. Place directly against type, furniture or chase. Give key a half-turn and the work is done. No SKEW or SPRING; no waste of TIME or PATIENCE; and NO QUOIN CAN DROP OUT through carelessness, if any one has sufficient bearing. Lock at any expansion, from one to fifteen points.

Manufactured by **WICKERSHAM QUOIN COMPANY**, 174 Fort-Hill Square, BOSTON, MASS.

A SMALL ROUTER

At a low price — such as our No. 3, for instance — is a very desirable tool in a small newspaper office or job printing establishment. It saves a great deal of time and is a great convenience in many ways.

We can furnish a Type-High Bed Plate for the No. 3 Router, for bringing blocks to "type-high."



JOHN ROYLE & SONS, Paterson, N. J., U. S. A.

London Agent — P. LAWRENCE, 57 Shoe Lane, E. C.

EARHART'S "THE HARMONIZER"

New Work—

It is 5 x 7½ inches in size, containing 248 pages, handsomely bound in cloth, with title stamped in two colors. It contains an average of 8 pages each of about 30 different tints, colors and shades of paper, each page showing a different color effect, over one-half of which are in two colors and the balance in one color. All the effects shown are the best that can be produced on the different tints and colors of stock used. In addition to the two-color combinations shown, there are tables giving from 10 to 50 others, for each different tint of paper. At the bottom of each combination is given a list of colors, any one of which, if used with the two shown, will produce harmony. Printers are well aware of the fact that there is today a greater demand for all kinds of colored paper than ever before. The demand has been steadily growing for many years, until today colored stock is used for nearly every purpose for which white stock is used. In printing on colored stock all printers experience more or less trouble in selecting an ink that will produce a harmonious and pleasing effect. A great deal of valuable time is wasted in trying inks of different colors before one is found that will produce a good effect. Under these conditions it often takes more than double the time necessary to turn out a satisfactory job. "The Harmonizer" will overcome this.

It is of great value to every printer who prints on tinted or colored stock, it matters not how great his experience or how large or small his concern may be. The different pages are printed with 12 original and 24 mixed colors, which are shown in the front part of the book, printed on white plate paper, with all the necessary explanatory matter. With this book before him, the printer will never be at a loss as to what ink he should use to produce the best effect on any tinted or colored stock he may select.

FOR SALE BY
The Inland Printer Co.

212-214 Monroe Street, CHICAGO,
OR
150 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

PRICE, \$3.50 PER COPY, EXPRESS PAID.

SEND FOR

THE INLAND PRINTER CUT AND ORNAMENT BOOK

192 pages; 1,628 cuts. 25 cents, post-paid; we refund the 25 cents.

**INLAND PRINTER
COMPANY**

150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
212 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

You Can't Find Today's News in Yesterday's Paper

You can't do your printing on a Hand Press and compete with Perfecting Presses.

You can't use antiquated inks on modern presses—that is, if you want to turn out the maximum quantity and quality of work.

You certainly can't use old-time inks and get the proper results on all the various papers and other materials, which daily confront the printer with new difficulties.

ULLMAN'S INKS always give satisfaction, because they always keep pace with the improvements in presses, papers and plate making.

A FEW OF
THE FACTORS
THAT MAKE
ULLMAN'S INKS
WHAT
THEY ARE

Thirty years' experience.

Newest, most modern and best equipped plant.

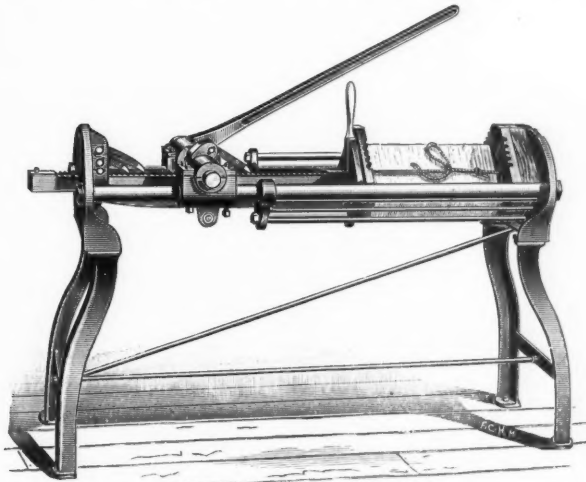
Manufacture on scientific basis.

Complete facilities for making all the Varnishes, Dry Colors, Dryers, etc., used in our Inks.

SIGMUND ULLMAN CO., Inkmakers, New York

The Crawley Bundling Press

For the Use of
Printers
Bookbinders
Publishers
Lithographers
etc.



Price...\$125

Sixty Days' Trial

THIS IS AN
ILLUSTRATION
OF OUR
MACHINE FOR
BUNDLING OR
TYING UP
FOLDED SHEETS
ETC.
IT IS HANDY
USEFUL AND
CHEAP...

The Utility of the Machine consists in enabling the printer, binder or publisher to store his waste (thereby greatly facilitating their future handling), and in its being easily removed from one place to another. The press will take sheets from 3 x 4 to 9 x 12, and larger if oak or hardwood boards are used. The mode of operating the machine is as follows: The sheets are placed in the trough with the head and back downward, and adjusted; the back pawls are dropped onto the ratchet-bar, and the plunger is pulled forward against the sheets by hand; the lever is then used until a proper pressure is attained; the twine is passed through the grooved plates and tied around the bundle, the back pawls are raised and the plunger pushed back to its first position and the bundle removed, thus completing the operation. Three thousand pounds of pressure can be easily attained by an ordinary operator.

E. CRAWLEY, SR., & CO., Newport, Ky.

PRACTICAL CARD CASE



No Spring.
No Gumming.
No Perforation.

Simple!
Cheap!
Handy!

WE MAKE THIS ALUMINUM CASE IN TWO SIZES:

Size A	{ 2 x 3 1/2 inches, plain, 8c. each.
	{ In 100-lots, " \$6.25
	{ 100 Printed Cards, with name engraved on case, 25c.
Size C	{ 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches, plain (to fit Card Size 63), . . . 12c. each.
	{ In 100-lots, \$8.00

Above prices do not include engraving names

Goods sent prepaid on receipt of price. Orders for plain cases filled the same day received.
We manufacture all kinds of Aluminum and Leather Card Cases and other Aluminum Novelties—such as Pocket Combs, Match Boxes, Cigar-Box Openers, Stamp Boxes, Hat Marks, Bill-of-Fare Covers, etc.
Write for our New 1900 Catalogue.

ALUMINUM NOVELTY COMPANY,
ROGENSEBURG & SROCKBACH, Props. 261 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

FIVE OF 'EM!
FINE 'UNS, TOO!
RUN DAILY IN
EACH DIRECTION
BETWEEN **NEW YORK**
AND **BUFFALO.**
3 OF 'EM
CHICAGO TRAINS.
FAST TRAINS BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND
ST. LOUIS AND
KANSAS CITY,
Via **Lackawanna Railroad.**
Vestibule Trains,
Comfortable Coaches,
Luxurious Sleeping Cars,
Fine Café Cars,
Roomy Parlor Cars.
Lackawanna Railroad
E. G. RUSSELL, T. W. LEE, B. D. CALDWELL
GEN'L. MGR. ASST. MGR. PASSENGER AGENT

**Advertising Fans
Commencements
Folders** for Announcements,
Programmes, etc.
Calendars for 1901

WE
MANUFACTURE
FOR THE
**JOBGING
TRADE**

New Goods... Artistic... Elegant... Up-to-Date... Prices Right... Samples Free.

WE INVITE CORRESPONDENCE

CRESCENT EMBOSSING CO.

Office and Works, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

Retiring from Business

FOR SALE CHEAP

Complete Electrotype Foundry Equipment

One Hoe Hand Shaving Machine, 12-inch knife.
One Hoe Roughing Machine, with pulleys and counter shaft, 12 x 22 inch bed.
One Saw Table, with pulleys and counter shaft.
One Royle Routing Machine, with pulleys and counter shaft.
One Hoe Blackleading Machine, 24-inch brush, pulleys and counter shaft.
One Eddy Dynamo No. 1, with counter shaft.
One Hoe Togle Moulding Press, 15½ x 20 inches.
One Hoe Steam Wax Pot 8 x 9 inches, and Table 15 x 19½ inches.
One Hoe Melting Furnace, 5 x 17 x 22.

In addition to the above, the equipment includes precipitating troughs, backing pans, finishing slabs, chute-board and planes, and all the smaller accessories of a complete outfit, which will be sold as a whole at a bargain price. Write at once for particulars.

Also.... an assortment of Type, including 500 pounds of ten-point and smaller lots of five-and-a-half, six, eight and twelve point, all old-style Franklin Series and in first-class condition. We have also a bargain lot of Binders' Cloth, in various colors and patterns, to be sold at low prices. Address

FLOOD & VINCENT - - - Meadville, Pa.

The People's Bible History

THE GREATEST BIBLE HISTORY OF THE AGE.....

*Covering that period of time ranging from
THE CREATION TO THE DE-
STRUCTION OF JERUSALEM BY
THE ROMANS AND THE TRIUMPH
OF CHRISTIANITY.*



INTRODUCTION BY

Rt. Hon. WM. E. GLADSTONE.



PUBLISHED IN THREE STYLES. ILLUS-
TRATED PAMPHLET, GIVING FULL IN-
FORMATION AND PRICES, MAILED FREE
ON REQUEST.



NOTHING IN PRINT WHICH FILLS ITS PLACE.

I am glad to record my opinion that there is nothing in print which even begins to fill the place your book fills. For the average reader it is better than a great library, for it is *selective*. The facts which have been collected by experts in their respective fields are set down here in proper order, in good type and in a handy volume, which can be at the elbow all the time. This work is loyal to the Bible. It is reverent and constructive. But it does not make a fetch of the Book. What could be finer than these words from Dean Farrar in his fine study, *From the Creation to the Dawn of Human History*: "We no longer need to stare at Scripture as at some sphinx which devours those who can not read her riddle, but we gaze at her as at some human face divine—human, indeed, and speaking with human lips, and marked with human limitations, but illuminated from within by an eternal knowledge, sympathy and compassion." I have been for several years upon the book review staff of one of your Chicago papers, and have had considerable experience in examining all kinds of books. It is a pleasure to say that such a work as yours would be instantly put aside by the trained reviewer as one of the "red letter" books of the year. I can only wish that both for its literary merits and for its relation to the Book of Books it may have a large sale.—WILLIAM E. MCLENNAN, *Pastor Trinity M. E. Church, Chicago.*

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKDEALERS AND BOOKSELLERS EVERYWHERE.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO

THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE HISTORY CO.

HENRY O. SHEPARD, MANAGER.

Room 602, 150 Nassau St., NEW YORK.

212-214 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.



RT. HON. WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

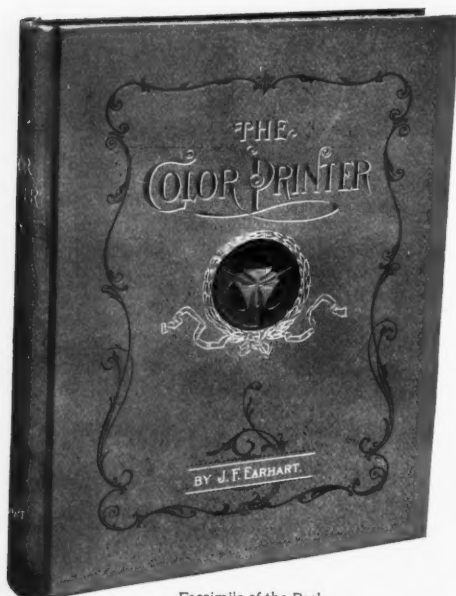
COULD DISPENSE WITH OTHER HISTORIES.

May much success crown your high purpose to popularize *The People's Bible History*. If all knew of this book they might well dispense with much previously written and still become fully acquainted with God's Holy Word. In every home in the land where the Holy Bible is, there should be *The People's Bible History* as a companion book for the knowledge and information it imparts as to that grand, good book—the "Book of Books"—the Holy Bible.—JOHN LINDSAY WITHROW, *Pastor Park Street Congregational Church, Boston, Mass.*

IN CONSTANT USE IN HIS HOME.

The copy of *The People's Bible History* which I procured from you about two years ago has been in constant use in our home. Next to the Bible, I prize it as much or more than any other one book in our library, measured by the wealth of knowledge it contains and the possible value to a mind interested in Bible study. It is so comprehensively arranged and the story is so beautifully told, that the interest is unflagging from cover to cover. It should be alike valuable to the teacher, the Bible student and the general reader. Mrs. Goddard and I make constant drafts on its contents for help in our studies and teaching, and in our efforts to gain understanding of the truth.—L. A. GODDARD, *Cashier Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago.*

The Color Printer



Facsimile of the Book



A VERITABLE WORK OF ART

*The Standard Work on
Color Printing in America*

NO PRINTER'S LIBRARY OR
OFFICE COMPLETE WITHOUT
THIS VALUABLE PRODUCTION

THIS BEAUTIFUL BOOK is $8\frac{1}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, and contains 137 pages of type matter and 90 color plates in two to twenty colors each; is handsomely bound in cloth and stamped in gold and four colors. To produce a limited edition of this work required 625 different forms and 1,625,000 impressions. The book contains 166 colors, hues, tints and shades, produced by mixtures of two colors each, with proportions printed below each.

To Use Colors Intelligently and Effectively

every printer and pressman should have one of these books. As no reprint of the work will ever be made, the early placing of orders is recommended. We have purchased the entire edition, and are desirous of disposing of it at the earliest possible moment.

The above work can be obtained of RAITHBY, LAWRENCE & Co., Ltd., either at 1 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E. C., London, England, or at the DE MONTFORT PRESS, Leicester, England.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

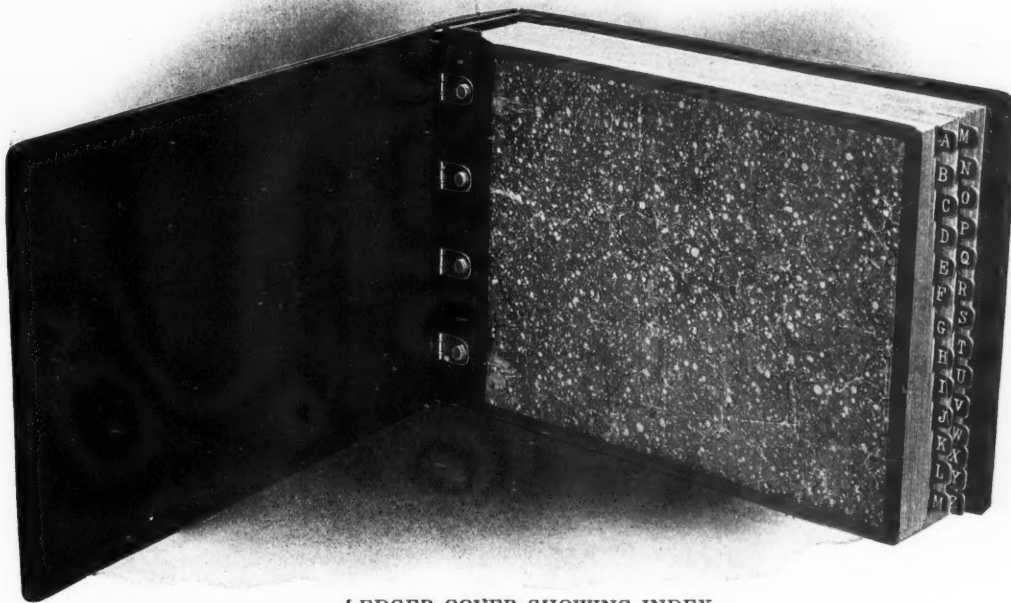
THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

212-214 MONROE STREET :::::::::: CHICAGO
150 NASSAU STREET :::::::::: NEW YORK

THE SHEPARD LOOSE-LEAF BOOK CO'S

Method for Binding Loose-Leaf Sheets

FOR ALL SYSTEMS OF ACCOUNTING
IS NO EXPERIMENT.



LEDGER COVER SHOWING INDEX.

The above is a cut of our Loose-Leaf Ledger, filled, showing the front ends of binding standards.
It also shows the sheets and index placed in the covers.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE REGULAR SIZES OF COVERS AND TRANSFERS,
MADE WITH EITHER 2-INCH, 3-INCH OR 4¼-INCH STANDARDS:

10	x	13¼	size will contain sheets	9¼	x	11⅞
11	x	16½	"	"	"	10¼ x 15⅞
14½	x	17⅞	"	"	"	13¾ x 15¾
16½	x	22⅞	"	"	"	15¾ x 20¾

The back with 2-inch standard will bind 100 to 150 sheets; the 3-inch, from 300 to 450 sheets, and the 4¼-inch, from 600 to 800 sheets, according to the weight of paper used.

We will take pleasure in answering all correspondence. Ask for our illustrated pamphlet.

SHEPARD LOOSE-LEAF BOOK CO.

212-214 Monroe Street.

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

A TIME SAVER. A MONEY SAVER.

THE

Printer's Account Book

WHY BE CARELESS IN ENTERING YOUR ORDERS AND KEEPING
TRACK OF EXPENSES WHEN THE INLAND PRINTER
ACCOUNT BOOK WILL HELP YOU?

Buy one of these Books and run your shop systematically.

READ WHAT USERS SAY OF IT.

SHOWS PROFIT OR LOSS READILY.

"It is a pleasure to speak a word in favor of The Inland Printer Account Book for Job Printers, and my experience after trying one for a long period is entirely satisfactory, saving, as it does, much detail and time in keeping correct accounts with our job printing department. The fact is, that this form is on that would answer for an entire set of books for a small office. One great advantage is that if properly kept it shows on the completion of the job just what the profit or loss has been, a vital item to every printer in these days of close competition. In years of experience, your form is the best ever coming under my observation."—*Gilbert A. Hays, Sewickley, Pa.*

IT GIVES PERFECT SATISFACTION.

"We have used The Inland Printer Account Book for over a year, and it gives perfect satisfaction. Besides answering the purpose of an ordinary book, it keeps, in convenient form, an accurate record of the cost of every job, which we find of great value in estimating on new work as well as in duplicating work done by us in the past. We cheerfully recommend it as being the best system we have ever seen for the purpose of keeping job accounts."—*G. W. Brush, Manager Job Department, Signal, Zanesville, Ohio.*

A VERY COMPLETE BOOK.

"In a small office I find that The Inland Printer Account Book can also be used to good advantage as a ledger. In using it in this way of course a separate index has to be kept. It is a very complete book in every way."—*Sprague & Kenaston, Elyria, Ohio.*

THEY ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

"We are using The Inland Printer Account Book and beg to advise you that we are well pleased with it."—*Proctor & Fry, Daily Press, Newport News, Virginia.*

PLEASED WITH IT.

"We are much pleased with The Inland Printer Account Book."—*Advance Press, North Adams, Mass.*

IT COMPLETELY FILLS THE BILL.

"The Inland Printer Account Book has proven entirely satisfactory. During an experience of some fifteen years in the printing business I have never used a book for recording jobs which has so completely 'filled the bill.' It may be that I am prejudiced, because, as an ardent admirer of The Inland Printer, I believe that it 'can do no wrong'; but, aside from offices devoted to specialties, I believe the Inland Printer book to be the best."—*Ellis Woodworth, President, Farmers' Institute Bulletin Publishing Company, Fayetteville, New York.*

THE FINEST THING THEY EVER SAW.

"We have used The Inland Printer Account Book for several years in our printing establishment—in fact, during the entire time the writer was engaged in this business—with great satisfaction. It has filled its office most admirably for a complete record of every job and the ready reference to same at any time. It is, in our opinion, the finest thing we have ever seen, and should certainly use it again should we reëmbark in the same business."—*O. C. Dorney, Allentown, Pa.*

CAN NOT BE BETTERED IN ANY WAY.

"This is the third Inland Printer Account book we have had and we see no reason for making any change, nor can we see just how the book can be bettered in any way. It is a very neat, concise method of keeping the jobwork, and we expect to continue using the same."—*F. L. Cutting, Manager, The Reveille Echo Company, East Palestine, Ohio.*

A GREAT AID IN KEEPING TRACK OF WORK.

"I have been using The Inland Printer Account Book for the past five years, and consider it a great aid in keeping track of jobwork and its cost of production, as well as in the bookkeeping of the office."—*John P. Lambert, Bay City, Mich.*

IT IS INVALUABLE.

"We have found The Inland Printer Account Book invaluable."—*The Miami Union Publication Company, Troy, Ohio.*

NET PRICES.

400-page book, for 2,000 jobs, - - \$5.00
200-page book, for 1,000 jobs, - - 3.50

Order The Inland Printer Account Book from any Type Foundry or Printers' Supply House in the United States or Canada.

SAMPLE
SHEETS
SENT ON
REQUEST.



OR ORDER DIRECT FROM

The Inland Printer Co.

PUBLISHERS,

212 and 214 Monroe Street,

NEW YORK OFFICE,
150 NASSAU STREET.

Chicago.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF THOSE SEEKING MATERIALS, MACHINERY OR SPECIAL SERVICE FOR THE PRINTING, ILLUSTRATING AND BOOKBINDING INDUSTRIES.

Insertions in this Directory are charged \$7 per year for two lines; more than two lines, \$2 per additional line.

ADVERTISEMENT COMPOSITION.

Chicago Ad. Setting Co., Walter S. Parker, Manager, 142 Monroe street, Chicago.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITERS.

Ireland, H. I., 925 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Designs and places advertising. Book for stamp.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES.

American Manufacturing Concern, Jamestown, N. Y.

ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES.

Tirrell, Henry, & Co., 116-118 Olive st., St. Louis. Wholesale calendars, calendar pads, cards, panels, etc., to printers and jobbers. Immense stock, elegant goods, low prices. Correspondence solicited.

AIR BRUSH.

Thayer & Chandler, fountain air brush, 146 Wabash ave., Chicago. Send for catalogue.

BALL PROGRAMMES AND INVITATIONS.

Bahrenburg & Co., ball programmes, tassels and bevels, 29 Beekman st., New York.
Butler, J. W., Paper Co., 212-218 Monroe street, Chicago. Ball programmes, invitations, tickets, announcements, society folders, etc.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Hickok, W. O., Manufacturing Co., Harrisburg, Pa. Ruling machines, bookbinders' machinery, ruling pens, etc.
Isaacs, Henry C., 78 Warren street, New York.
Jacques, John, & Son, 45 Webster street, Worcester, Mass.

BLANK BOOKS.

National Blank Book Co., Holyoke, Mass. New York office, 52-58 Duane street.
Shaw, J. G., Blank Book Co., 261-267 Canal street, New York City.

BOOKBINDERS' LEATHER.

Garnar, Thomas, & Co., 181 William street, New York City.

BOOKBINDERS' SHEARS.

Jacques, John, & Son, 45 Webster street, Worcester, Mass.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

Slade, Hipp & Meloy, 139 Lake street, Chicago. Also, paper-box makers' supplies.

BRASS-TYPE FOUNDERS.

American Type Founders Co. See list of branches under Type Founders.
Eastern Brass-Type Foundry, 18-20 Rose st., New York City.

BRONZE POWDERS.

Leaf Printers', embossers', lithographers', paper rulers', marblers', card bevelers' and bookbinders' materials. **Herm. Behlen & Bro.**, 5 N. William st., New York.

CARBON BLACK.

Cabot, Godfrey L., Boston, Mass. Eclipse, Elf, Sunset, Banner.

CARDBOARD MANUFACTURERS.

Champlon Coated Paper Co., Hamilton, Ohio.

CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

Bahrenburg & Co., 29 Beekman st., New York. Formerly with Hastings Card & Paper Co.
Collins, A. M., Manufacturing Co., 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CASE MAKING AND EMBOSING.

Conkey, W. B., Co., 341-351 Dearborn street, Chicago; works, Hammond, Ind.

CHALK ENGRAVING PLATES.

Hoke Engraving Plate Co., 304 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

COATED PAPER.

Champlon Coated Paper Co., Hamilton, Ohio.

COMBINED CLOTH STOCKS.

Reversible Collar Co., manufacturers of surface-coated papers and cloth-lined stocks of all descriptions. 95 Milk st., Boston, U.S.A.

COPPER AND STEEL PLATE ENGRAVERS.

Molloy, Jas. J. Engraved copperplate wedding invitations and visiting cards, business dies, monograms, etc., for home and office stationery neatly executed and embossed. Established 1881. 132 E. Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.
Robert Snelder Co., established 1866, 145 Fulton street, New York.

COPPER AND ZINC PREPARED FOR HALFTONE AND ZINC ETCHING.

American Steel & Copper Plate Co., 150 Nassau st., New York. Celebrated satin finish plates.

CUTTING DIES.

Wright & McDermott, 323 Race st., Philadelphia. Envelope and lithographic dies a specialty.

DIE SINKERS.

Robert Snelder Co., 145 Fulton st., New York. Heraldic work, seals, medals, allegoric subjects. Established 1866.
Wagenfohr, Charles, 140 West Broadway, New York City. High-grade work.

ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR PRESSES AND GENERAL POWER.

Sprague Electric Company, 20-22 Broad street, New York.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe st., Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.
Bright's "Old Reliable" St. Louis Electrotype Foundry, 211 North Third st., St. Louis, Mo. Work in all branches.
Drach, Chas. A., Electrotype Co., cor. Pine and Fourth sts. (old Globe-Democrat bldg.), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.
Flower, Edwin, 216-218 William street, New York City.
Habbin Electrotype & Engraving Co., The, Detroit, Mich. Process work of all kinds.
Hurst Electrotype Co., 82 Fulton street, New York. Electrotyping and stereotyping.
Juergens Bros. Co., 148 to 154 Monroe street, Chicago. Also process engravers.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

McCafferty, H., 42-44 Bond st., New York. Half tone and fine art electrotyping a specialty.
Peters, C. J., & Son, Boston, Mass. Stock cuts, embossing dies embossing compound.
Rowell, Robert, Louisville, Ky. Oldest electrotype foundry in the South.
Scott, Geo. C., & Sons, electrotypers, 192 Summer street, Boston, Mass.
Whitcomb, H. C., & Co., 42 Arch street, Boston. Electrotyping and engraving of all kinds.

ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

The Lovejoy Company, 444 and 446 Pearl street, New York.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Caps Bros., Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.
F. Wesel Mfg. Co., 82 Fulton street, New York; 15 Tudor street, London, E. C.; 16 Friederichstrasse, Berlin. Complete line of most advanced machines, all our own make.
Hoe, R., & Co., New York and London. Manufacturers of printing presses and materials, electrotypers' and stereotypers' machinery. Chicago office, 258 Dearborn street.
Isaacs, Henry C., 78 Warren street, New York.
Lloyd, Geo. E., & Co., 202 South Clinton street, Chicago.
Murray Machinery Co., 431 West Fifth street, Kansas City, Mo.
Shniedewend, Paul, & Co., 195-199 South Canal street, Chicago.

EMBOSSERS AND STAMPERS.

Koven, W., Jr., embossing and stamping for lithographers, binders and printers, 16 Spruce street, New York.
Freund, Wm., & Sons, est. 1865; steel-die embossing to the printing, lithographing and stationery trade. 176 State street, Chicago.
Robert Snelder Co., monograms, coats of arms, commercial and general embossing and stamping of stationery for the trade. 145 Fulton street, New York.

EMBOSSING DIES AND COMPOSITION.

Burbank Engraving Co., 55 Oliver street, Boston. Also half-tone and line engravers.
Peters, C. J., & Son, Boston, Mass. Embossing dies, embossing compound, stock cuts.

EMBOSSING MACHINES AND PRINTING PRESSES.

Grammes, L. F., & Sons, Allentown, Pa. Also brass trimmings for all kinds of boxes.

EMERSON BINDERS, ETC.

Improved Emerson Patent Binders for pay rolls, balance sheets, etc. Loadstone file, limitless in capacity, relentless in grip. **The Barrett Bindery Co.**, Chicago.

ENAMELED BOOK PAPER.

Champlon Coated Paper Co., Hamilton, Ohio

ENGINES—GAS AND GASOLINE.

Dayton Globe Iron Works Co., Dayton, Ohio.
Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., 405-413 West boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

ENGRAVERS.

Half-Tone, line, steel and wood engraving. **J. S. Quirk Engraving Co.**, 112-114 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

ENGRAVERS AND DIE SINKERS.

Ludwig, P., embossing dies for leather and paper. Artistic engravings. 15 S. Canal street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS—COPPER AND STEEL.

Freund, Wm., & Sons, est. 1865; steel and copper plate engravers and printers, steel-die sinkers and embossers. Write for samples and estimates. 176 State street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS' TOOLS.

Lukanitsch, John B., 54-60 S. Canal st., Chicago. Rubin's and Grobet's engravers' tools for wood and metal engravers. Full variety.

ENVELOPES.

Buffalo Envelope Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Regular and odd sizes; not in the trust.
Samuel Cupples Envelope Co., St. Louis, Mo. Manufacturers all sizes envelopes; daily capacity, two millions.

ENVELOPES—CATALOGUE.

Hoyler, R. B., & Co., 400 Dearborn st., Chicago. Catalogue envelopes a specialty—all sizes.

ETCHING ZINC.

American Steel & Copper Plate Co., 150 Nassau st., New York. Polished plates a specialty.

FILING CABINETS AND BUSINESS FURNITURE.

Globe-Wernicke Company, The, Cincinnati, Fulton and Pearl sts. N. Y. 226-228 Wabash ave. Chicago; 64-66 Pearl st. Boston; 7 Bunhill Row, London, E. C.

FOIL.

Crooke, John J., Co., 80 Illinois st., Chicago.

FOLDING AND FEEDING MACHINERY.

Dexter Folder Co., factory, Pearl River, N. Y. New York, 127 Duane st.; Chicago, 315 Dearborn st.; Boston, 149 Congress st.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.
Rockford Folder Co., Rockford, Ill.

FOUNTAIN PENS.

Weldlich, O. E., manufacturer of fountain and gold pens, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GLAZED PAPER.

Champlon Coated Paper Co., Hamilton, Ohio.

GUMMED PAPERS.

Dennison Manufacturing Co., 128-130 Franklin street, Chicago.

HALF-TONE ENGRAVING.

Chicago Photo-Engraving Co., E. N. Gray, Pres., 79-81 Fifth ave., Chicago. Phone 118.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg Co., The, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; Ault & Wiborg, New York.

Chicago Printing Ink Co., factory, Grand avenue and Rockwell street.

Scott, Rogers & Robb, (Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works). Manufacturers of printing inks, 196-198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Star Printing Ink Works, F. A. Barnard & Son, 116 Monroe street, Chicago.

Thalmann Printing Ink Co., St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City. Mfrs. job, book and colored inks.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

The Ullmann & Philippott Mfg. Co. Office and works, 89-95 Merwin street, Cleveland, Ohio. We are independent of any trust or combination.

LEATHER ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES.

Mills, Knight & Co., 60 Pearl st., Boston, Mass. Memorandum books for advertising purposes.

LINOTYPE METAL.

Blatchford, E. W., & Co., 54 Clinton street, Chicago.

Kansas City Lead and Metal Works, Fourteenth and Wyandotte sts., Kansas City, Mo.

LITHOGRAPH PAPER.

Champlon Coated Paper Co., Hamilton, Ohio.

LITHOGRAPHERS' SUPPLIES.

Siebold, J. H. & G. B., 106 Centre street, New York. Three-color printing inks, dry colors and bronze powders.

MAILERS.

Dick, R., Estate, proprietor R. Dick Mailer, 139 W. Tupper street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAIL PLATE SERVICE.

Mail Plate Co., 73 W. Adams street, Chicago. Saves expressage (all plates postpaid by us).

MONOTYPE METAL.

Blatchford, E. W. & Co., metal for Lanston Monotype Machines, 54 North Clinton street, Chicago.

NUMBERING MACHINES.

Bates Machine Co., N. Y. Life bldg., New York. New models; new prices; send for catalogue.

Bates Manufacturing Co., 135 Fifth ave., New York. Sole manufacturers of Bates' Automatic Hand Numbering Machine. No connection with any other firm of similar name. Remember, our address is 135 Fifth ave., New York. Factory, Orange, N. J.

Force, Wm. A., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Paragon, Conqueror, Monarch, Excelsior, and Force typographical numbering machine makers.

Southworth Bros., Portland, Maine. Agents wanted. Catalogue free.

Wetter, Joseph, & Co., 515-521 Kent ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Of all kinds for all purposes; send postal for printed matter.

PAPER-BOX MACHINERY.

American Type Founders Co. See list of branches under Type Founders.

Knowlton & Beach, 29-35 Elizabeth street, Rochester, N. Y.

PAPER—BLOTTING.

Sabin Robbins Paper Co., The, Middletown, Ohio. English cloth and other blottings.

PAPER—COVER.

We carry the largest assortment of cover papers of anyone in the trade. Fancy and odd covers our specialty. Illinois Paper Co., Chicago.

PAPER-CUTTER KNIVES.

Goes, Oscar, & Co., 18 South Canal street, Chicago.

Simonds Mfg. Co., Chicago, make keen-cutting paper-knives. Established 1832. Long experience. Most modern tempering. Appliances in every department up to date.

PAPER CUTTERS.

American Type Founders Co. See list of branches under Type Founders.

Atlantic Works, The, East Boston, Massachusetts. The Dooley Paper Cutters.

Eardley & Winterbottom, 125-127 Worth street, New York.

F. Wesel Mfg. Co., 82 Fulton street, New York.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Isaacs, Henry C., 78 Warren street, New York.
Shuledewend, Paul, & Co., 195-199 South Canal street, Chicago.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 273-277 Monroe st., Chicago. Headquarters for printers' supplies.

Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago. Cover and book papers exclusively.

Megargee, Irwin N., & Co. Paper and cardboard of all kinds. Philadelphia.

PAPER DEALERS—GENERAL.

Beecher, Peck & Lewis, 137 Jefferson avenue Detroit, Mich. Paper for printers' use.

Dobler & Mudge, Baltimore, Md.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Specialty parchment and art vellum papers.

PAPER JOGGERS AND COUNTERS.

F. Wesel Mfg. Co., 82 Fulton street, New York.

Hart, R. A., & Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for circulars.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Berkshire Typewriter Paper Co., Pittsfield, Mass. Specialty: Typewriter papers.

Crane Bros., Westfield, Mass., makers of ledger and linen papers.

Crane, Z. & W. M., Dalton, Mass. Extra fine writing papers and ladies' stationery.

Old Berkshire Mills, Dalton, Mass. First-class flat and folded papers.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS—LEDGER ONLY.

Weston, Byron, Co., Dalton, Mass.

PAPER—METAL.

Full stock of all colors kept in two sizes, 16 by 21 and 20 by 28. Send stamp for samples and prices. Metal Paper Co., 268-270 Canal st., New York, N. Y.

PAPER—PARCHMENT.

Paterson Parchment Paper Co., Passaic, N. J.

PAPER, TABLETS AND PADS.

MacDonnell, John T. F., Holyoke, Mass.

PATENT FLEXIBLE RUBBER STAMPS.

Buck, T. S., 227 Canal street, New York. Rubber type. Beware of imitations and substitutes.

PATENT PHOTO-MAILING ENVELOPES.

Lavette, H. C., 203 Randolph st., Chicago. List of jobbers and samples sent gratis.

PERFORATORS.

Rosback, F. P., 54 South Canal street, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bauer, H. C., Engraving Co., 17-21 South Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind. Engraving by all processes.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe st., Chicago. Photo, half-tone and wood engraving.

Brown-Bierce Co., The, Dayton, Ohio. High-grade general illustrators.

Central Electrotype and Engraving Co., 263-271 St. Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dobinson, W. J., Engraving Co., 277 Washington street, Boston, Mass. Half-tone and line etching.

Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Co., 341 Dearborn street, Chicago.

General Engraving Co., Pitt bldg., 227 St. Clair st., Cleveland, Ohio. Photo and wood engr's.

Illinois Engraving Co., 346-356 Dearborn street, Chicago. Engraving by all processes.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- Kelley, S. J., Engraving Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Half-tone, line, wood engravers, electrotypers.
- Ormsbee, H. J., Engraving Co., 322 South Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Peninsular Engraving Co., Evening News building, Detroit, Mich.
- Peters, C. J., & Son., Boston, Mass. Half-tone, line and wax engravers.
- Sanders Engraving Co., St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and photo-engravers.
- Williamson-Haffner Engraving Co., 1633 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colo.
- Zeece, A., & Co., half-tone engravers, zinc etchers, map and wood engravers, electrotypers, 300-306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- Ringler, F. A., Co., 26 Park place, New York. Manufacturers of plates for all printing and embossing purposes.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' MACHINERY.

- F. Wesel Mfg. Co., 82 Fulton street, New York.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' PROOF PRESSES.

- Shniedewend, Paul, & Co., 195-199 South Canal street, Chicago. Manufacturers Reliance Special.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' SCREENS.

- Levy, Max, 1213 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Wolfe, M., Dayton, Ohio. Teacher new 3-color process. Manufacturer screen plates.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PUBLISHERS.

- Photochrom Co., The, sole publishers of Photochrom and Phostint, Detroit, Mich.

PLATE AND EMBOSsing PRESSES.

- Kelton's, M. M., Son, C. Kelton, proprietor, 124 Baxter street, New York City.
- King, A. R., Mfg. Co., 532 West 22d street, New York. "King" embossing and plate presses.

PRESSES.

- Duplex Printing Press Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Flat-bed perfecting presses.
- Goss Printing Press Co., 16th st. and Ashland ave., Chicago. Manufacturers newspaper perfecting presses and special rotary printing machinery.
- Hoe, R., & Co., New York and London. Manufacturers of printing presses and materials, electrotypers' and stereotypers' machinery. Chicago office, 258 Dearborn street.
- Isaacs, Henry C., 78 Warren street, New York.

PRESSES—CYLINDER.

- American Type Founders Co. See list of branches under Type Founders.
- Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 38 Park Row; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.
- Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 5 Madison avenue, New York; 334 Dearborn street, Chicago; 5 Bridewell place, E. C., London, England.

PRESSES—HAND.

- Kelsey Press Company, Meriden, Connecticut.

PRESSES—ROLL-PAPER.

- Caps Bros., Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A. Sheet and roll wrapping-paper presses.

PRESSES—JOB PRINTING.

- American Type Founders Co. See list of branches under Type Founders.
- Eardley & Winterbottom, 125-127 Worth street, New York.
- F. Wesel Mfg. Co., 82 Fulton street, New York.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

- American Type Founders Co. See list of branches under Type Founders.
- F. Wesel Mfg. Co., 82 Fulton street, New York. Greatest output in the world of printing material in iron, steel, copper, brass and wood. Specialties: brass and steel rules, galleys, electric-welded chases, mahogany and iron stereotype blocks, composing sticks, wire stitchers, rule and lead cutters, self-inking proof presses, saw tables.
- Graham, E. K., & Co., 516 Commerce st., Philadelphia. New and secondhand machinery and supplies.
- Hartnett, R. W., & Bros., 52-54 North Sixth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Patent steel furniture and other specialties.
- Schultz, F., 66-68 N. Jefferson st., Chicago. Manufacturer printers' book and news chases.

PRINTERS' OUTFITTERS.

- Kennedy, T. E., & Co., 414 East Pearl street, Cincinnati, printers' outfitters. Large stock secondhand machinery, sell Barnhart's type, Huber cylinders, Gordon and Universal jobbers, Brown & Carver cutters, and other goods. Quote best prices.
- Powell, F. M., Co., 327 Dearborn street, Chicago. All kinds of printing machinery, type and material; new and secondhand brass rule a specialty.

PRINTERS' PROOF PRESSES.

- Shniedewend, Paul, & Co., 195-199 South Canal street, Chicago.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

- Bendernagel & Co., 521 Minor street, Philadelphia. Compositions adapted to the work.
- Bingham Brothers Company, 49-51 Rose street, New York. Also padding glues.
- Chicago Roller Co., 84 Market street, Chicago.
- Dietz, Bernhard, Grant and Mercer streets, Baltimore, Md.
- Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers and roller composition, Philadelphia, Pa. Established 1865.
- Grayburn, John, 525 First ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Established 1871. Try our padding glue.
- Maigne, O. J., 324-328 Pearl st., New York city. Also pressroom paste.
- Wild & Stevens, 148 Congress street, Boston, Mass. Established 1859.
- Wood, Lowe & Co., 158 Ellicott street, Buffalo, N. Y. Steam paste and tablet cement.

PRINTERS' WOOD MATERIALS.

- Keller, C. C., 120 S. American st., Philadelphia. Printers' wood materials of all kinds.

PRINTING INKS.

- Okie, F. E., Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Printing inks and bronze powders.

PRINTING PRESSES—SECONDHAND.

- American Type Founders Co. See list of branches under Type Founders.
- Preston, Richard, 45 Pearl st., Boston, Mass. Printing, cutting, folding, and wire stitchers.

QUOINS.

- Hempel & Dingsen, Buffalo, N. Y. Sole manufacturers in the world of genuine Hempel improved quoins. Beware of counterfeits.

RULING MACHINES.

- Hickok, W. O., Mfg. Co., Harrisburg, Pa. Ruling machines and pens.
- Piper, E. J., 44 Hampden street, Springfield, Mass.

SECONDHAND MACHINERY.

- Campbell, Nell, Co., 23 Beekman street, New York City. Cylinders, jobbers, cutters, etc.

SHIPPING TAGS.

- Dennison Manufacturing Co., 128-130 Franklin st., Chicago.

STEEL RULE.

- F. Wesel Mfg. Co., 82 Fulton street, New York. Also brass scoring rule.
- Helmold, J. F., & Bro., 32 South Jefferson st., Chicago. Printers' and boxmakers' cutting, creasing and perforating rule.

STEREOTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' METAL.

- Blatchford, E. W., & Co., 54 Clinton street, Chicago.
- Kansas City Lead and Metal Works, Fourteenth and Wyandotte sts., Kansas City, Mo.

TABLETS AND PADS.

- American Pad & Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass. New York office, 320 Broadway, Room 609.

TIN-FOIL.

- Crooke, John J., Co., 80 Illinois st., Chicago.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

- American Type Founders Co., greatest output, completest selection, most original designs. Send to nearest branch for latest specimen book. BRANCHES—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Denver, Portland, Los Angeles, Spokane, Wash., San Francisco. SPECIAL DEALERS—Atlanta, Dodson Printers' Supply Co.; Dallas, Scarff & O'Connor Co.; Toronto, Toronto Type Foundry; London, England, M. P. McCoy, Phoenix Place, Mount Pleasant, W. C.; Melbourne, Alex Cowan & Sons, Ltd.
- Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 183-187 Monroe st., Chicago.
- Bruce's New York Type Foundry, V. B. Munson, successor, 13 Chambers st., New York.
- Crescent Type Foundry, 346-348 Dearborn street, Chicago.
- Graham Type Foundry, 567 Cleveland ave., Chicago. Novelty in borders and ornaments.
- Hansen, H. C., type founder and printers' supplies, 24-26 Hawley street, Boston, Mass.
- Inland Type Foundry, 217-219 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo. Inventors of Standard Line Unit Set Type.
- Newton Copper-Faced Type Co., 18-20 Rose st., N. Y. Type copper facing electro vs. stereo.
- Toronto Type Foundry, leading printers' supply house in Canada; highest class ready prints and plates. Branches: Halifax, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver. Head office, Toronto. Everything for the printer.

TYPE MATRICES.

- Webbink, R., & Co., 358 Dearborn st., Chicago. Steel letter cutting.

TYPESETTING MACHINES.

- Empire Typesetting Machine Co., 203 Broadway, New York. Western agency, 163 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS AND CARBON PAPERS.

- Little, A. P., Rochester, N. Y.
- New York Carbon and Transfer Paper Co., 107 Liberty street, New York. Typewriter ribbons, carbon papers and fine linen papers.

WOOD TYPE.

- American Type Founders Co. See list of branches under Type Founders.
- Hamilton Mfg. Co. Main office and factory, Two Rivers, Wis.; eastern factory and warehouse, Middletown, N. Y. Manufacturers of wood type, cases, cabinets, galleys, etc.

WRITING PAPERS—FOLDED.

- MacDonnell, John T. F., Holyoke, Mass.

THE INLAND PRINTER—MARCH, 1900.


CONTENTS:

	PAGE		PAGE
The Influence of Ruskin on Typography.....	827	A Wonderful Collection of Autographs (with illustration).....	879
By G. F. Stewart.....		Outing of Illinois Editors.....	880
Discrimination in the Use of Words—No. XXX.....	829	The Montreal Herald Banquet (with flash-light picture).....	881
By F. Horace Teall.....		Printing Trade Economics.....	882
Establishing a Newspaper—No. V.....	828	By Henry W. Cherouney.....	
By O. F. Byxbee.....		The New Government Printing Office at Washington (illustrated).....	891
EDITORIAL:		The Lackawanna Railroad and Three of its Officers (with portraits).....	896
The Use of Lye.....	833	Postal Information for Printers and the Public.....	877
Department of Printing Trade Economics.....	833	Patents of Interest to Printers.....	887
Two Important Copyright Decisions.....	833	By C. H. Cochrane.....	
Selling Ink Without Chromos.....	834	Newspaper Gossip and Comment.....	872
Highly Glazed Paper and Its Objectionable Odor.....	835	By O. F. Byxbee.....	
The Survival of the Fittest.....	835	Books and Periodicals.....	879
Bookbinding for Printers—No. 8 (illustrated).....	837	Pressroom Queries and Answers.....	856
By a Binder.....		By a Pressman.....	
Correspondence.....	841	Notes and Queries on Lithography.....	854
The Employing Printer.....	843	By E. F. Wagner.....	
By Cadillac.....		Review of Specimens Received.....	889
The Artisan.....	846	Estimating Notes, Queries and Comments.....	888
Proofroom Notes and Queries.....	849	By J. I. C.....	
By F. Horace Teall.....		Obituary.....	893
Echoes from the Press Club of Chicago.....	851	Trade Notes.....	894
By Frederick Boyd Stevenson.....		Business Notices.....	897
Process Engraving Notes and Queries.....	853		
By S. H. Horgan.....		ILLUSTRATIONS:	
Designers and Engravers of Type—No. XXVI—John M. Wehrle.....	852	"Old Bill".....	Frontispiece
By William E. Loy.....		"They're Off!".....	829
Notes and Queries on Electrotyping and Stereotyping.....	858	A Friendly Visit.....	830
By C. S. Partridge.....		Crater Lake, San Juan Mountains.....	832
Machine Composition Notes and Queries.....	860	Harvesting in New Zealand.....	840
By An Expert.....		Thrashing from the Stook.....	840
Notes on Job Composition.....	866	Print Shop of B. McGinty.....	841
By Ed S. Ralph.....		Five O'clock Tea.....	842
Color Work from One Cut.....	831	Melody.....	844
By John G. Pingel.....		John Ruskin.....	846
Charles J. Leary, the Blind Printer (with portrait).....	838	Anticipation, Realization, Mastication, Demoralization.....	848
The Man with the Hose.....	839	THE INLAND PRINTER'S Children's Page for March.....	850
Poster Show at Paris Exposition.....	845	A Quiet Game of "Mumbley Peg".....	859
The Reading of Manuscripts.....	848	Pan-American Exposition Views:	
A Costly Place to Live In.....	855	Court in Machinery and Transportation Building.....	873
Library of the Press Club of Chicago.....	858	The Plaza.....	878
The Commercial Artists' Association of Chicago.....	865	Graphic Arts, Horticulture and Forestry Buildings.....	885
The Death of Harry Winn of Detroit (with portrait).....	871	Machinery and Transportation Buildings.....	888
The Agricultural Press League.....	872	"Absent But Not Forgotten".....	876
Official Catalogue of the Paris Exposition.....	876	A Lone Palm on the Florida Coast.....	883
Advertising for Printers.....	878		
By a Printer.....		TYPE SPECIMEN PAGES.....	863, 864, Insert

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Acme Staple Co.....	800	Electro-Light Engraving Co.....	810	Okie, F. E., Co.....	Insert
Aluminum Novelty Co.....	923	Emmerich & Vonderlehr.....	820, 913	Olds Motor Works.....	904
Aluminum Plate & Press Co.....	908	Farmer, A. D., & Son, Typefoundry Co.....	907	Oswego Machine Works.....	906
American Type Founders Co.....	Insert	Flood & Vincent.....	924	Paper Mills Company.....	820
American Writing Paper Co.....	816	Franks, Harry.....	802	Pavyer Printing Machine Works.....	819
Arabol Mfg. Co.....	809	Freund, William, & Sons.....	809	Peerless Printing Press Co.....	820
Ault & Wiborg Co., The.....	Insert	Fuller, E. C., & Co.....	811	People's Bible History.....	925
Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co.....	803	Gally, M.....	902	Plymouth Paper Co.....	918
Bates Machine Co.....	903	Godfrey & Co.....	919	Pope, Arthur W., & Co.....	904
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.....	902	Griffin, H., & Sons.....	918	Printing Machinery Co., Ltd.....	821
Beck Engraving Co.....	919	Hamilton Mfg. Co.....	823	Queen City Printing Ink Co.....	912
Bell Chalk Plate Co.....	903	Hardinge Bros.....	903	Rosback, F. P.....	804
Benedict, Geo. H., & Co.....	Cover	Harmonizer, The.....	920	Rosenow & Co.....	904
Binner Engraving Co.....	815	Harris & Jones.....	812	Rowe, James.....	824
Black & Clawson Co.....	919	Harris Automatic Press Co.....	797	Royle, John, & Sons.....	920
Blackhall Mfg. Co.....	900	Hellmuth, Charles.....	919	Sanspareil-Harris Rule Case.....	918
Boorum & Pease Co.....	916	Hoe, R., & Co.....	818	Scott, Walter, & Co.....	813
Bormay & Co.....	916	Hoerner, J. S.....	903	Seybold Machine Co.....	799
Boston Engraving Co.....	904	Hoke Engraving Plate Co.....	809	Shepard Loose-Leaf Book Co.....	927
Boston Printing Press Co.....	819	Howard Iron Works.....	817	Shiedewend, Paul, & Co.....	818
Bronson Printers' Machinery House.....	916	Huber, J. M.....	817	Shoemaker, J. L., & Co.....	919
Brown Folding Machine Co.....	816	Illinois Paper Co.....	824	Slade, Hipp & Meloy.....	918
Buffalo Printing Ink Works.....	806	Jones, The John M., Co.....	801	Sprague Electric Co.....	915
Burrage, Robert R.....	903	Juergens Bros. Co.....	810	Standard Engraving Co., New York.....	919
Business Directory.....	929	Kast & Ehinger.....	919	Standard Engraving Co., Philadelphia.....	806
Butler, J. W., Paper Co.....	793	Knox, Andrew W.....	918	St. Louis Photo-Engraving Co.....	903
Cabot, Godfrey L.....	918	Lackawanna Railroad.....	923	Tarcolin.....	918
Campbell Printing Press & Mfg. Co., 794, 795, 796.....		Lancaster Machine & Knife Works.....	918	Tympalyn Co.....	800, 801
Campsie, John W.....	903	Latham Machinery Co.....	910	Ullman, Sigmund, Co.....	921
Challenge Machinery Co.....	806	Levey, Fred'k H., Co.....	Cover	United States Envelope Co.....	Insert
Chambers Brothers Co.....	824	Lindenmeyr, Henry, & Sons.....	907	Unitype Co., The.....	822
Champion Coated Paper Co.....	Insert	Martinson, L., & Co.....	918	Van Allens & Boughton.....	808
Chandler & Price Co.....	917	Massachusetts Publishing Co.....	903	Van Bibber Roller Co.....	902
Chicago Electrotpe & Stereotype Co.....	919	McGinty Feed Gauge Co.....	904	Walcutt Brothers.....	815
Chicago Paper Co.....	903	McLees, Frank, & Bros.....	802	Want Advertisements.....	899
Chicago Roller Co.....	809	McGill, Edward L.....	802	Webster Mfg. Co.....	919
Child Acme Cutter & Press Co.....	810	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.....	814	Weld & Sturtevant.....	913
Coes, Loring, & Co.....	815	Metal Paper Co.....	930	Wesell, F., Mfg. Co.....	909
Color Printer, The.....	926	Miehle Printing Press & Mfg. Co.....	Cover	Weston, Byron, Co.....	Cover
Columbia Printing Ink Co.....	913	Missouri Brass Type Foundry Co.....	903	Wetter, Joseph, & Co.....	809
Conner, Fendler & Co.....	904	Morrison, The J. L., Co.....	819	White, James, & Co.....	802
Cottrell, C. B., & Sons Co.....	905	National Electrotpe Co.....	919	Whitfield, Howard.....	918
Cramer, G., Dry Plate Works.....	824	Neidich Process Co.....	911	Whitlock Printing Press Mfg. Co.....	914
Crawley, E., Sr., & Co.....	922, 923	New Champion Press Co.....	907	Whitmore Mfg. Co.....	918
Crescent Embossing Co.....	924	Niagara Paper Mills.....	802	Wickersham Quoin Co.....	920
Crutinger, C. W.....	919	O'Bannon, The J. W., Co.....	918	Williamson-Haffner Engraving Co.....	919
Dexter Folder Co.....	912				
Dick, Rev. Robert, Estate.....	809				
Dittman Overlay Co.....	919				
Dixon, Joseph, Crucible Co.....	903				
Duplex Printing Press Co.....	798				
Electric City Engraving Co.....	807				

"NO MORE CHEAP NEWS INK FOR ME." ନିମ୍ନ ନିମ୍ନ ନିମ୍ନ

HE newspapers of this country for the past two years have been solicited, drummed and almost persecuted by printing-ink manufacturers, who having no reputation and no sales for fine grades of inks, have been forced by their necessities to obtain a market for that grade of ink which is easiest made and turned out in largest quantities. The result has been that so-called "News" Inks have been offered at a price so close to the cost that the manufacturer has been unable to turn out a properly made article, and in consequence there has arisen the greatest dissatisfaction among newspaper publishers at the muddy appearance of their papers and the filling up of their fine type. We have determined to give newspapers an absolutely first-class, *dense black* News Ink, and charge a *fair* price for it. The quotation at the top of this page is taken from many letters we have received from newspaper publishers, who have written us asking for a News Ink that "will work free and clean, and print black." One of the best printed newspapers in this country, the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, is printed with ink of our manufacture. Any newspaper publisher who thinks this paper looks better than his own, we will be very glad to furnish quotations for the same grade. Publishers who are satisfied to use an ink solely because it is "cheap," we think will find from experience that there is no real economy in using anything but the *best* that can be made. Why spoil good paper, the item of cost of which is very large, with poor ink, when the difference in cost between a good and poor ink is so trifling?

FRED'K H. LEVEY CO.

ESTABLISHED 1874

59 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK

FRED'K H. LEVEY, President.
CHAS. E. NEWTON, Vice-President.
WM. S. BATE, Secretary.

PRINTING PRESSES

FOR ALL CLASSES OF LETTERPRESS WORK.

The Miehle

HIGH-SPEED, FOUR-ROLLER, FRONT DELIVERY, TABLE DISTRIBUTION BOOK AND JOB PRESS. Made in eleven sizes, from 26 x 36 to 48 x 68. This press is built to do the finest class of printing, and is specially adapted for half-tone work both in black and in colors. It is the standard Flat-Bed Press of the world today, as the producer of a greater quantity and finer class of work than any other press on the market.

The Miehle

HIGH-SPEED, TWO-ROLLER, FRONT DELIVERY, TABLE DISTRIBUTION BOOK AND JOB PRESS. Made in six sizes, from 30 x 42 to 45 x 62. This press is designed for a little cheaper class of book and job work than our Four-Roller, differing only in the number of form rollers, having two instead of four; otherwise it is similar in all its other features, and is faster.

The Miehle

HIGH-SPEED, TWO-ROLLER, REAR DELIVERY, "RACK AND PINION" DISTRIBUTION JOB AND NEWS PRESS. Made in five sizes from 30 x 42 to 43 x 56. Its method of distribution is "rack and pinion cylindrical" instead of "table." The class of work to which it is more specially adapted is newspaper and poster work. Felt packing used. It is very fast.

The Miehle

HIGH-SPEED PONY PRESS, TWO-ROLLER, REAR OR FRONT DELIVERY, "RACK AND PINION" OR "TABLE" DISTRIBUTION. Made in two sizes, 25 x 30 and 26 x 34. This press has a well-earned reputation for remarkable speed and the superior quality of work it does.

OUR NEW SHEET DELIVERY

Which delivers the sheet PRINTED SIDE UP OR DOWN, at may be desired, we put on all our presses with the exception of the "Job and News" and the smaller sized "Pony." This adds but little to the cost of the press to the purchaser and is a great convenience.

FOR PRICES, TERMS AND OTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

The Miehle Printing Press & Mfg. Co.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY

Cor. Clinton and Fulton Streets, CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

EASTERN OFFICE:
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, N. Y.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, CHICAGO:
274 DEARBORN ST.

CONTINENTAL AGENT, ALEX. ROW & CO.,
88 NEW BRIDGE ST., LONDON, E. C., ENG.

